"All the News That's
Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain or snow and colder today; Tuesday fair; fresh northwest winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,883. .... NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

NEW SEARCH FINDS LOST SUBMARINE

Parts of Superstructure of F-4 Brought to Surface Outside Honolulu Harbor.

MAKING HUGE DIVING BELL

Will Be Used in Attempt to Raise the Wreck—No Hope for 21 Men Aboard.

HAD HOLD OF OLD ANCHOR

Divers in Record-Breaking Feat Discover Grapplers' First Find Was Not Lost Craft.

HONOLULU, March 28.—After a series of heartbreaking disappointments, the lost submarine F-4 was definitely located outside the harbor tonight. Portions of the superstructure were brought to the surface.

The dredge California now will shift her moorings, and an attempt will be made to lift the submarine.

W. C. Parks, a civil engineer, has started construction of an immense diving bell, a 54-inch cast iron pipe seven feet in height, fitted with a plate glass port. The diving bell is expected to be ready for use tomorrow in the attempt to raise the submarine.

The object to which the grappling apparatus was attached for something like twenty-four hours and which was supposed to be the submarine turned out to be an old anchor. The search was then resumed, with the certain discovery of the submerged craft as the result.

After having lost the supposed submarine yesterday afternoon, the grappling apparatus again took hold of it, and began to tow the burden to shallower water. When the depth of water would permit, divers were sent down to inspect the find.

These divers, Agraz and Evans, went down the two cables thought to be attached to the submarine, and found that the heavy body at the end was an old anchor, probably one known to have been lost by the battleship Oregon.

Agraz, who went down the cable attached to the anchor, wore only a helmet. Evans, who descended along the second cable, reported that he found nothing on the bottom. Agraz, whose descent to a depth of 215 feet is said by naval authorities to be a world's record, spent twenty-two minutes on the downward journey and nine and a half minutes in the ascent. The experience apparently caused him no distress.

The positive statement was made here today by Naval Constructor Julius Furer that the four submarines of the Hawaiian division were examined as to their stability only a month ago, and that all were found to be in good condition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Official Washington tonight abandoned hope that the officers and men of the submarine F-4, which disappeared near the entrance to Honolulu Harbor Thursday morning, were still alive. Naval officers spent a long vigil in the rooms of the Chief of Operations in the Navy Department today and tonight awaiting word from Rear Admiral Moore, Commandant of the Naval Station at Honolulu, who has supervision of the attempt to recover the F-4.

Three days had passed this morning since the F-4 was submerged. It is believed that under the most favorable circumstances the men in F-4 could not survive more than four or five days.

The Government wants the F-4 recovered, even though the crew has not survived, so that the cause of the accident may be ascertained. If any man of the crew survived long enough to make a written report, it is thought that the submarine will contain a statement of what caused the mishap, and perhaps some of the details as to what happened later. Naval officers said tonight that unless there was an explosion which killed all the officers and crew at once, they were confident there was in the F-4 a written record on the mishap.

There is precedent for this in the case of the brave commander of the Japanese submarine No. 6, which foundered off the Japanese coast on April 16, 1910, the accident having been caused by leaving a ventilator open while the submarine was submerging. All hands were lost. But the Japanese Lieutenant in charge lived long enough to write a report on the accident, in the form of a diary, which told all that happened almost up to the moment that he succumbed. This report was found when the submarine was recovered.

F. D. ROOSEVELT DIVES ON K-7.

Spends Half an Hour Sixty Feet Under Surface at San Pedro.

LOS ANGELES, March 28.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, boarded the submarine K-7 at San Pedro today and explored the harbor bottom, sixty feet under water, for half an hour. He was accompanied by Livingston Davis of Boston and Owen Winston of New York.

The party then boarded the destroyer Paul Jones, which took them to San Diego.

FIRED ON A SUBMARINE.

Steamship Captain Then Tried to Ram Her—Thinks She Was Sunk.

LONDON, Monday, March 29.—The railway packet City of Brussels encountered a German submarine yesterday. The Captain of the steamer immediately took the aggressive and fired on the submarine, which at once started to submerge.

The Captain turned his steamer quickly, in an effort to ram the submarine, and he believes he succeeded in sinking it. His vessel was moving at a speed of sixteen knots at the time.

DYING MAN AT WHEEL CAUSES AUTO SMASH

Unconscious Driver Crosses the Queensboro Bridge Before Car Runs Into a Wagon.

A man in whose pockets cards were found bearing the name of Charles Leon Tenny of Flanders, L. I., drove an automobile across the Queensboro Bridge last night while he was unconscious from a stroke of apoplexy.

If the roadway had been open Tenny probably would have driven the car into Fifty-ninth Street, as his hands were clenched tightly to the steering wheel and the machine thus was prevented from veering to right or left. He died a few minutes after policemen lifted him from the seat.

A horse-drawn truck brought the car with its unconscious driver to a stop near the Manhattan end of the bridge. The driver of the truck became angry when he saw the automobile approach from the rear and then, without slowing down or attempting to go around either side, run squarely into the truck.

The truckman started to express his opinion to the driver of the automobile, but he noticed that the man's head hung down and that he seemed strangely unconcerned about the collision. He called Motor Cycle Policeman Gough, who found that the man was unconscious and apparently dying.

Dr. Buckmeister, who responded to an ambulance call from the Flower Hospital, diagnosed the case as apoplexy. The man was taken to the hospital. In his pockets, besides the cards bearing the name, were several dollars and an owner's automobile license, No. 39,722. A suitcase in the car bore the initials "C. L. T.," and the same initials were stitched inside of the man's cap. He wore a gray suit, was about six feet tall, with brown eyes and brown hair.

Policemen at the Queensboro end of the bridge, who were notified of the occurrence by telephone, interviewed drivers of automobiles and wagons as they reached that end of the span. They said they had noticed the automobile bound toward Manhattan because of the steady and straight line in which it was driven. The drivers of two trucks said they had given it a wide berth because its driver seemed to be intoxicated.

ARREST MADE IN CATHEDRAL

Intruder Entered with Priests and Moved Toward Cardinal.

As Cardinal Farley was ascending from his throne in St. Patrick's Cathedral to bless the palm at 11:20 o'clock yesterday morning, a man in street dress entered among the priests from the entrance at the rear of the altar and moved toward the Cardinal. He was stopped by the Rev. B. F. McQuade, one of the Deacons, and James Dowling, assistant sexton.

He tried to pass them and said that he wanted to speak to Cardinal Farley. After the priest and sexton laid hands on him, however, he allowed them to lead him into the sacristy. Policeman Magee was sent to the Cathedral from the East Fifty-fourth Street station. He searched the man and found nothing on him except a large unopened pocket knife. The prisoner said that he was Louis Englerth, that he was a farmer, had come to the city recently and had no address. When questioned, he could not make any explanation of why he had entered the sacristy.

Englerth was first taken to the East Fifty-first Street station, but after he had been examined by an ambulance surgeon from Flower Hospital, he was removed to Bellevue Hospital for observation. Cardinal Farley did not learn of the interruption until after the service and most of the 5,000 persons in the church were bowed in prayer at the time and were unaware of it.

ATLANTIC CITY LID TILTED

Saloons Open with Soft Drinks and Dark Mystery in Glasses.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 28.—It was very "wet" in Atlantic City today. For the first time on Sunday in nearly three years the doors of saloons and cafés swung wide open with a warm welcome for all comers. The city authorities have a suspicion that the lid was tilted, but the events of the day have left them too bewildered to be certain about it.

The saloons blossomed forth this morning with strange signs upon their outer walls. The signs bore the surprising announcement, "Non-Alcoholic Cafe—Soft Drinks Only."

Curiosity was piqued, and curiosity doubtless moved the long lines of men who passed through the swinging doors to solve the riddle. The answer came in glass. It was said by the saloon men that they sold only "soft" drinks, but there was some mystic significance in the glasses in which they served their innocent beverages.

What the customers asked for is not a matter of record. What they got was delivered sometimes in modest cocktail glasses, sometimes in big beer glasses. The reason for the discrimination is a dark mystery to the uninitiated.

The city officials were not taken into the secret. They made no effort to close the saloons, whose signs at least were within the law, but they are doing some heavy thinking.

GIRL IN DARING RESCUE.

Swarthmore Student Saves Child by Diving Into Icy Stream.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—A thrilling story of the rescue of a 7-year-old girl from drowning in the icy waters of Crum Creek, near Swarthmore, by a plucky girl student at Swarthmore College, who braved the dangers of the swift current above the dam near Baltimore Pike to save the little girl's life, became known today.

Helen Culin, a senior at Swarthmore, is the heroine. The child whose life she saved is Mary Robinson, daughter of Mrs. Nita Robinson of Swarthmore.

The child was playing along the edge of the creek with her mother seated near by, watching her, when she slipped and fell in the stream. The swift current was carrying the child toward the twenty-foot dam a short distance away when Miss Culin, who was canoeing with a classmate, heard the mother's screams. By this time the child had disappeared.

Pulling off her sweater, Miss Culin leaped into the icy current. Swimming to the spot where she had seen the child, she dived beneath the surface. Unable to find the little girl, she came up an instant for breath, and then dived again. A few more seconds passed and then she appeared, holding the child.

Miss Culin battled desperately with the current before reaching the shore. Scrambling to safety with the unconscious girl she sank to the ground exhausted.

FRANCIS JOSEPH YIELDS TO ITALY?

Swiss Report that Kaiser Persuaded His Aged Ally in a Secret Interview.

AUSTRIAN PRESS MUZZLED

Negotiations with Rome Being Conducted Directly and Solely by Berlin, It Is Said.

ITALY SPARRING FOR TIME

Report That She May Hold Off Till Mid-April and Meantime Get All She Wants Without Fighting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, March 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A Swiss just returned from Vienna brings news that the German Emperor has in strictest incognito been visiting Schonbrunn, and is reported to have succeeded in inducing the Austrian Emperor to cede territory to Italy in return for her continued neutrality.

Absolute silence on the subject is enjoined on the Austro-Hungarian press.

ROME, March 28.—Contrary to the statements which have appeared in the French and British press, Austria-Hungary never opened any direct negotiations with Italy concerning possible territorial cessions. From the highest sources here it is affirmed that everything done in this line was due to the initiative of Germany.

The action of the German Ambassador to Italy, Prince von Bülow, it is said, was animated by a desire to eliminate the causes of the antagonism which always has existed between Austria and Italy, but even the work of the former Imperial Chancellor of Germany in this direction was most cautious, so that the decided statements which have appeared in one sense or the other were most premature.

This, prominent Italians point out, is why Italy vigorously continues her extensive military preparations, not knowing what the future may bring when, next May, according to the most reliable opinions, the European war will take a definite turn.

The Council of Ministers yesterday did not discuss the international situation. The Ministers took under consideration proposed rules which would prohibit the publication of news of a military character, a plan for a partial reopening of the Stock Exchange, and measures for the benefit of the unemployed.

More Alpine Troops Called.

All the Alpine troops of the first category, born in 1883, have been called to the colors by the Italian War Department for forty-five days.

The official military journal also calls to the colors all artillery and engineer reserve officers for sixty days, from April 16.

A large meeting was held here today by Italians who favor the taking of Trent, Trieste, and Dalmatia. Forces of troops were present to prevent disorders. A resolution was unanimously passed requesting the Government to obtain "by arms, the frontiers of Italy." After the meeting the crowd attempted to reach the Austrian Embassy, but was charged by the troops and dispersed. Several arrests were made.

Among those in attendance were Senators, Deputies, and Aldermen, and the representatives of more than 6,000 clubs and associations, some of the latter coming from other States.

The hall in which the meeting was held was decorated with the flags of Trent, Trieste, Istria, and Dalmatia. Several orators made addresses, among them Signor Barseilai, a native of Trieste, who has been Deputy for Rome for twenty-five years. He was greeted enthusiastically when he said the moment had arrived to take Trent, the key to Northern Italy, and Trieste, the door to the Adriatic.

General Ricciotti Garibaldi, his wife, and their son Peppino were greeted with rounds of applause when they entered the hall. There were cries of "Long live Garibaldi!" "Long live France!" and "Down with Austria!"

ITALY HOPES TO AVERT WAR.

Holding Off in Expectation of Getting What She Wants.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—In spite of the undoubted failure of Prince Bülow's negotiations, I am informed that Italy's intervention, although practically decided upon, is not imminent and is not likely to take place before the end of April, since in the meantime things may happen which may alter the situation and render possible the realization of Italy's aspirations without war.

ROME, March 28, (via Paris, March 29.)—The Giornale d'Italia publishes a long article by Senator Mazziotti, a member of the former Government, who urges Italy to be neither Germanophile nor Francophile and not to take recourse to arms until all peaceful means have been exhausted.

Senator Mazziotti says he does not believe it possible that Austria would make a territorial concession sufficient to satisfy Italian aspirations or such as would eliminate the causes of friction between the two countries. In his opinion Italy's position at this moment is a most privileged one, since her action may determine victory for one side or the other.

In conclusion, Senator Mazziotti declares that it would be only possible for Italy to fight Austria, who, he predicts, must soon come to terms, owing to the conditions which prevail against her. Thus, he argues, Germany may soon be left alone, which would mean the near end of the war.

IMPORTED LA CAROLINA Cherutos, 10c. Finest Havana tobacco, mild, sweet, fragrant. —Advt.

Is New York the Kindest of Cities?

A Londoner who came here with ordinary letters of introduction tells how he was received and compares with other places.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Order Next Sunday's Times Today.
The Times Is Always Sold Out Early.

600 IN PANIC, 3 HURT IN SHRAPNEL BLAST

Junk Dealers Taking Ammunition Apart Wreck Stable at Pike and Cherry Streets.

LOFT WORKERS ABOVE FLEE

Edward Stein, Who Pounded Shell with Pincers, Will Lose Sight—Four Under Arrest.

The explosion of cartridges and artillery shells which three junk dealers were breaking up yesterday afternoon in a livery stable at Pike and Cherry Streets, for the sake of the metal contained in them, caused an explosion that injured the three men engaged in the work, wrecked the office of the stable, and started a panic among 600 factory operatives employed on the upper floors of the building that threatened to result in serious loss of life.

The Injured.

STEIN, EDWARD; 28 years old; burned about the hands, face, and body; half his scalp blown off; may die; certainly will lose his eyesight.

THERMAN, MORRIS, 22, 332 Cherry Street; burned on the hands.

YANKELOWITZ, ISIDOR, 28, 69 Pike Street; hands and face burned.

Stein and Yankelowitz are in the Gouverneur Hospital. Therman, whose injuries are comparatively slight, is locked up at Police Headquarters, as is Joseph Berman of 197 Madison Street, owner of the stable in the office of which the three were at work. All four were placed under arrest, and Magistrate Deuel in the Night Court held Therman and Berman for examination today in the Tombs Court. Each gave $1,000 bail.

The building, which is seven stories high, is occupied above the ground floor by garment factories, access to which is by a stairway on the east side of Pike Street. On the north side of Cherry Street a driveway leads into the livery stable and curves into a runway in the basement, where about twenty horses are kept. Just over the runway, on the right of the entrance, is a small room, about eight or nine feet square, which serves as an office.

Six Hundred Workers in Panic.

At 3:30 o'clock, when 600 persons were at work in the factories upstairs, there was an explosion in the office of the livery stable. Upstairs the report made a tremendous commotion. All the employes of the various factories poured out of the building by the single stairway, and the police regarded it as little short of a miracle that no lives were lost in the panic. But everybody got safely to the street, where a crowd was gathering.

The crowd was becoming unmanageable, and Policeman Smith of the Madison Street Station sent in a call for the reserves from that station under Sergeant Merrill. The owners of the horses stabled downstairs, who heard the disturbance made by the frightened animals, were trying to get in and save them. The police quieted the crowd and the firemen forced their way in and extinguished such of the flames as had survived the work of the automatic sprinklers.

In what the explosion had left of the office the police and firemen discovered the remains of a large store of ammunition of assorted kinds and sizes. A pile of rifle cartridges, shotgun shells, and shrapnel shells for field guns lay on the floor; some of them had been exploded, others had not. The inmates of the place evidently had been taking the ammunition apart, for boxes disposed about the room contained large quantities respectively of lead, copper, and brass extracted from the cartridges. And a tin wash boiler sitting on the floor was filled almost to the brim with powder—nearly 100 pounds in all—which had escaped the explosion.

Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles searched the premises. He found that the ammunition was mostly of an obsolete type, and that some of it was of foreign manufacture. At that stage of the investigation it was thought that it probably had been stolen, and the report gained credence that a bomb factory had been unearthed. This gained credence through the discovery in the office of wire and some springs which might have belonged to an alarm clock and at first were supposed to be clockwork for the setting off of a bomb.

But as yet the manufacturers had not been discovered. Berman, the owner of the stable, told the police he knew nothing of the affair, but his explanation was not accepted as satisfactory. After most of the investigators had gone and Policeman Smith and Inspector Eagan were making another round of the premises, a bystander told them that immediately after the explosion he had seen two men, one of whom was lacerated, run out of the stable and into the entrance of the tenement house at 69 Pike Street. At that address Smith found his way to Yankelowitz's apartment.

Here he found Yankelowitz and Therman, who admitted they had been concerned in the explosion. Dr. Nellis was summoned from Gouverneur Hospital and took Yankelowitz back to that institution.

Upon insistent questioning, Therman told the police a story which was corroborated by Yankelowitz as far as he was able to talk. Yankelowitz, who was a dealer in junk, found a place somewhere in Canal Street—he could give no description except that it was near an elevated railroad—where a large amount of ammunition for types of artillery and rifles no longer used in the United States Army was for sale. He purchased five or six cases of this, in sizes ranging all the way up from percussion caps to three-inch shrapnel shell, for $15.

Yankelowitz approached Therman and they formed a partnership to break up the ammunition and sell the metal. They employed Stein to assist them. Yesterday afternoon they took the ammunition to the office of the livery stable, and, armed with nothing more than pincers, proceeded to take the shells and cartridges apart.

Stein, according to their story, was trying to take a three-inch shell apart with pincers, and becoming impatient hammered the shell with the tool, causing the explosion which set off other shells and a small pile of powder outside the wash boiler.

The explosion also wrecked the office and blew the three men down the runway into the basement, where their fall was broken by piles of refuse. Apparently Therman and Yankelowitz picked Stein up, rolled him in the horse blanket, and laid him aside, and then went to Yankelowitz's home to obtain medical attention for themselves.

ASQUITH ATTACKED BY UNIONIST PRESS

Complain of Lack of Vigor in the Direction of the War and Study of Resources.

TALK OF A "WAR MINISTRY"

Liberal Party Organ Warmly Defends Him and Hints at Political Motives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 29.—Unionist journals are attacking Prime Minister Asquith for alleged lack of vigor in his direction of the war. The attack was begun by The Times and J. L. Garvin in The Observer, and is now taken up by The Morning Post, which says in today's issue:

"In these days when the nation is troubled in mind, body, and estate and when all patriotic spirits are engrossed with care for the safety of the realm, we are entitled to address a stern call to the head of the Government. Lord Kitchener at the War Office has driven the old-fashioned machine until it creaks and groans. He has done wonders in creating new armies and in maintaining them in the field. While the immediate demands of the situation must have engaged every hour of the Field Marshal's day, we should have thought that the first Minister of the Crown would have surveyed and measured the necessities of the future.

"Seven months ago we were told the war would strain all the resources of the community. Several months ago we were advised the war would be a long one. Until the last fortnight, has any Minister looked into the organization of those industries upon which the successful prosecution of the war absolutely depends, or inquired into the potential expansion of their output?

"During the long Winter months has it never occurred to the Prime Minister to ascertain the ability of our armament establishments to supply munitions of war adequate to the increased and increasing necessities of our forces by land and sea? Apparently it has not.

"The powers which, as Prime Minister, he should have sought has at length been taken over by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Minister burdened with cares of an important department has stepped into the place of his leader, who has none.

"We would make an earnest appeal to Mr. Asquith. Although precious time has been lost, he can yet repair some of the consequences of neglect. Let him be kindled by the occasion and rise to the full dignity of his position in the State. Let him press on the mobilization of British industries and the rapid manufacture of munitions of war.

"After all, though personal defects are likely enough to result from the long possession of power too little threatened and too easy to enjoy, the better sort of statesman in a great crisis will be stimulated to counteract the causes which tend to languor, luxury, and effacement. He will lay aside the trifles and things of little moment and will turn seriously to the performance of such public functions as involve the welfare and honor of the nation."

The Daily Chronicle, defending Mr. Asquith, enumerates his multifarious duties which keep him occupied from morning till night, and in an editorial remarks:

"Because the very facts of his occupation withdraw Mr. Asquith to some extent from the public gaze, and because on his public appearances he preserves always that bearing of serene cheerfulness and that total absence of fuss which is not the least factor in his efficiency, it has been thought worth while to put about, by innuendo and suggestion, the pretense that he is not fit for his task.

"The real motive for attacking the Prime Minister is not, of course, that he is weak, but that he is strong. While he remains in his place our Unionist friends know perfectly well that he will be as he always has been, the strong personality which holds the Ministry together and unites its varied and brilliant talents in the powerful working combination which for them in their party capacity is the stumbling block. With such a Government cooperating under such a head, talk about any coalition Ministry is apt to melt away. Discredit the Prime Minister and prospects at once look rosier for those hankering after a political change. The manoeuvre is not likely to succeed, because it ceases to be plausible as soon as it ceases to be subterranean."

DEMANDS RECRUITING FACTS.

London Times Says Things Are Muddled and Blames Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 29.—In an editorial on "The Recruiting Muddle," The Times says this morning:

"The experience of Neuve Chapelle, which has been so incompletely explained to the nation, has shown us a glimpse of the magnitude of the demands likely to be made upon us. We have to undertake in common with our allies the task of driving the Germans out of Belgium and Northern France, and that task, which itself is only a beginning, has not yet been begun.

"Although the number of men now under arms in these islands is extraordinarily large, it must be quite clear that we have by no means enlisted all the men we shall want.

"Just now there is a lull in recruiting. The agonized advertisements and imploring posters issued under the auspices of the Government are sufficient

Continued on Page 2.

RUSSIANS ATTACK BOSPORUS FORTS

Black Sea Fleet Engages Turkish Defences on Both Sides of Strait.

FIRE REPORTED EFFECTIVE

Hostile Vessel, Shelled by the Attacking Warships, Keels Over and Blows Up.

ASSAIL DARDANELLES, TOO

From Gulf of Saros and Outside Strait's Entrance Shells Pour on Turks' Positions.

PETROGRAD, Monday, March 29.—An official statement issued by the General Staff says:

"The Black Sea fleet on Sunday bombarded the outside forts and batteries of the Bosporus on both sides of the strait.

"According to observations made from the ships and hydroaeroplanes, our shells fell with exactitude. Russian aviators, flying above the Bosporus batteries, carried out reconnoisances and dropped bombs with success. A heavy artillery fire was directed at the aviators without success.

"The enemy's torpedo boats, which tried to come out, were driven back into the strait by the fire of our guns.

"A large hostile ship, which was trying to get into the Bosporus from the seaward, was bombarded by us. She finally heeled over and blew up."

AGAIN ATTACK DARDANELLES

Warships Shell Turkish Positions from Outside Straits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TENEDOS, March 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Operations have been recommenced in the Dardanelles by the allied fleets, and heavy firing is now proceeding in the Strait.

Judging by the firing heard this morning, the Gallipoli Peninsula is being heavily bombarded.

The weather is perfect.

British seaplanes have been making daily reconnaissances when the ships have not been engaged, and occasionally German aeroplanes also are seen.

Following the air reconnaissance a big gun bombardment, both indirectly over the Gallipoli Peninsular and from a station a mile outside the entrance to the strait, was continued today with short intervals from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3:30 in the afternoon.

From Mt. St. Elias, the highest point in Tenedos, I saw shells bursting on the hills near Chanak and Kilid Bahr. Clouds of smoke rose from the land and foam-capped columns from the surface of the sea, making a striking picture in the brilliant sunshine.

For half an hour the fire was at the rate of two shells a minute. The enemy did not reply.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TENEDOS, March 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Ships standing at the entrance to the Dardanelles directed the fire from warships in the Gulf of Saros, and the shelling, as far as could be seen from the heights here, appeared to be very effective.

Volumes of smoke were seen rising from the heights of the Gallipoli Peninsula at several points and also from the Dardanelles shore.

The firing appeared also to be directed against the new works erected by the Turks at Kum Kale Point, for dense smoke poured upward from there for more than an hour.

PARIS, March 28.—An Athens dispatch to the Havas Agency, dated Saturday, says:

"Mine dragging in the Dardanelles continued yesterday. In fact, it was announced that the mine zone had been cleared as far as the City of Dardanelles. The weather is now clear.

"A dispatch from Vourlah, Asia Minor, says that long range cannon, manned by German officers, have been sent from Constantinople to Smyrna."

LONDON, Monday, March 29.—"Trawlers continued their mine-sweeping operations in the strait of the Dardanelles yesterday, protected by battleships," says Reuter's Tenedos correspondent, telegraphing Sunday.

"The Turks at Kilid Bahr opened fire on them, but were bombarded and promptly silenced. Between 8 and 12 o'clock this morning heavy firing was heard from the direction of the Gulf of Saros. The result of the fire is not known."

DARDANELLES SAFE, VON DER GOLTZ SAYS

Tells Rumanian Paper Fleet Will Fail and He Will Return to Constantinople.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, March 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In an interview accorded to the Advural, General von der Goltz is reported to have said:

"Those who imagine I am leaving Constantinople because of any insecurity the Turkish capital might be in as a result of the bombardment of the Dardanelles must know me very badly. My journey to Berlin is proof that the situation at Constantinople is not disquieting. After having handed to the Emperor a decoration conferred by the Sultan, I shall return.

"We are convinced that the operations of the allied fleet are doomed to failure. We have not predicted this result before because it is not our cus-

Continued on Page 2.

CHASSEURS' BRAVERY WON ALSACE HILL

French "Blue Devils" Were Not to be Denied in Assault on Hartmanns-Weilerkopf.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The capture by the French of the height of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf is extremely valuable.

For many months this strategical position has been the scene of desperate fighting. Commanding the whole district of Thann, Cernay, and Steinbach, the French and German troops have struggled repeatedly for its possession, and the tide of battle has ebbed and flowed upon its spurs and crests, leaving in the wake awful tolls of dead and wounded.

It is here that many heroic exploits of the French soldiers have been achieved, for the character of the fighting allowed more scope for individual gallantry and personal craft of war than in the siege work of intrenched positions.

It is to the Alpine Chasseurs, the "blue devils of France," as they are called because of their blue bonnets and hunters' dress, that the success of the final attack is due. On Tuesday, after a tremendous artillery fire, they assaulted and took the first line of the German position on the lower part of the peak.

On the following day they won the second line, and climbed higher toward the summit, in spite of the stubborn defense of the Germans, who fought with great courage and swept the hillside with a devastating rifle fire. Hand-to-hand fighting took place for several hours, but the "blue devils" had the best of it and made many prisoners.

The great assault, however, was still to come on the crest of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, 1,125 metres above the plain. A great body of German troops, belonging to the Fifteenth Corps, held the ground with a formidable number of guns, and every method of German warfare was used to thrust back those blue bonnets surging up the ridges. Hand grenades were hurled down from the heights, and burning liquid came in streams from trenches, dug in the hillsides, so many chasseurs were badly burned, though they continued to fight with charred clothes. The order had been given them to take the hill at all costs.

The Tricolor now floats on the summit of Hartsmanns-Weilerkopf, and yesterday the Alpines swarmed forward to the flank of the hill on the northeast and southeast, dislodging the Germans from their last grip on the stronghold, which is the natural keep of the broad plain below. It is a victory which gives the French Army a secure position in this part of the front, and proves the spirit of the French offensive.

SUBMARINE CHASES THREE BRITISH SHIPS

One Believed to Have Been Sunk Off Irish Coast—Others Send Distress Signals.

LONDON, March 28.—A German submarine has been active to the south of Ireland during the day. It is believed that the submarine sank one steamer, the Falaba, a British vessel of 3,000 tons, because a distress signal was received from her saying that the crew was taking to the boats.

The British steamer Dunedin, of 3,051 tons, which sailed from Newport News on March 13 for Avonmouth, and the steamer Aquila also sent out distress signals to the effect that they were being chased by a submarine.

All the steamers were in the same neighborhood. A submarine was seen off Cape Clear soon after noon today.

FRENCH GUN HONORED FOR HEROIC CONDUCT

Mentioned in the Order of the Day With, Incidentally, Three Men Who Served It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 28.—A cannon—naturally one of the famous seventy-fives—has just been mentioned in an order of the day for gallantry in action. The mention runs:

"The fourth piece of the Third Battery of the Thirteenth Regiment, placed only 800 metres from the enemy, rapidly lost its commander and crew, but nevertheless, served only by Lieutenant Sanche and non-commissioned officers Judicelli and Mercier, continued firing until the enemy's artillery had been silenced."

This novel method of recognizing the heroism of three gunners, aptly illustrates the French artilleryman's custom of regarding guns as living creatures requiring special treatment, and having individual peculiarities.

PREACHES "LOVE THE FOE."

Canon Simpson's Advice to Englishmen in Sermon at St. Paul's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 28.—Canon Simpson, preaching in St. Paul's Cathedral today from the text "Love Your Enemies," said the war had brought to Englishmen a noble opportunity if they had the grace to use it, to love their enemies. No one, then, would believe the tales of barbarism related of the foe. No one would sneer at culture or urge the ignoble working of hate or assume self-righteously the prerogative of punishment.

It was not enough, he said, to defend England's shores or to liberate Belgium, to succor France and to give peace to Europe.

"We must," he added, "make an effort to love Germany as God loved us."

HAIL OF BOMBS ON CALAIS.

German Flier Drops Many Missiles, but No One Is Injured.

CALAIS, March 28.—A German aeroplane flew over Calais yesterday morning, approximately at an altitude of 2,000 meters, going from west to east. It had flown over the waters of the English Channel from its Belgian base in order that it might not be observed by the watchers stationed between Calais and Boulogne.

The aeroplane began dropping bombs as soon as it passed the outer fortifications. The bombs, falling at an early hour in the morning in the deserted streets, injured no one. Other bombs fell in the fields.

The only material damage done was several broken windows and slight injuries to a few roofs. The Taube was fired upon by the forts, but it is believed that it got safely away, owing to the altitude at which it was flying.

RUSSIANS BREAK INTO HUNGARY

Army that Won Dukla Pass Pressing On to Seize Two Railroads.

AUSTRIANS FALLING BACK

Fight Desperately to Prevent Being Driven From Mountains Into the Plains.

LOSE NEW LINE OF HEIGHTS

Three Battalions Annihilated by Russian Charge—Austrians Burn Own Villages.

LONDON, Monday, March 29.—The battles for the Carpathian passes continue with extreme violence, this being the only region where, for the moment, fighting on a large scale is taking place.

The Russians, who recently regained possession of Dukla Pass, are pushing their way toward Bartfeld on one side and Svidnik on the other, where, if they achieved their object, they will have in their possession the heads of the railroads running southward into Hungary.

The Russians are also carrying on offensive operations against Uszok Pass, to the east, but at Tukholka Pass, still further to the east, they apparently are satisfied to withstand the Austro-German attacks against their very strong positions at Kosiowa, which the Germans have tried so often to capture.

The official bulletin issued in Petrograd last night announced that on the 26th a new line of heights two-thirds of a mile in extent in the direction of Bartfeld was taken, and that in a bayonet fight for possession of a height east of the village of Mlimarocz three battalions of Austrians were annihilated.

Along the rest of the eastern front the battle is of a desultory character, which is doubtless due to the fact that the snow is melting under the warmth of the Spring sun, and the rivers are either open or are covered with such a thin coating of ice that they will not bear any weight.

The London Times's Petrograd correspondent says that the Austrian reinforcements arrived too late to prevent the Russians from securing command of the roads into Hungary. The correspondent adds that the German Field Marshal, von Hindenburg, apparently has disposed of the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Armies in a manner calculated to enable him to retain the defensive until larger forces or favorable circumstances warrant a resumption of the offensive.

Russians Keep Hindenburg Busy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—General Kusmanek, the captured commander of Przemysl, has arrived at Kiev. His relations with his captors are courteous, and he converses with them in French.

The activity of the Russian Grodno army prevents Field Marshal von Hindenburg from developing definite action by his forces in the north. His Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Armies have been replenished, but the quality of the new infantry is a great disappointment to the German Staff. According to the disposition of his troops, he evidently intends to undertake shock tactics from the North Poland frontier, but the days pass without any serious battle. Possibly the Germans will content themselves with attempting to protect East Prussia while the grain crops are being sowed.

PETROGRAD, March 28.—The Russians have pushed their front well through the Carpathian Mountains toward the plains of Northern Hungary in the vicinity of Bartfeld, capturing an Austrian position five miles due south of Tarof.

By taking the Austrian positions at the source of the Ondava River at Nijni Folianska, twelve miles northeast of Bartfeld, the Russians gain control of the roads leading direct to Bartfeld and southward to Svidnik and to the valley of the Ondava.

The Austrians recently were reinforced by German troops and are making a hard fight to prevent themselves being driven into the open country which lies twenty miles behind them.

DESTROY AS THEY RETREAT.

Austrians Set Fire to Village Only Six Miles North of Bartfeld.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 28 (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russians have made a considerable advance in the Carpathians, and are now moving forward along a sixty-mile front between the region of Bartfeld and Baligrod. The Austrians are in retreat, wasting the country as they retire. The village of Zboro, which before leaving they set afire, is only six miles north of Bartfeld, the rail head of a single line which twenty-five miles further south joins the main line for Budapest.

The Germans continue their attacks upon Kosiowa and the neighboring heights which are held by the Russians. A German battalion which got across the Dniester, was badly cut up and driven back.

The General Staff gives some interesting additional figures regarding Przemysl in confutation of the astounding made-in-Germany stories about the capitulation. The Germans say surrender was hastened by the necessity of sharing the supplies with enormous numbers of Russian prisoners in the fortress, and that otherwise the Austrians would have held out very much longer. They say also that the Russians destroyed 300 Galician villages, of which 250 were razed to the ground.

and that the garrison of Przemysl was only 25,000 men.

All these German statements are characterized as inventions. The garrison was about 120,000, and exact figures will be published the moment the task of ascertaining the total has been completed by the staff officers on the spot. The Russian prisoners released when the capitulation took place were mostly wounded men, and the total number 1,350. The Russians have not destroyed a single village throughout Galicia, nor razed any to the ground.

We have long known, as the Galician people also know only too well, who were the perpetrators of the horrors committed in Galicia. Many villages and many magnificent historic castles of the ancient nobility have been ruthlessly destroyed, but not by the Russians. The Austrians, helped by the Germans, spared very little in the retreat from Galicia before the conquering Russian armies, now many months ago.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following official dispatch from the Vienna Foreign Office to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy was given out today:

"After loss of 10,000 in last sortie, Przemysl garrison consisted of 34,000 of all ranks who surrendered. Besides there were in the fortress 45,000 civilians, including laboring population, and 25,000 sick and wounded. One thousand and fifty guns, mainly of old type, were blown up in time. The last Russian attack was repulsed solely by infantry and machine guns. Rumors about mutiny are absolutely unfounded."

FLOODS PROTECT CZERNOWITZ

Revolt of War-Stricken Population of Bukowina Feared.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, March 27, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The battles in Bukowina are assuming a more violent character. From 10 o'clock this morning till 1 an artillery duel raged over the plains of Mahala and Rarancea, between Ostritza and Bojan.

The waters of the Pruth are carrying away the bodies of soldiers who attempted to cross. The Russians will wait for the Pruth to subside before initiating operations against Czernowitz.

The population of Bukowina suffers so much from hunger and the continual change of régime that a revolution is feared.

AUSTRIANS TIRED OF WAR.

South Frontiers Exposed Through Effort to Stem Northern Invasion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Pessimism is rapidly spreading throughout Austria-Hungary, where, since the fall of Przemysl, even the military authorities no longer hide their disappointment, and the people threatened with starvation now wish to see the end of the war.

According to confidential information available here, the conclusion by Austria of a separate peace is no longer considered impossible, since Austria's existence is now dangerously threatened. Germany's help is out of the question.

Austria is now compelled to withdraw troops from Southern Hungary and the Serbian frontier, and concentrate every effort against the threatened Russian invasion of Hungary. Thus Transylvania will be exposed to attack by Rumania, Bosnia to attack by Serbia, while Italy may invade the southwestern provinces and send an army against Vienna, which is only 200 miles from the Italian frontier.

FOOD TROUBLE AT BUDAPEST.

Population Doesn't Like War Bread —Meat Supply Inadequate.

VIENNA, March 28, (via London, March 29.)—The municipal authorities at Budapest are greatly concerned over the provisioning of the city. The Municipal Finance Committee's report says that grain is obtainable only with the greatest of difficulty. It complains that the public still refuses to be satisfied with war bread.

The report says the committee sees no prospect for an improvement in the meat supply, as, although the number of cattle available is larger than usual, it is utterly inadequate to meet the enormously increased demands for the troops. The country's stock of cattle, it is added, has grown so low that it will be many years before normal conditions are restored, and that consequently meat will continue to be dear for years after the war has ended.

The Budapest police have forbidden a conference of the Social Democratic Party in Hungary, which was summoned to discuss the social and political demands of labor in the war.

BULGARS ASK WHAT THEY GET

Want Guarantee from Entente Powers if They Join the War.

SOFIA, March 27, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—General Pau left today for Nish. Before leaving he had a long interview with the Minister for War.

The Volia, the Ministerial organ, writes:

"If the entente powers believe in the strength of the Bulgarian Army, why do they not previously state in concrete form what compensation Bulgaria will obtain on going into action? Every Bulgarian will march where he is led when he knows the reward is guaranteed."

The Mir states that the relations of Bulgaria with the representatives of Germany and Austria are becoming strained. The Germans want to become complete masters of Bulgaria as they have become in Turkey, but Bulgaria, says the Mir, must annul the German loan and supply herself with war materials elsewhere. As a matter of fact, the Germans will not allow the export of medicaments for which Bulgaria paid long ago.

AMERICAN NURSE HAS TYPHUS

Miss Cox, Formerly at Montclair, Removed from Serbia to Salonika.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, March 28.—The authorities of Mountainside Hospital here have received word that Miss Mary D. Cox, who for five years was assistant superintendent of the operating room in the hospital, and was taken ill recently with typhus fever in a war camp in Serbia, has been removed to Salonika. Miss Cox joined the staff of the American Red Cross as a nurse and was assigned to duty in Serbia. She departed for that country in November, and was sent to the interior.

The information about Miss Cox came through her brother, Dr. William Cox, who is attached to St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City. Miss Cox came to Montclair from the Orange Memorial Hospital. Her home is in Montgomery, N. Y., where her mother lives, and also another brother, George Cox.

FINDS RUSSIA STRONG.

German Professor Says Offensive Powers Are Hardly Touched.

AMSTERDAM, March 28, (via London, March 29.)—Professor Vogt, a well-known German authority on Russian affairs, warns Germany in Vorwarts that "it will take a long time, great energy and patience and many victories to gain headway against this new Russia."

Answering the frequently-heard question as to how long Russia can fight, Professor Vogt says:

"Russia's offensive powers have hardly been touched. Her staying powers are enormous. Her army has done magnificent work, while the Russian financial and economic position has seldom been better."

ALBANIANS MENACE SERBS.

Volunteers From America Being Organized by Austrian Consul.

BARI, Italy, (via Paris,) March 28.—A dispatch from Scutari, Albania, says that the Austrian Consulate there is banding Albanian volunteers into so-called "Eagle Battalions," which are destined to attack Serbia.

It is stated that most of the volunteers returned recently from America.

EITEL'S TIME LIMIT IS NEAR AN END

Deep Secrecy at Washington, but General Belief Is It Will Expire Early This Week.

WAITING FOR DARK NIGHT

"You Can Gamble I Won't Go Out with Moon Shining," Says Commander.

ALABAMA TO SAIL TODAY

Another British Cruiser Joins Guarding Squadron Off Capes—Wireless Under Censorship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Although the utmost secrecy is maintained in official circles here regarding the time allotted to the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich to either leave Newport News or intern for the remainder of the war, it is generally believed that the limit is not many hours away.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, notified Secretary Daniels tonight that the battleship Alabama, which had been ordered to proceed immediately to Hampton Roads for neutrality duty, would sail tomorrow morning. The Alabama will reach the Virginia Capes early Tuesday morning, and this fact has led to the belief that the Eitel's time limit will not be up before Tuesday. On his arrival off the Capes Admiral Helm will communicate by radio with Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, commandant of the Norkfolk Navy Yard, and with the Collector of Customs at Newport News, and will take such action as they consider necessary for the protection of American neutrality. The probabilities are that the warship will remain some distance out from Hampton Roads, as Fort Monroe will be able to signal any attempt to violate neutrality.

At the expiration of the Eitel's time limit the Collector of Customs at Newport News will inform Commander Thierichens that he must decide within twenty-four hours whether he will intern or put to sea. Should he fail to go out within that twenty-four-hour period, the German Captain would be forced to intern his ship.

There is nothing in international law or practice to prevent the Eitel's leaving before the expiration of the period allowed for the repairs, but after the twenty-four-hour notice has been served and a day and a night have elapsed, the German vessel will not be allowed to leave. When the Eitel first reached Newport News and was examined by Naval Constructors, Rear Admiral Beatty notified Secretary Daniels that it would take about three weeks to repair the vessel to the extent allowed by international law. The vessel arrived here on March 10, and her first three weeks' stay will expire next Wednesday, March 31. However, it is not known whether the allotment of time was full three weeks.

The Alabama in performing neutrality duty will be assisted by the coast guard ship Algonquin, the destroyer Barney, and a submarine. The Alabama will protect American neutrality against violation either by the Eitel or by the British warships lying in wait for her outside the Capes.

Protects Merchant Ships.

The German cruiser would violate neutrality if she should attempt to sail within twenty-four hours after a British, French, or Russian merchant vessel sailed from Hampton Roads. Under the rules of one of the Hague conventions, and also under the generally recognized rules of international law, a belligerent warship entering a neutral harbor for coal, provisions, or repairs must not attempt to leave on the heels of another belligerent vessel, either national or of merchant marine.

The Allies have been using Newport News and Norfolk as a port of shipment of horses intended for use in the field in Europe. The Eitel would not be permitted to sail within twenty-four hours after any one of these left port. The theory of this rule is that no neutral port should be used as a base for raids on merchant shipping of another belligerent. For this reason the belligerent merchant ship must have a twenty-four-hour handicap over the belligerent warship, to enable the other to evade capture or destruction near the port of departure.

The other phase of the question, much more complicated and delicate, involves the possibility that the British warships lying in wait for the Eitel might enter the three-mile territorial limit to attack the German vessel or reduce the possibilities of her escape.

This three-mile limit is measured from the seacoast line and means that these warships cannot enter the Capes to give battle to the Eitel. The Eitel is now at her wharf at Newport News, several miles west of Old Point Comfort, which, in turn, is approximately seventeen miles from the entrance from the sea to the lower bay between Capes Charles and Henry.

While the distance between the capes is considerable, there is only one narrow channel deep enough for vessels like the Eitel to pass to sea. By concentrating their gunfire on this channel, the British cruisers could easily sink the German cruiser should she attempt to go out, but this would be a violation of American neutrality, because even while the vessels might be four miles out at sea, and beyond the three-mile limit, they are not allowed by international law to fire across the international line.

Might Get Away in Fog.

The only chance for the Eitel would come from fog and stormy weather and taking on one of the Norfolk pilots, who knows the channel in the dark, and instead of going boldly out to meet certain destruction from the guns of the British cruisers, to turn south or north, before sailing across the three-mile limit. Some competent persons here think that with favorable conditions the Eitel might in this way sail up or down the coast from the mouth of the capes far enough, and wholly within the three-mile limit, to evade the British cruisers and then escape to sea.

Secretary Daniels said tonight that he was gratified to learn from Admiral Helm that the Alabama would be ready to sail on Monday morning, because it was not planned that any ship in reserve should be able to sail on emergency orders under forty-eight hours. During the discussion of the condition of the navy for national defense before the Naval Committees of Congress last Winter, it was argued by some Congressional critics of the navy that reserve ships could not steam away within forty-eight hours. Secretary Daniels pointed out tonight that the orders to the Alabama were not issued until last night, and that the forty-eight hour period would not expire before Monday night.

It was necessary for the Alabama to take on coal, stores, and ammunition, and assemble a crew.

WAITING FOR A DARK NIGHT.

Won't Steam Out in Moonlight, Thierichens Is Quoted as Saying.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 28.—"Not while the moon is giving her light will I attempt to leave the Roads, you can gamble on that!"

This remark is credited to Commander Thierichens of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, and is taken to mean that he is waiting for a stormy or cloudy night to put to sea.

However, it is certain that the Eitel will not leave Newport News within the next twenty-four hours, because the British steamer Corfe Castle, from Baltimore, cleared the Capes today and under the neutrality orders of port officials now rigidly enforced, the Eitel must give this ship twenty-four hours' start. But that the Eitel, which is fully steamed up and ready to sail, will attempt to leave at the first propitious moment is confidently believed.

Today the patrolling fleet outside of the Capes was augmented by the arrival of the British light cruiser Corona. The watching squadron is now composed of four ships, the Essex, Suffolk, and Corona, English men of war, and a French cruiser.

Late this afternoon the battleships Connecticut and Iowa arrived off the Capes and immediately took stations on the three-mile neutrality line.

Strict orders have been issued to all commercial wireless stations that no messages be transmitted without passing through the hands of Government censors.

Ships in the harbor have also been notified that the use of the wireless is barred. The aim of the Government is to prevent any information relative to the Eitel reaching the foreign warships outside the Capes.

In the meantime the Eitel, with full steam up and great volumes of smoke issuing from both funnels, is moored at her wharf under close guard. Only those speaking German are permitted inside the lines.

It is rumored here that the Eitel has until Thursday morning at 7 o'clock to clear the Roads or intern.

Many wild rumors are floating around with regard to the German sea raider's possible movements. One is that she may be towed to New York within the three-mile limit. This story was circulated tonight following the arrival of a big sea-going tug equipped with wireless apparatus, which tied up at a shipyard pier close to the German cruiser.

Marine men said that this would be possible in view of the fact that the Eitel was drawing less than thirteen feet of water. The rumor gained some credence in view of a reported request to Washington last night for protection within the three-mile limit. What would be the object of such a move was variously explained. The ship's status would not be changed so long as she did not leave the jurisdiction of the United States, and it would be necessary to intern her at New York just as though she remained here after the expiration of time allotted for repairs.

In view of this, it has been suggested that the German Government would prefer to have the ship interned in New York. Another suggestion is that the commander of the German cruiser seeks to tempt warships of the Allies to commit an unneutral act by attacking her in American waters, or to lure them further away from the South Atlantic for the welfare of some other German merchant raider.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Attention is still centred on the battle or series of battles for the Carpathian passes. Russia's progress is slow, due to most desperate resistance. In that country of most difficult terrain, with every natural advantage for defensive operations, and these advantages augmented by heavy snow, it seems that the limit of physical endurance must soon be reached. Reinforced by a large part of the army that was released by the fall of Przemysl, the Russian forces seem to be securing a firm foothold in the hills, and, literally step by step, are forcing the Austrian Army back. The Russian losses must be enormous, but the importance of driving Austria back to the open country is so great that almost any sacrifice to accomplish it is justifiable.

Russia has so far successfully driven her way through two passes, one at Polyanka and the other at Dukla, ten miles to the east. Her line is now established from Bartfeld, about seven miles south of Polyanka, to Svidnik, at the foot of Dukla Pass, in all about ten miles. The possession of neither point, however, gives Russia any strategic advantage. It indicates progress, nothing more. Svidnik, it is true, controls the valley of the Oudava River for some little distance, and Bartfeld is on a railroad running to Budapest by way of Eperjes and Kassa. But the country south of both points that the Russians hold is mountainous, and an army fighting a defensive battle would still hold the advantage of position. Not until the Russians move twenty miles further south on a line through Kassa will the terrain favor them. They will then be in the open country with everything favoring a rapid, successful advance.

In the west the opposing forces are generally quiet, but several moves have been made that give an indication as to what the Allies' general plan of campaign may be. The principal of these moves are the taking of St. Eloi and Neuve Chapelle by the British and of the heights of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf by the French. These two points are at opposite ends of the general line. The British loss at St. Eloi and Neuve Chapelle has been estimated at 13,000 men. The French loss at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf must have been nearly as great. The question naturally arises: What importance attaches to the possession of these widely separated points that the Allies were willing to make such an expensive effort to take them?

It must be realized that flanking operations on a large scale are not possible as the forces are at present aligned. The German right rests on the North Sea at Ostend. It is obviously impossible to turn it directly. The left is practically on the Swiss border. An attempt to turn it here would result in the violation of the neutrality of Switzerland. General frontal attacks against a line of field works such as the Germans have constructed would be of very doubtful success, and even then the cost in lives would be enormous.

In the last year of our civil war Grant's campaign through the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, and Cold Harbor to Richmond was characterized by frontal attacks against fortified positions. His losses, in spite of the fact that machine guns and the rapid-firing infantry rifle were unknown, were appalling. In actual numbers he lost about 60,000 men, as many as Lee had in his whole army. Multiply the defending force by fifty, equip it with quick-firing field artillery, machine guns, and the modern infantry rifle, and some idea may be had of the loss the Allies would sustain if the Grant method were adopted.

Far more probable is it that the Allies have selected a number of places at different points on the line which are of themselves of local importance because of their elevation and consequent control of a considerable stretch of country on their flanks and toward their front, or because of their control of important crossroads or railway lines on lines of communication, but the possession of which would make the entire German line untenable, since each of them might be considered as a small individual flanking operation. The points selected would naturally be near the flanks, because if the flanks could be bent back the centre would have to follow. They could be taken at a relatively small loss, and if taken would accomplish the same result, though it would consume more time as a successful frontal attack.

Neuve Chapelle is a point in illustration. It is on a height overlooking the valley of the River Lys, and while of little apparent importance of itself, if co-ordinated with a similar position to the north or south of it, could give the German line for some distance considerable trouble. The same is true of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf. It is on a height overlooking the valley of the Thur River, only fifteen miles from Mülhausen, and gives the French command of a considerable amount of territory now held by the Germans in force. The possession by the French of a few more such points in the Southern Vosges would cause that section of the German line not a little embarrassment.

The Allies have been making preparations for a forward movement for some time. The French have nearly 3,000,000 men on their line; England and Belgium over a million more. In a very short time now, weather conditions will favor military operations, and without doubt movements will be initiated that will, to some extent at least, disclose the result of the Winter's consideration of a difficult situation.

It is entirely within reason that western operations of themselves will result in a stalemate. The issue will then lie in the hands of Russia, and will depend largely on the outcome of operations now under way in the East.

ALABAMA TO SAIL TODAY.

Rear Admiral Helm Aboard Bound for Hampton Roads.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Flying the flag of Rear Admiral J. L. Helm of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet and manned by a crew of 665 men drafted from the battleships Kentucky, Kearsarge, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, the battleship Alabama will sail from the Philadelphia Navy Yard tomorrow morning for neutrality duty at Hampton Roads. Coal, provisions, and ammunition were placed aboard the vessel today.

Orders to prepare to sail were received from Washington last night, and the police force of this city was called upon to assist in the work of notifying sailors on shore leave that they would be needed to complete the crew.

CLOSE WATCH AT BOSTON.

Warships and Garrisons Alert Lest German Ships Attempt Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 28.—The naval forces in Boston are on the alert lest some of the seven interned ships in this port should attempt to get away. Admiral Schley's old flagship, the cruiser Brooklyn, lies at anchor at the entrance to the inner harbor, and allows no outward-bound vessel to pass without inspection. The scout cruiser Chester, at the Navy Yard, is taking on provisions to sail under sealed orders, presumably for neutrality duty.

The half dozen forts which guard the port are garrisoned and ready for any emergency.

Capt. Polack of the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie said a day or two ago that none of the German vessels in port had coal or provisions on board for more than forty-eight hours, and besides, all had reduced their crews. He scouted the notion that any of them would attempt to make a dash for the sea.

Nevertheless, the United States Government is taking no chances. Customs officers are on duty on each dock.

The ships interned here, besides the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, are the Hamburg-American liners Amerika and Cleveland, the North German Lloyd steamer Köln, two German freighters and one Austrian cargo carrier.

Tonight the Brooklyn turned her full battery of searchlights on the Norwegian steamer Sygna and halted her for an examination. The Sygna, outward bound, was able to show satisfactory clearance papers and was allowed to proceed after a brief delay. Orders have been issued recently forbidding any ship to sail at night without a special permit.

SUBMARINE SHELLS SINKING SHIP'S CREW

Boats of the Vosges Riddled as They Pulled Away for Safety, Captain Asserts.

WOMAN PASSENGER IS HIT

German Sea Raider Faster and Almost as Large as the Steamer —One Dead, Five Wounded.

LONDON, March 28.—The steamer Vosges, which was sunk yesterday off the Cornish coast, was sent to the bottom by the shellfire of a German submarine. When it became known last night that the vessel had been sunk there was no indication of the nature of the craft that fired upon her.

It was ascertained today that the Vosges was under fire for more than two hours. In addition to her chief engineer, who was killed, two other officers and two members of the crew of the Vosges and a woman passenger were wounded.

By skillful handling, the Captain of the Vosges prevented the torpedoing of the steamer and the submarine opened fire on the ship with her guns. The steamer was getting away from the submarine when a shell hit her funnel and her speed was reduced. As the Vosges was making water, the Captain ordered his passengers and crew into the boats.

The Captain says the submarine still kept up its fire, riddling the boats, and that it did not disappear until a patrol vessel, noticing the signals of distress from the Vosges, came on the scene. Soon afterward the Vosges sank.

TRURO, England, Monday, March 29. —Two injured members of the crew of the steamer Vosges were brought to the hospital here last night. One is the senior officer, who has a bad wound in his side made by a fragment of a shrapnel shell. The other is the ship's boy, whose leg was torn by a piece of shell. The officer in relating the story of the attack on the steamer said:

"When some distance off Trevose Head a submarine appeared on our starboard and signaled for us to halt. Our Captain ignored this demand and ordered the engines of the Vosges pushed to their utmost. We soon found, however, that we were pitted against one of the latest types of German submarine with a speed superior to that of our vessel.

"It became a battle of seamanship. Out Captain manoeuvred the Vosges cleverly and prevented the submarine from using her torpedoes, but we could not keep out of the range of her guns. At one time the submarine was within 300 yards of us, and she threw her shells with perfect aim and disastrous effect.

"One of her first shots hit us below the waterline, and the Vosges began to take water badly. The crew, however, kept at their task, getting undreamed of speed from the engines. Then the chief engineer was killed in the engine room by a shell. The deck fittings of the steamer were torn to ribbons and two officers on the bridge were injured.

"Altogether twenty shells were fired at us. The last one tore a two-foot hole on our waterline, whereupon the Captain decided to abandon the ship. We took to our boats as a patrol boat came to the rescue. Among the injured on board the Vosges was a Belgian woman passenger.

"The submarine was very large—almost the same length as the Vosges."

RAMMED BY SEA RAIDER.

How the Kronprinz Wilhelm Sank the British Schooner Wilfred M.

Two members of the crew of the British schooner Wilfred M. of St. Johns, N. F., which was sunk on Jan. 15 by the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, arrived here yesterday on the Voltaire. Stephen Simmons and C. Lilsen, the two seamen, said the schooner was bound from St. Johns to Bahia, Brazil, with a cargo of fish when she was stopped by the German warship and the crew ordered to leave the ship within fifteen minutes. After they had been transferred in their own long boat the Kronprinz Wilhelm rammed the schooner three times and sank her. The crew of the Wilfred M., numbering seven all told, were put on the collier Oloa and taken to Beunos Aires. The Captain and four men went home by way of Boston.

SUBMARINES FOR AUSTRIA.

To be Used in Mediterranean Blockade, Athens Hears.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—From a private but reliable source I am told that in the Austrian navy yards all the usual work has been suspended and that the men are working hard on about twenty up-to-date submarines.

These are intended for use in blockading the Mediterranean.

ASQUITH ATTACKED BY UNIONIST PRESS

Continued from Page 1.

indications of that fact. The voluntary system has done far more than was expected from it. Those who are left are most of them perplexed by private responsibilities. They are waiting for a clear statement of the country's needs, for which we have repeatedly asked in vain.

"The Government will not give the nation facts. It offers instead a series of vague, humiliating appeals which are becoming the mockery of our neighbors and neutral peoples and of the enemy."

After giving an instance of what it describes as "the muddle into which the problem of recruiting has fallen," The Times proceeds:

"On the whole, it is no fault of the country that more has not been done. The nation wants a lead. It asks the Government to stop its importunate appeals, which have ceased to be effective, and to state its requirements candidly in a businesslike way.

"In this matter we believe the country is in advance of the Government. The country has courage; the Government apparently has not. Until an organized, frank, and courageous attempt is made by the Government to deal with this problem of recruiting, our prospective requirements in war will not be satisfactorily met."

A Daily Mail editorial says:

"The country is in danger. It can only be saved by every conceivable effort. Every conceivable effort has not been made so long as the State hesitates to take the recruits whom it needs by orderly and regular methods of law."

RUSSIANS ATTACK BOSPORUS FORTS

Continued from Page 1.

tom to dogmatize on matters that have not been put to the test. Now that the grand attack has taken place, we can say that if we were confident before of being able to repulse the attack the result obtained surpasses our expectations.

"It is necessary to note that this attack has been made before reaching our most important line of defense. What will happen when that is reached? We shall see. But we are without any anxiety and if the allied fleet returns once, twice, or thrice, so much better for us and so much worse for the fleet.

"In saying the results already obtained surpass our expectations, I mean we did not expect that the effect of our shells would be so deadly. Falling from a great height, these projectiles have great penetrative and destructive power. I do not believe, however, that the next attack will be entirely a naval one, but that it will be accompanied by a debarkation of troops. This aspect also does not cause any anxiety. We have near at hand an army powerful enough to repel any invasion. The Turks are well supplied with munitions of war, as the enemy will find out when an attempt is made.

"If we are striving to maintain contact with Europe it only is because the manufacture of armaments is not so well developed in Turkey as in the Central European countries. Outside her effectives Turkey could put another 500,000 men into the field if provided with proper munitions.

"You may rest asssured that tranquility reigns in Constantinople. A few may be timid, but the majority are courageous, and the more the enemy attempts to test that courage the more we shall rejoice."

TURKS PREPARING TO YIELD?

Constanza Hears of an Odd Constantinople Proclamation Saying Fleet Will Visit Stamboul.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 28.—A dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle from Constanza purports to give news brought there by special courier from Constantinople, who left there on Wednesday afternoon. It says that the city was then calm, expectant, and resigned to the inevitable. The Government was preparing the inhabitants for the arrival of the allied fleet. With this end in view proclamations were posted in various parts of Pera and in the mosques of Stamboul, announcing that warships of France and England may shortly arrive in the Bosporus. The proclamation is quoted as continuing:

"It is simply a question of opening up the Dardanelles and Bosporus to free passage for foreign warships which the Sultan had hitherto refused and has no national political significance."

"The population," says The Chronicle dispatch, "is urged to remain calm and not resort to any acts of violence, and are assured that after a stay of three or four weeks the allied fleet will sail away, being content with a simple naval demonstration.

"The phrasing of the proclamation would almost make it appear that the forthcoming visit of the allied fleet was something in the nature of a friendly call to which the Turkish Government was looking forward with the keenest delight."

The large Greek population in the Phanar district are said to be in a state bordering on terror. Some, by dint of bribes, have succeeded in escaping, but the remainder are practically held prisoners in their houses.

The Government realizes the danger to foreigners and Christians and has delegated strong military force to hold Stamboul down. It would gladly deport a few thousand Hamals to Asia Minor, but dare not lest in the resistance offered an anti-Christian rising would be precipitated.

The Turkish fleet is practically immobilized and in want of coal. The Breslau, however, is active and returned to the Bosporus on Saturday night after a cruise in the Black Sea. The Captain said he was unable to continue her cruise owing to the poor steaming quality of the coal in the bunkers. A desperate effort is being made to patch up the Goeben, and the Germans are working night and day on the injured vessel, which is now in a bay near the Bosporus close to Therapia.

Owing to her draught the Germans were unable to put her into drydock and a coffer dam has been built round the ship. She now lies heeled over to starboard with the whole port side of the hull showing clear. Workmen who are busy on this side say that they are waiting the arrival of duplicate parts from Germany, which are held up on the frontier.

GERMANS AWAKING TO PERIL, HE SAYS

Leading Men No Longer Expect Absolute Victory, According to "Neutral Observer."

WANT PEACE WITH FRANCE

And Expect to Give Up Alsace—Americans Are Increasingly Unpopular.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 29.—A neutral observer who recently contributed to The London Times a series of articles on visits he paid to Germany and Austria, has just returned from another visit to Germany and makes the following statement of changes visible in that country:

"The truth as to the dangerous position in which the German Empire stands at present is slowly, but very slowly, finding its way into the minds of the Great General Staff, captains of industry, higher officials, and generally of the leading men in almost every great centre.

"The idea of anything approaching absolute victory has passed entirely from the minds of many with whom I came in contact. Germans, the Prussians in particular, are hostile to and suspicious of all neutrals. Animosity to Americans owing to the export of ammunition to the Allies and the attitude of such men as Colonel Roosevelt and Dr. Eliot, the former head of Harvard, and of the American newspapers has reached such a length during the last few weeks that many Americans no longer think it wise to use the English language in conversation in public places. 'Verkappte Englander,' ('Masked Englishmen,') I heard them called.

"As for the Allies, England is regarded with increasing loathing and Russia is no longer despised. The French, on the other hand, are comparatively popular, strange as it may seem. But the Germans believe they will have to withdraw from France and cede Alsace-Lorraine, with a pecuniary indemnity for damage, in order to bring about a separate peace with the Republic. They believe that the bulk of the French nation is utterly weary of the war. The growing feeling among the upper classes in Germany is that the French Army of 1915 is not that of 1870. 'If we only had a Joffre!' was a remark made to me more than once.

"Von Hindenburg is no longer national hero. Indeed if there be any hero at all in Germany today it is the Kaiser, who is regarded throughout the land with an esteem and affection not hitherto accorded to him. Concerning the Crown Prince all kinds of rumors are afloat. His private life during war has not given satisfaction to the German people. His failures in the field are notorious. Allegations as to his thefts from private houses in France have not pleased even the extremists of the German Army.

"When I left Germany last week the official classes were beginning to doubt the submarine blockade, and their hopes were turned to the Dardanelles. Rightly or wrongly, it was believed in Germany that the Allies had undertaken there a task of supreme difficulty. It is said that the Allies have suffered much more severely than you have admitted officially in Paris and in London, and, indeed, the accounts I have read in the English and German newspapers disagree in toto, which is remarkable, inasmuch as the official German information is not as a rule inaccurate.

"To imagine that there is in Germany any idea whatever of defeat would be to arouse hopes in the minds of the Allies and lull them into a sense of false security. It is true that the Germans now say, 'We must win,' instead of 'We shall win,' as formerly. Some Germans even think as one distinguished professor said to me on the eve of my departure, 'We cannot win, but we shall not lose.'

"'We shall at least retain Belgium. For the rest, we have strong friends in England, who, with the peace party, will see to it that the German people shall reap some reward for the blood and treasure expended in the last eight months and that German culture shall not be removed from the great place it has occupied in the world.'"

TURKS' STORY OF REPULSE.

Say Destroyers and Mine Sweepers Attacked the Forts.

BERLIN, March 28, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the news items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"Reports from Constantinople say the nocturnal attempts of the allied torpedo boat destroyers and mine-sweepers to make another attack on the outer defenses of the Dardanelles were frustrated by the fire of the Turkish batteries.

"The report, published in English newspapers, telling of successes gained by the allied landing force on the shores of Saros Bay is a flat invention.

"Great indignation prevails in Constantinople because of the attempt of the British Admiral to entice the Governor of Smyrna by bribery to hand over the fortifications of Smyrna. The Governor contemptuously rejected the offer."

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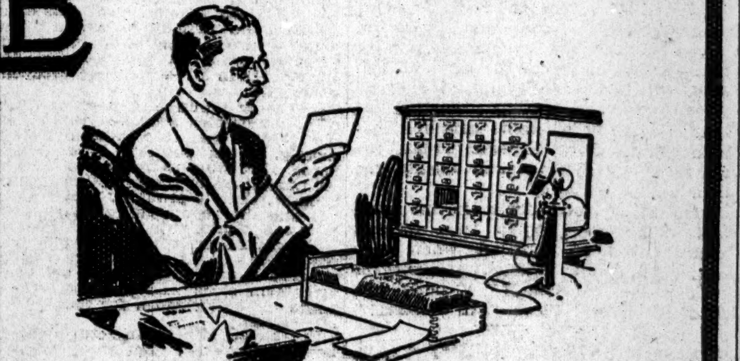

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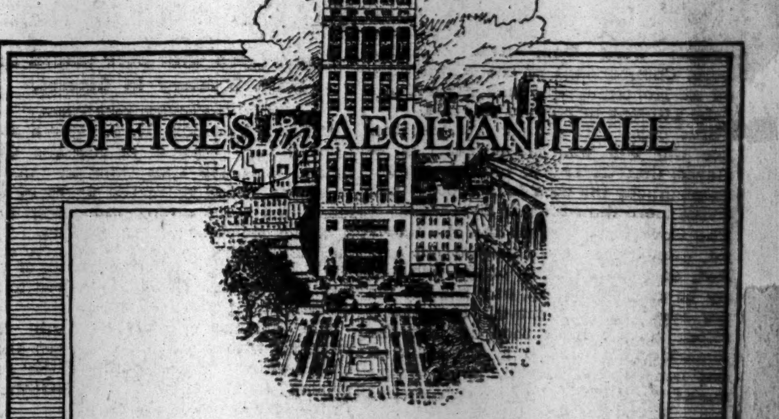

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ADDS TO DEMANDS ON HARASSED CHINA

Japan Now Presses for Larger Share in Customs and Salt Administration.

CANNOT AGREE ON HAN YANG

Conferees Also Fail to Reach an Understanding About Immigration Into Manchuria.

PEKING, March 28.—President Yuan Shih-kai again conferred yesterday with certain members of his entourage regarding the question of rejecting or accepting the Japanese demands, which, according to Chinese officials, the Japanese are again pressing firmly.

The negotiations between Japan and China, which have been going on several weeks, have now reached clauses which are regarded by the Chinese as perilous ground. The conference between the Japanese Minister and the Chinese officials yesterday again discussed, but failed to agree, on the question of Japanese immigration in Manchuria and the so-called "Han-Yeh-Ping" demand; namely, the Han-yang iron works, the Tayeh mines and the Ping-Siang collieries.

The Japanese according to information gleaned in Chinese official circles, have intimated that it is Japan's intention to open two further questions not comprised in the twenty-one original demands presented in January, which, incidentally, still form the basis on which the negotiations are being conducted.

Japan, it is said, seeks to obtain a substantial measure of Japanese participation in the Chinese customs administration which is now controlled by Great Britain under loan agreements, which are guaranteed by the customs.

The customs staff now includes besides Britishers some other Europeans, Americans and Japanese. The Japanese Government contends that because Japan's trade, excluding that with Hongkong, which is a British Colony, is now the greatest of the nations trading with China, the Japanese should have a numerically large, as well as influential, representation on the customs staff. The Japanese continue to hold the controlling power in the Tsingtao customs house in spite of the efforts of Francis A. Aglen, British Inspector General of Chinese maritime customs, to recover it.

The Japanese Legation, according to Chinese diplomats, is also evincing a desire to participate in the salt administration, which, next to the customs, is China's largest source of revenue. The salt administration is controlled jointly by a Britisher, Sir Richard Morris Dane, and the Chinese, in accordance with the terms of the recent "re-organization loan" with the quintuple group of bankers.

In response to repeated protests, made by the Japanese Legation, President Yuan Shih-kai has issued persistent orders with the object of preventing boycotts and tempering the tone of the press throughout the country. These orders are being carried out by the Provincial authorities.

VICTORY FOR JAPAN CABINET

Election Gives It a Substantial Majority in Lower House.

TOKIO, March 28, (Dispatch to East and West News Bureau.)—The result of the general election shows a landslide for the Ministerial side. Not counting nine members whose votes still remain unopened, the following is the alignment of the members just elected:

On the Ministerial side the Doshikai has 148 members, the Chuseikai 34, the new group of Okuma supporters 27.

On the Opposition, the Seiyukai has 105, the Kokuminto 27.

The Independents number 31.

The above gives the Okuma Cabinet the prospect of having in the Lower House a majority of 70 to 80. The Seiyukai, which formed the mainstay of the Opposition and commanded the majority in the House at the time of its dissolution, has not only dwindled in number, but some of its most prominent leaders, such as Mr. Oaka and Mr. Oku, both former Speakers of the House, have been defeated, while Mr. Ozaki, Minister of Justice, has won a record-breaking victory in the history of Japanese elections by polling 8,432 votes.

The Premier said in one of his campaign speeches: "We are at the dawn of a new era—the voters have to bear this in mind." The election opens a new chapter in the history of Japanese constitutional development.

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BRITISH SPIRITS HIGH AT NEUVE CHAPELLE

Newly Won Position Most Cheerful Spot Where Union Jack Flies, Says Frederick Palmer.

GERMAN LOSS IS PUT LARGE

Believed to be More Than 6,000 Reported—Course of the Battle Shown in Ruined Trenches.

By FREDERICK PALMER.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 27, (via London, March 28.)—While the world is eager for news, day after day may pass at the front with no news except of desultory artillery and rifle fire, which is the normal existence, save when some supreme effort is made.

Next to having witnessed the battle of Neuve Chapelle, the most interesting thing to a correspondent is a night spent in the new British line of works which defend that section of the shell-torn earth that the British won and hold against all German efforts at recovery.

Such a visit, made alone, without automobile or other accessories, proved to be no pastoral idyl of peaceful security. When a corps staff officer, who gave the correspondent permission to go, required him to sign a paper releasing the army authorities from any responsibility, one could only reply that he had used the crossing at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street at the rush hour without holding the Mayor of New York accountable if run over.

The Germans were given a shelling along the avenues of approach to the British line at the edge of the village; stray bullets cracked against the shattered village walls, and when the correspondent left their cover he was within 300 or 400 yards of the German breastworks.

Yet the most cheerful spot where the British flags fly is here. It was worth enduring a sleepless night and plunging in mud in order to enter into the spirit of the soldiers, who had suffered such hard knocks and had at last seen the tide turn.

Soldiers Don't Count the Cost.

Though rumors come from London of complaint over the heavy cost of the victory, the officer or man at the front who takes that view is yet to be found. They know the situation and are prepared to pay the price which success requires. The point they make is that they have been able to make a gain without any heavier losses than the Germans, who yielded.

"A lot of our fellows were killed," said a soldier, "but this time it was in pushing the Germans, instead of trying to hold them back. You can't realize, Sir, unless you have been in it from Mons, how that bucks you up."

My host in the breastwork was a Captain, who the previous day had received a shot through the arm, and, although officially reported wounded, remained in his mud-spattered uniform on duty, with no bed except a rubber sheet laid on the wet earth. His relatives in England may worry about him, but he does not worry about himself, although when the war is over he says he is certainly going to have one real bath and one good meal in London, no matter what the cost.

When it was noticed that he had no blankets in his dugout, the Captain explained that the men's blankets were not up yet, and he wanted to enjoy no luxury they lacked.

Faint aureoles of light showing above the line of the German breastworks rose from their camptires, which were the counterpart of the British braziers, made by punching holes in any sort of bucket to be found. Around these, the men off duty gather to keep warm and fry their bacon and make their tea. Time sped rapidly as one moved from group to group to chat, every one keeping his head below the parapet to avoid German bullets.

"We are standing on dead Germans," said one soldier. "We turned their trenches in to make graves—good trenches they were, too."

Fitful Firing at Night.

When a fusillade broke out in a distant part of our lines at the sign of some movement, the Germans in front of us burst into yells of derision, like the outcries from baseball fans when a misthrow to first lets in a run. Later in the night these same Germans saw the same phantom in the darkness and began firing feverishly, when it became our turn to laugh.

At a point where the trenches are only sixty yards apart, an English-speaking German asked when Kitchener's army was coming. "I want this war over," he declared, "so I can go home."

"Don't get down-hearted, my dear," Tommy Atkins called back. "You're already started, and you'll know when the new army comes, because you will be going faster than you want to."

At this point one could distinctly hear the Germans taking the commands of their officer and the driving of stakes as they strengthened their works. German rifles, helmets, caps and diaries were plentiful in the British breastworks. A souvenir hunter could have a helmet by going out in front for it.

In the moonlight dark patches with points like bloodless human faces were visible on the field between the two forces wherever you went along the front. Under the light of the German flares they took the form of masses of prostrate bodies, and by daylight one could see the attitude of each as he fell, including that of a German soldier with an unexploded hand grenade lying where it dropped from his fingers.

Across this field the Germans made their main charge to recover Neuve Chapelle. Not for want of courage they failed. The German official bulletin stated that the German losses at Neuve Chapelle were 6,000, but this could hardly include the known killed and 2,000 prisoners taken, without counting the wounded.

Though the Germans shout badinage in their trenches, they have asked for no armstice to bury their dead, and on previous occasions when the British asked the privilege to bury the British dead it was refused. Therefore, the bodies remain. This shows how grim is the actuality, despite occasional sallies of wit. A breastwork jester takes care not to show his head when he makes his quip, lest a bullet make it his last.

It is shrewd, calculating war every moment from the parapet, and campfire comradeship under the protection of the wall of sandbags which bullets cannot penetrate. There is plenty of admiration for the skill of the Germans as soldiers heard from both officers and men, but there is confidence also that the Germans have "shot their bolt."

Coming to an Irish regiment, an Irishman said:

"I have three brothers in the States, and I am going myself after the war. The Germans need a licking, and when anybody needs a licking, that's the place for the Irish."

This Irishman insisted that the correspondent have a cup of tea, and wouldn't he try a slice of bacon which was sizzling in the pan while an occasional bullet sizzled over the parapet.

The wounded Captain, my host, going beyond his own bailiwick, chatted with fellow-officers about breastwork making and other business details. They referred to this and that friend who had been killed since they last met, as if death were a familiar thing to all. Not one lauded war or found any glory in it, but all had no thought except to continue until victory had been won.

If I got a few yards ahead of my guide, I found how rare was the privilege to a civilian to be alone in that exclusive world. Some soldier instantly demanded to know who I was, and if there had been no one to identify me I should have been promptly apprehended and sent to headquarters under suspicion of being a spy.

It was after 3 o'clock in the morning when my host and myself lay down in his dugout, but not to sleep, for there were many things to talk about. Twice, when the desultory firing became heavier on both sides, he went out to see what was the cause.

"We have not settled down on this front yet," he said. "The Germans are pretty grouchy yet over their beating. Both sides begin firing on the slightest alarm; they don't want to risk any night attack getting started."

At dawn, as I said good-bye, I expressed regret to my host for having kept him awake all night. "Oh, no," he replied, "I stay awake always at night. My time for sleep is from 8 until 1. By day we can see the Germans if they try any tricks."

In leaving the lines by daylight care must be taken against the open spaces visible to the German sharpshooters, who may not make a miss the second time, if they do the first.

What Modern Artillery Does.

To see Neuve Chapelle by daylight is to see the most fearful example of the power of modern artillery fire yet witnessed. No village is left; only hashed bricks and mortar, with the exception of half a dozen houses which were hit several times. After knocking the buildings to pieces the British shells kneaded and pulverized the remains.

Yet two objects stood practically unharmed amidst that low sky line of ruins—effigies of Christ on the cross, of the type familiar to travelers in France. Eight-inch shells had excavated enormous holes on either side of the base of one, while other trees in the town had been cut in two and splintered and gashed, four small evergreen shrubs around the other effigy had been undisturbed. Many soldiers remarked the curious phenomenon. Indeed, the soldiers talked much of it.

In going over the ground one readily visualized how this battle, which has stiffened English confidence, had been fought. There were the remains of the old frontal and reserve trenches the Germans had occupied when the battle began with a burst of fire from a multitude of guns fired on signal.

One could realize how in the crash of explosions and the rending of earth there could be only insane confusion in the German trench which the British infantry rushed, how that terrific blast of gunnery was carried on to the next defense, and the infantry charged again to get possesion of another few hundred yards of ground; how in the streets of the village parties of Germans surrendered and others desperately in the pandemonium tried to return and fire back.

The Germans were taken utterly by surprise. Neuve Chapelle was slaughter for them. The British, advancing into the town with little loss, suffered most of their casualties later, when the mist did not let their guns support them and they tried to carry their advance beyond the present line of trenches.

British Now Confident.

Nothing in the war has been more satisfactory to the British Army at the front than Neuve Chapelle. "It has given us confidence in our strength," say the officers, "tested our organization for the offensive tactics required in this kind of war, and demonstrated the power and precision of our artillery."

As I was leaving Neuve Chapelle an aircraft gun began shelling a British aeroplane, which appeared over the German lines at a height of 6,000 feet. Firing wildly at first, it at length forced the plane to turn, and, pursued by a string of shrapnel puffs against the blue sky, it disappeared above a fleecy cloud, only to turn round and reappear once more over the German lines. Then one shell burst so near that the plane seemed to careen, but it managed to retreat successfully.

When bullets from one of the shells sent in its wake fell about us, a Tommy Atkins who was present remarked with characteristic imperturbability "You don't want to look up when those things fall, or you may get hit in the eye."

Proceeding along the road to Brigade Headquarters one was possessed by the thought that he had been near the heart of life at the British front. Nor among the impressions could one leave out the remark of a Frenchman about the wreckage of Neuve Chapelle. "It was good," said he, "because it means that we have recovered some of the soil of France from the enemy."

Army Flashlights Used as X-Rays.

FRANKFORT, March 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The simple and inexpensive flashlights with which all soldiers are equipped are proving, in conjunction with empty cigar boxes, excellent and effective X-ray machines for the detection of fractures and iron splinters in the hands and feet. Dr. Heuer says that one of the lamps, held in an injured hand in a dark room, or inside a cigar box, is brilliant enough to locate the injury.

11,000 GERMAN DEAD IN CHAMPAGNE FIGHT

French Bury that Many in Twenty Days—Put Their Total Loss at 50,000.

MASSED ARTILLERY WINS

Trench After Trench Held Against Costly Counter-Attacks—Joffre Decorates Heroes at Review.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, France, March 28.—Eleven thousand German dead have been taken from the trenches won by the French during twenty days of fighting in the Champagne country. The German losses in killed, in prisoners, and in wounded are estimated by the French military authorities at 50,000. The German wastage, they say, has been two to one compared with the French losses, because the Germans would try to regain lost ground by counter attacks, repeated again and again with obstinate courage.

It was in these counter assaults, supported by relatively inadequate artillery and what the French officers assert was inadequate morale, against the allied troops that so many German soldiers have fallen. The graves in which they are buried by fifties and by hundreds are thick upon a narrow front of some fifteen miles.

For nearly a month now the French, their officers declare, by the superiority of their artillery of both large and small calibre and by a certain irresistible spirit, have, day by day, gained ground, sometimes a few hundred yards of trenches; on other days a mile of frontage and from three to five hundred yards deep.

The Germans are bringing up new contingents steadily. They have had in action on this segment of the fighting lines during March five army corps, or about 200,000 men. Yet, on the evening of every day, the French officers assert that the French have held somewhat more of the field than they did the evening before.

How the Gains are Made.

The Associated Press correspondent has been over the ground, and found that this is what has taken place: The French artillery, numerous and concentrated, at times subdues the German guns and tears up parts of the German trenches by sustained shell fire, then, at a moment signalled by telephone, the guns cease and the men in the trenches, with reserves crowded into the approaches, jump out and make a quick run for the trenches opposite. Then body to body fighting finishes the attack.

Meantime a barrier of bursting shells behind the German front line prevents reserves from coming up. This is continued until the captured trenches are put into condition to resist assaults. These assaults sometimes are unsuccessful, but the results from day to day apparently have been gains for the French.

The correspondent has been able to see for himself the ground gained by the French and to compare the positions occupied months ago with those held today. The French commanders, who find the courage and confidence of their troops mounting with each success, express the opinion that the Germans have been somewhat disheartened by feeling that French attacks are successful and that their counter attacks, delivered with admirable pluck, under the circumstances, have been useless.

The French are employing such quantities of artillery, newly constructed, and of heavy field calibre, that they are able to combine and concentrate their fire in such a way as has not been seen before in this war. The French officers say their guns can dominate the adversary's positions at any time or place.

Tales of Individual Heroism.

During the twenty days' advance in the Champagne region the French have used 1,500,000 projectiles against places occupied by the Germans. All along this front one heard narratives of deeds of individual soldiers and of officers. There was the incident of Vandal, a master gunner, who was badly wounded at the same time as one of his fellow-gunners, Jacques. To a comrade who was trying to bandage his wound, Vandal said:

"I feel that I am dying. Save Jacques."

Then to a Lieutenant who was arranging to have him taken to the rear while an enemy aeroplane flew overhead, Vandal said:

"Do not trouble about me. Do not let them see the battery. Vive la France." The next moment Vandal was dead.

Private Galeski, who was the talk of his company on March 7 and 8 because of his audacity and coolness in the storming of trenches, fell on March 9 in an assault upon Fortin Hill. When picked up, Galeski asked:

"Did you carry the Fortin Hill?"

"Yes, we took it," was the reply, and Galeski smiled and died on the stretcher.

Lieut. Ecorcheville fell mortally wounded in the head near a German trench, but continued to call out strongly to his men, "On, on! Your duty, your duty!"

Lieut. Hersal de la Villemarque was fatally wounded in a trench under a violent enfilading machine gunfire. He shouted to the chief of his battalion, "Good-bye, I am dying! It is for France!"

General Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief, has reviewed, by brigade and division, the troops taking part in the Champagne fighting. One of the parades—that of a division—was upon a stretch of fields at a crossroads called Noirlieu, or Black Spot. Fifteen thousand men, infantry, artillery and cavalry, who had been dismounted to fight in the trenches, were assembled there. Standing in front of each solidly massed battalion were the one or two or three men who were to be decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, or the more precious military medal, which many a General may not gain. The only spectators were the Military Attachés with the French Army and five civilians.

Joffre Decorates Thirty Men.

Sixty-four buglers sounded the salute, and General Joffre came upon the field. He had a word or two with the commanding General. Then he walked along the lines and shook hands with each of the thirty men to be decorated and pinned the cross or medal upon his breast. One of the men, Mathieu Jouy, had been a sentinel at the entrance of a cut leading to the main line of trenches. He fired upon Germans creeping up to a surprise attack and killed six of them, but was wounded in the arm by a bayonet thrust of the seventh German, whom he killed, and was slashed on the head by the sabre of a German officer, whom he also killed. Jouy then retreated and let his comrades, who had been aroused by the shots, repel the attack. He thus won the military medal.

Georges Bastard was twice wounded in a night charge, but sang "The Marseillaise" to encourage his comrades, his clear tenor voice rising above the shots and the clanging of arms.

General Joffre, after attaching the military medal to the breast of a youth, a private soldier whose name was not ascertained, put his arm around him and kissed him on both cheeks and then passed on. The boy remained strictly at "attention," but tears were slowly falling from his eyes when the touching ceremony ended.

Later the Associated Press correspondent was presented to General Joffre.

"You see how these men look," said the General, "after months of hard fighting, and in what fine condition they are, though just from the trenches. Well, it would be the same after three weeks or three months or three years, until there is a definite result."

The men did look hardy and unfatigued. They were bright eyed and in a pleasant humor. They passed in review at a swinging step. Their uniforms, stained and worn by service, seemed clean, even smart looking, by the manner of the men who carried them. The men looked strong with purpose—so different under the sombre skies with the heavy guns sounding remotely, from the brilliant Summer parades of Vincennes or Longchamps.

Trotting on three legs behind one of the battalions was a collie dog, wounded in one leg. He had been in every charge and a keen sentinel on night duty.

The review finished with two regiments of cavalry passing at full gallop before General Joffre, thirty trumpeters sounding the charge and the General standing at salute.

Joffre Gaining New Fame.

General Joffre himself seemed in perfect health. He was very tranquil in bearing and smiled pleasantly in conversation. The men in the army are beginning to look upon him as the most eminent soldier France has had since Napoleon. Qualities most frequently attributed to him along the front are his will and judgment. The General's favorite chauffeur was driving him today. He is the Marquis d'Albufera, a grandson of Louis Gabriel Suchet, Duc d'Albufera, one of Napoleon's Marshals.

Trench life, less in the Champagne country perhaps than on some other parts of the line, is singularly attractive. Comfortable is scarcely the world for it, but it is sanitary and the trenches are equipped with every necessity. Much lumber has been used in building them. The miles of trenches in the Rheims region are from four to five feet wide with board floors. The earth is shored up with planking, and earth is piled upon the roofs so that the galleries are proof against fragments of bursting shells. They are not, however, proof against the direct impact of heavy projectiles. One of these fell today in a trench fifty yards from where the correspondent stood, wounding three men.

Every man's rifle rests in his loophole. The soldier's name is in plain lettering on white cardboard beside his gun. Loophole observers are relieved frequently so that their alertness will not be dulled. They either look through the loopholes with glasses or through the roofs by aid of the periscope. When darkness comes on sentinels creep out beyond the trenches so that they may give the alarm of a night attack in ample time to the observers in the trenches, who might not otherwise perceive the approach of the adversary.

The men on this dangerous duty also are relieved frequently so that their attention may always be kept keen. Machine guns are carefully emplaced at various angles in order that all approaches to the trenches may be swept by crossfires.

There are underground retreats with many useful touches in them. There are folding tables, German bayonets set on crosspieces at the entrance for scraping the mud from the soles of shoes, a horizontal bar for exercise, games, newspapers, and illustrated periodicals. Wires are laid everywhere. There are numerous telephone instruments. The General commanding a division on one part of the line remarked that he had two hundred miles of wire and one hundred instruments in his twenty miles of trenches.

The defenses appear to be impregnable, but the same system probably exists on the other side of the narrow zone in the German trenches. Such works as the French are now demonstrating in the Champagne segment are only to be destroyed by an intense and prolonged shellfire.

French Artillery in Action.

One finds behind the lines French light artillery, which is constantly shifted, on improvised roads of the corduroy variety, where the ground is soft. The guns are massed and distributed and then recombined, according to the artillery General's comprehensive and somewhat complicated plan, so that the adversary may not locate the batteries, or, if they do so, that they will fire into vacant spaces or where dummy guns are placed. The guns are behind slopes or in woods, and are covered with pine branches, so that aviators cannot discover them. Far behind these are the heavy pieces.

The correspondent saw a battery in action. An officer was posted somewhere toward the front, whence he could observe accurately how the shells were bursting. He gave his instructions by telephone. These were received by a Sergeant who called out in a penetrating voice the modifications of the range. "No. 4. One hundred metres to the right." "No. 1. Fifty metres ahead." This chanting, as it were, of ranges was audible a quarter of a mile away in all parts of the pine woods. It was followed in two or three seconds by a crash of the gun, the roar of a shell tearing through the air, and then the dull detonation of the projectile, bursting five or six miles distant.

Occasionally there was a German response. One shell dropped 250 yards away from where the correspondent stood, cutting through a tree trunk and scattering the earth from a deep hole it dug.

While the countryside is in this turmoil the farmers tend their vines or go on with their Spring planting and the children play war games.

Official Reports of War Operations.

Russia.

PETROGRAD—West of the Niemen (Northern Poland) the engagements on the 27th assumed an offensive character on both sides. A feeble cannonade continues at Ossowetz.

In the region of the Rivers Skwa and Omulew, on the front of Tartak-Wach-Zawady, a stubborn fight occurred for the possession of the German positions. During the day we captured 600 prisoners, among them five officers, and two machine guns.

In the Carpathians our offensive developed on the 26th, especially in the direction of Bartfeld, where we captured a new line of heights on a front of about 35 versts, (a verst is two-thirds of a mile.)

In a bayonet fight for the possession of Height No. 389, east of the village of Mlimarocz, we destroyed three battalions of Austrians.

In the direction of Munkacs and Stry we repulsed a series of attacks by the enemy, who endeavored unsuccessfully to throw a quantity of hand grenades into our trenches.

On March 26 the Turks attempted an offensive movement in the Black Sea coast region, but they were thrown back to the left bank of the Arkhave. In Chorokh Pass our units continue to drive the Turks toward Artvin.

In the direction of the Sanganluk Mountains and in the valley of Alaskert there have been minor engagements. In other directions there has been no modification in the situation.

France.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—There is nothing of importance to report on the whole front. To the east of the heights of the Meuse, near Marchéville, we lost a portion of a German trench which we had captured Saturday.

At Hartmanns-Weilerkopf we have consolidated our positions. The total number of prisoners taken by us in the course of the attack which made us masters of the summit is six officers, thirty-four non-commissioned officers, and 353 men. None of these was wounded. We took in addition many wounded prisoners.

(*Day Report*)—Belgian aviators have bombarded the German aviation camp at Ghistelles, (in West Flanders, seven miles southwest of Bruges.)

To the east of the heights of the Meuse, near Marchéville, we captured 300 meters, (100 yards,) of the enemy's trenches, and repulsed two counter-attacks.

At Les Eparges we continued our progress of the previous day, winning 150 meters of trenches.

Germany.

BERLIN.—To the southeast of Verdun French attacks on the Meuse heights, near Combres, and in the Woevre plains, near Marchéville, were decided, after stubborn fighting, in favor of the Germans.

On Hartmans-Weilerkopf, in the Vosges Mountains, only artillery duels took place yesterday.

Russian charges in the Augustowo forest, (near the East Prussian frontier,) were repulsed.

Between the Pissa and Omulew Rivers, (branches of the Narew River in Northern Poland,) several Russian attacks were made, but they all broke down under the German fire.

Near Wack the Germans captured 900 Russians.

Austria.

VIENNA.—The Russian attacks in the Ondawa and Laborcz Valleys, (Carpathians,) have been repulsed. Fighting on both sides of the valleys has been diminishing since yesterday morning. During the day and night there were artillery combats and skirmishes.

In other parts of the Carpathians there was obstinate fighting. We captured 1,230 Russians. Pursuing the Russians, we took an additional 200 prisoners.

The situation in Russian Poland and Western Galicia is unchanged.

The Air Wing of Our Service

YOU no longer have to wonder in March what the men of New York will wear in June.

★ ★

Thanks to the reconnoitring of the aeroplane division of our service, we are ready for the threatened advance of warm Spring days.

★ ★

We sometime since picked out the fabrics and styles the best dressed men in New York are ordering from their tailors—used our searchlights and our judgment.

★ ★

And here are the clothes, ready to wear—town clothes and country clothes—the latest things as the people of this city view them.

★ ★

They are more than up-to-date—they are clothes with a tomorrow in them—a tomorrow of style as well as a tomorrow of wear.

Business suits at $20 and $25 which are in reality business men's suits, made with an intimate knowledge of New York business men's tastes.

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Others up to $35 and $40—the widest range we have ever shown; with an exhaustive assortment of Spring overcoats at $25 to $40.

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KNEW SUSPECTED SPIES.

Train's Three Victims Identified as German Sailors.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., March 28.—Albert Anderson of Philadelphia arrived here today as the representative of the Marine Stewards and Cooks' Union No. 1 of New York. He identified the bodies of three men killed by an express train near Coopersburg on Friday night as Ernest Heinze, Alfred Gustav Peters, and Joseph J. Winters.

Anderson told Coroner Gohen that the men were sailors of the Hamburg-American Line, who were stranded in this country when the line's vessels were interned. They had been working, he said, on coastwise vessels running to the Gulf ports, and he thought that they were on their way to Buffalo, where Heinze farmerly lived, to get work on lake boats.

Anderson said he was surprised to learn the men had in their possession cipher codes and a map showing the situation of industrial plants in the Lehigh Valley and in New Jersey. Anderson said that he knew nothing about their being German spies, but admitted that their possessions gave ground for suspicion that they were engaged in some kind of espionage.

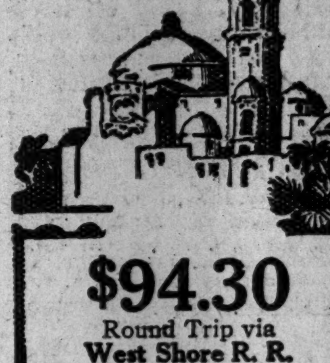
This suspicion, in the opinion of the authorities, is strengthened by translation of Peters's diary. Some of the entries are cabalistic, but he had collected a great deal of information about the Panama Canal, and he had recorded that on Nov. 4 he reported to the German Consul at Savannah and on Dec. 10 to the German Consul at New Orleans. Coroner Gohen tonight telegraphed the State Department about the codes and diary.

ITALY LIFTS COTTON BAN.

Orders Its Export on Through Billing—Big Congestion of Cargoes.

GENOA, March 28.—As the result of the efforts of Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador to Italy, instructions have been received here from the Foreign Ministry at Rome to allow all American cotton billed through this country to be exported. The difficulties in the way of moving the commodity now are due to congestion.

At the present time there are 158 ships inside the harbor of Genoa waiting to unload their cargoes, while outside the harbor 116 vessels are waiting to enter. Because of the methods employed in unloading the ships it is not possible for more than 3,000 bales of cotton to enter the port in a day.



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In Most Comprehensive Assortment
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PROOFED against dampness and rain by the PRIESTLEY PROCESS—an invisible but important virtue. Hat satisfaction above the ordinary.

The Spring styles in both Soft Hats and Derbies are all here. Shapes, proportions of crown and brim, and colors to meet all requirements.

More quality in a Mallory Hat at $3.00 than in any Hat of which we know, at the price. Main Floor.

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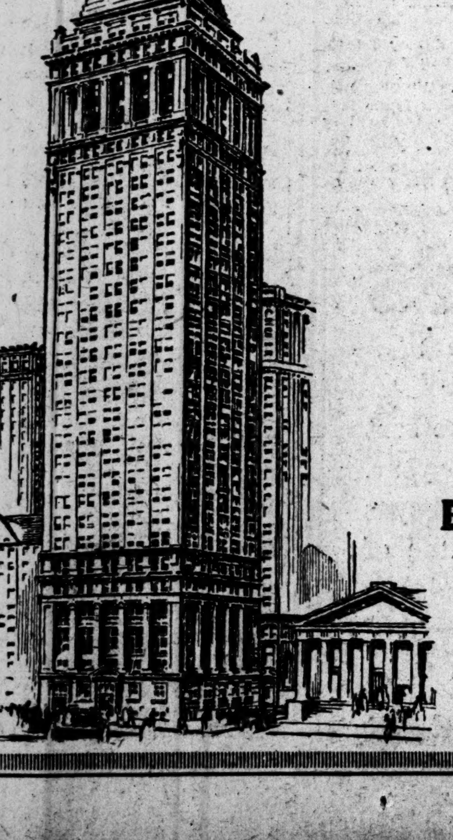
Heavy, rich, hand-loomed Silks, from Paris, London and Vienna. Rumchunda Twills in superb designs. Crepes and marquisettes, novelties including brilliant Gloria silk, exclusive Venetian stripes, Spitalsfield and detached brochet figured silks that will not ravel. Cravats in gray and black-and-white and other combinations especially suitable for Easter. Main Floor.



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Even "Transfer Cards" have a story to tell.

These pink cards are used at Bloomingdales' by customers who wish to make a number of purchases in *different* Departments.

A recent card recorded these purchases: 6 Bud Vases of sterling silver; a wrapper of crepe-de-chine for baby; a Chafing-dish; Truffles; a fuzzy Easter Bunny; and a frilly new-rose Blouse.

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BERLIN THINKS WE SHOULD BACK CHILE

Wonders What Our Attitude Will Be with Regard to the Sinking of the Dresden.

"INSULT" TO OUR NEIGHBOR

Germany, in Official Statement, Affirms that the Vessel Was Attacked in Neutral Waters.

BERLIN, March 28, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German Government today gave out an official statement, in which it was affirmed that the German cruiser Dresden, which was sunk off the Chilean Island of Juan Fernandez on March 14 by a British squadron, was destroyed in neutral waters. After condemning the British Government for the manner in which the German warship was attacked, the statement says that it will be interesting to see what attitude the United States Government will adopt "in the face of such a violation of the neutrality of a South American republic." The text of the statement follows:

"The Nation, a London weekly, a few days ago admitted that it was doubtful whether the attack on the German cruiser Dresden was carried out in conformity with the usages of war. The expression 'doubtful' is a rare avowal for a British organ.

"The facts are that the Dresden was lying at anchor 500 yards off the coast in Cumberland Bay, Juan Fernandez Island, when she was attacked on the morning of March 14 by gunfire from the British cruisers Kent and Glasgow and the auxiliary cruiser Orama.

"The Dresden was in a neutral port, with her engines disabled and without coal; apparently with little ammunition, and practically unable to defend herself.

"After the Dresden, by the first volley of the infinitely superior enemy, was hit astern the German commander protested against the violation of Chilean neutrality, whereupon the commander of the British squadron declared he had orders to destroy the Dresden wherever he found her, and that he did not care for other questions, which diplomacy could settle afterward.

"Consequently, after a last effort of hopeless resistance no alternative was left for the Dresden but self-destruction.

"The attitude of the commander of the British squadron was typical of British contempt for the rights of neutral States so long as the chief object was attained—to destroy all men-of-war flying the flag of Great Britain's enemy.

"If, after this, a neutral Government protests on paper, British diplomacy possibly will condescend to express regret, but this is only an unimportant detail, whereas England's naval officer may be sure that his brutal contempt for neutrality finds the full approval of the British Government, his orders being to destroy a German cruiser wherever he may find her. This instruction was included in an order not to consider the sovereign rights of neutral States.

"How brutally Chilean neutrality was violated is proved by the fact that the shells of the British cruisers nearly hit a Chilean ship, and that splinters fell on Chilean territory, which practically amounts to the bombardment of a neutral Chilean port by British cruisers because a German cruiser was inside.

"This is practical evidence as to what extent Great Britain is standing up for the weak, especially neutral, nations as advertised by the British Cabinet members. Chile is unable to defend herself. More interesting, however, is what attitude the United States Government will adopt in the face of such a violation of the neutrality of a South American republic. Also what the neutral States of Europe will have to say to the profession of faith exhibited by British guns off Juan Fernandez—that no neutral waters or territory exist for the British Navy in war times."

BELGIUM ANSWERS JAGOW.

Says Germany, Not England, Dragged Her Into the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Belgian Legation tonight issued an official response to the statement by Herr von Jagow, the Imperial German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a recent interview that "Belgium was dragged into the war by England, Germany being desirous of keeping Belgium out of the war and guaranteeing her integrity and independence." The Legation, after discussing the statement, asserts that it was Germany, and not England, that dragged Belgium into the war.

After referring to the remark of Herr von Jagow quoted above, the Legation says:

"Why then did Germany invade Belgium, violating thus her neutrality, when she knew that Belgium was bound by her honor and by international treaties to defend her neutrality against any power? And Germany knew all the more that she was one of the powers who had signed those treaties and who had pledged themselves to protect Belgium's neutrality.

"What Herr von Jagow perhaps means is that if Belgium had consented to forfeit her honor and her treaty obligations by allowing Germany to make use of Belgian territory against France, under such condition Germany was disposed to let Belgium out of the war.

"But Belgium did not feel that, because Germany was violating her pledges as to treaties, she was also entitled to act likewise and disregard her neutrality toward all the other powers. Therefore, Germany executed the threat contained in her ultimatum of Aug. 2, 1914, to Belgium:

"'In this event, [viz: if Belgium resists the march of the German troops through the kingdom,] Germany will enter into no agreement with the kingdom, but will allow the future relations of the two States to be left to the decision of arms.'

"Thus it is clearly shown that it was Germany, and not England, who, to use the expression of Herr von Jagow, 'Dragged Belgium into the war.'"

NOTE TO BRITAIN READY

To be Forwarded Today or Tomorrow—Frye Case Held Up.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Although the note from the United States to Great Britain regarding the British Order in Council against commerce to and from Germany has practically been completed, Government officials said tonight it would not be forwarded to London until tomorrow or Tuesday, probably following the return of President Wilson from Annapolis.

The President has gone over the note very carefully to see that it is in line with the traditional policy of the United States regarding commerce between a neutral and a belligerent nation.

Counsellor Lansing of the State Department was at the White House late today, but refused to discuss his visit.

It had been expected that a note making representations regarding the sinking of the William P. Frye by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich would be sent at the same time as the note to Great Britain, but officials declared tonight that additional information was needed before the German note could be forwarded.

Last Fighting Stothard to Enlist.

The McAlpin Athletic Club, composed of the employes of the Hotel McAlpin, will tender a farewell dinner tonight to Austin Stothard, an elevator operator at the hotel, who is going to Montreal on Tuesday to join the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. Stothard is the sixth member of his family to enlist in the British Army. Two of his brothers have been killed in battle in France and another is in a hospital in Northern France. Two other brothers are at the front. Austin, the sixth and last of the family, expects to be on the firing line within four weeks.

DR. LYTTLETON PLEADS FOR ENDING OF HATE

Unless Germany's Feeling Toward Britain can be Changed, War Is Vain, He Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 29.—In a letter to The Times this morning Dr. Lyttleton, Head Master of Eton, makes an explanation in reply to the critics of his recent address, which, he asserts, has been woefully misunderstood. He says:

"Not long ago we were uplifted by the Prime Minister's fine words: 'The idea of public right means a substitution for force, for the clash of competing ambitions, of a real European partnership, based on the recognition of equal rights and established and enforced by a common will.'

"Now the greatest danger ahead of us is that the country may continue to talk about this ideal, but slop blindly over to its opposite. This 'real European partnership' is the thing toward which the nations have been groping ever since 1815, and there is some hope of our making a solid advance toward it at the end of this war. We all desire it except perhaps the Germans, but there is one rock ahead toward which we are rapidly drifting. It is this: Unless the mind of Germany can be changed, all the talk of a European partnership is a waste of words.

"For years there have been over 60,000,000 people in Central Europe maddened by two dominating feelings—fear of Russia and hatred of England. Both, I believe, are growing in intensity, especially the latter.

"Now, this hatred is viewed by some of us with mild surprise, by others with wrath, and by some with dismay. But many genial people think that all English patriots must volubly curse it. Perhaps it will satisfy some critics if I call it diabolical, but the more diabolical we believe it to be the worse for us, unless we do all we can to mitigate it. This is, first, because calmly to contemplate the prospect of a nation continuing in hatred, as if it were almost a desirable outcome of the war, shows an utter abandonment of the very rudiments of Christianity, and, second, because it denotes not only badness but madness and worse than this, hypocricy.

"Some of us, while extolling Mr. Asquith's fine speech, refuse to consider for a moment any single suggestion toward fulfilling his words and bespatter with abuse any citizen who tries to show the way. So easy it is to belaud truth and act upon a lie, and all the time we are drifting to a state of things certain to exacerbate the hatred.

"There are readjustments we must make if, as I assume, we get the power, which not only will weaken Germany, but will appear to her to be the crafty and vindictive tactics of an England bent on crushing her to the dust. Sir E. Grey has mentioned some, but there are others, just as necessary for the sake of fair dealing, which cannot fail to madden our enemy with the spirit of fury and revenge.

"Are we too blind to see that this terrible problem is close before us and that if we fail to solve it this awful war will have been fought in vain? Or is it that we hamper our national conceit by saying and repeating that Germany's temper is intolerable and yet doing all we can to keep it so?"

DENIAL BY MINISTER EGAN.

Scouts London Story that We Are in a Food Scheme with Denmark.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Regarding a New York cablegram in a London newspaper about the scheme of sending food from America to Germany through neutral countries, mainly Denmark, Dr. Egan, the American Minister here, said today:

"I never heard of this before, which proves that there is not truth in the report. If the British Minister really complained, as alleged in the telegram, I would have been informed of it, immediately, but for other reasons, too, I consider the scheme impossible. First of all, the scheme would suffer shipwreck on the prudent policy carried out by the Danish Government throughout the war. I greatly admire the way in which Denmark has avoided the dangerous rocks.

"Secondly, the British Government is controlling so closely everywhere the movement of neutral markets that it would be impossible that such a scheme could be planned and carried out without the British Government's knowledge. Undoubtedly this is nothing, but the correspondent's invention."

GERMANY CAN'T BE STARVED

Agriculture Too Thoroughly Controlled, Observer Points Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Dr. A. P. Bourland, Executive Secretary of the Southern Conference for Education and Industry, who recently returned from a four-year stay in Germany, said today that no credence should be placed in reports that Germany would be starved into submission to the Allies.

"The remarkable faculty of the Germans for thorough, scientific organization," said Dr. Bourland, "is nowhere more in evidence than in agriculture. Despite the disadvantages of a poor soil and a climate much inferior to that of the United States, the Germans have excelled in improving rural life.

"Agriculture is organized both extensively and intensively. Every branch of farming activity has its organization. Crop diversification is a simple matter there. The Government can impress its will upon the soil as easily as it impresses reservists into its military service.

"Germany through her great agricultural system, laid the foundation for the support of her armies in the field and her people at home during a war. This agricultural system was as well organized as her industrial or military system. Thus at the outbreak of the war the Government, through existing machinery and working through the agricultural societies, could, in an incredibly short space of time, take over the country's ground supplies and plan a cropping system for the next year.

"Germany's agricultural production has probably not been as much affected by the war as that of our own Southern States."

SHORT RATIONS FOR CAPTIVES

French Wounded Assert Allied Blockade Is Felt in Prisoners' Camps

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 28.—Wounded soldiers, who have recently returned from Germany, have caused much anxiety throughout France by their accounts, practically unvarying, from a dozen concentration camps, of the serious result which the food shortage in Germany is having on civil and military prisoners, who are supposedly the first to suffer from the effects of the allied blockade.

General Herfils, in the Echo de Paris, today appeals to the Government to take the strongest steps to assure sufficient nourishment for these unfortunates, either by threats of reprisals against German prisoners or by arrangement with the United States for systematic visitation of the camps.

AMERICANS IN FEAR OF MEXICAN SHELLS

Villa Prepares to Bring Up Artillery Against Matamoros, Putting Brownsville in Danger.

200 WOUNDED SENT OVER

Carranza Garrison Beats Off First Attack, Inflicting Heavy Loss with Hidden Machine Guns.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 28.—Villa troops today made little progress in their efforts to capture the Mexican border city of Matamoros from the Carranza forces, and grave apprehensions were aroused here that the siege would not be decided without the use of artillery, which might seriously endanger American lives and property here.

In expectation of bombardment, Brownsville citizens and civil authorities conferred as to what measures might be taken for protection, and plans were made to ask United States officials to make representations to General Rodriguez, commanding the attacking forces, concerning the danger to Americans if any bombardment was started. It was also planned to call on Gov. Ferguson of Texas for protection if necessary.

There was no fighting today, except occasional shots several miles south of the city, and Villa officers announced they were awaiting the arrival of artillery.

The probability of shells falling in Brownsville was demonstrated by the wounding of two persons in the residence section here yesterday by stray bullets, during the first assault on Matamoros trenches, a costly failure of the Villa forces, in which their losses were officially given as 100 killed and 400 wounded. This attack was a furious charge of 2,000 cavalry. The Carranza losses were ten killed and forty-five wounded.

Powerful Artillery Needed.

The coming Villa artillery must be powerful enough, it was pointed out, to cope with nine 3-inch field pieces of the defenders, none of which was fired yesterday. In addition, the Carranza troops are said to have four 3½-inch guns.

Concealed machine guns won several brilliant successes for the Carranza forces in the open fight. A troop of 250 Villa cavalry, circling five miles south of Brownsville, approached a machine-gun trench hidden beneath brush. They were trotting past when the machine guns opened fire. The entire troop was reported killed or wounded.

General Nafarrate said he would defend the city to the limit. Four flags captured yesterday floated in front of his headquarters today. The band played in the plaza, and men and women of Matamoros celebrated, filling the streets with color. One flag is inscribed "Second. Brigade, M. Chao." This battalion, Carranza officials claimed, was almost wiped out. Another flag is inscribed "Villa Brigade."

General Precopia Elizondo of the Carranza garrison was wounded seriously. It was stated that the bullet that hit him was fired by one of his own soldiers. General Nafarrate announced that of the ten Carranza dead, five were killed at 2 o'clock this morning, when an over-enthusiastic lieutenant ordered his men to fire on a party of Villa soldiers gathering dead and wounded in front of the trenches. A skirmish resulted, in which the Carranza forces were repulsed with loss. One Carranza soldier, caught looting a house during the night, was shot.

Wounded Taken to Brownsville.

When General Manuel Chao's brigade charged his officers said they were once within ten feet of the trenches, when, by some blunder, a retreat was sounded. Three miles to the rear the Villa wounded were ferried across the Rio Grande. Automobiles on the American side picked them up and rushed them here. All available cots in the city were called for.

Reports of the Villa dead conflict. The American Consul, Jesse H. Johnson, had a report of 200 killed and 300 wounded. Many bodies lay in the sun today in the open space before the Carranza trenches. Two hundred Villa wounded are housed in Brownsville, and this probably comprises the bulk of seriously wounded.

Upon orders from Washington, Colonel A. P. Blockson, commanding the border patrol here, tonight stopped the bringing of Mexican wounded to this side and placed a guard over those already here. Thus far only two deaths have occurred among the 200 Villa wounded here.

A telephone message from Hidalgo, Texas, tonight said a trainload of Villa troops and artillery passed opposite there today en route to Matamoros, and that it was reported that General Francisco Villa was aboard the train.

Villa officers said today they were not discouraged, and asserted General José Rodriguez, in supreme command of the attacking troops, had decided that the breastworks must be reduced before they again were charged.

The Villa lines today lay near Las Rusias, four miles southwest of Matamoros. General Ildefonso Vasquez, with a force of Carranza troops said to number 1,200, is known to be a few miles south of Matamoros, and it is believed may be in touch with the Carranza troops reported aboard the transport Caxaca at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Three Americans who preferred to remain on the Mexican side are housed in the United States Consulate at Matamoros. The Carranza Consul here confirmed a report that sixty-five Villa troops had been captured, but denied a widespread rumor that they had been executed.

War Department May Act.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—War Department officials tonight awaited word from the border as to the necessity of additional forces at Brownsville, Texas, to guard American interests during the fighting at Matamoros, which was waged with such bloody effect yesterday. Although the Villa forces were repulsed with heavy losses, no artillery was employed in Saturday's fighting, and the reports that Villa forces will renew the attack when artillery arrives may cause the War Department to issue new orders to the border troops.

With artillery bombarding the Carranza trenches at Matamoros, it is feared that shells would sweep into Brownsville with disastrous effect. This contingency, it is expected, will be given serious consideration by the War Department tomorrow.

CARRANZA AVIATOR QUITS

Niles an Interventionist After His Experiences in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—Charles F. Niles, who has been chief of the aviators of the Carranza army in Mexico at a salary of $300 a week, gold, arrived here on the Tabasco from Progreso today. Niles announced that his future plans lay far from the scene of war and bloodshed. He will stay here until Monday night and then go home to Rochester, N. Y., for a short visit, before making the journey to San Francisco, where he has engagements.

"I was the first aviator to fly over Mexico City," said Niles. "I was in advance of the Carranza army, when the Federals were retiring from the city. When I landed in the public square I was surrounded by Mexicans, and, would you believe it, these same Mexicans actually cried in chorus, 'Viva Americano.' They thought that I was from the United States Army, and that the army was at my heels. I guess I was the first American to be cheered in Mexico City since the time Scott marched his soldiers in, and the people cheered out of courtesy.

"I tell you this incident just to show the temper of the people at the capital. They want intervention, have long been ardently hoping to see the United States troops in the country as the only sure and certain pacific agency. Perhaps you won't credit this, but it is a truth, nevertheless, that the better class of Mexicans in the city criticise President Wilson because he won't intervene.

"Carranza means well, but his agents and Generals are impossible. The only solution is intervention."

TELL OF MEXICAN OUTRAGES.

Many Affidavits by Foreigners Sent to This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, March 28.—Outrages upon foreigners in Mexico City, with details of robbery, rapine, and murder, are contained in forty-two affidavits that have just been sent across the border to this city, containing names and dates, and all sworn to by the International Committee which was appointed to see that these facts were made public.

This action was taken after the facts had all been laid before the State Department at Washington with the request that they be given to the American public. This request was met with the statement from Secretary Bryan that while the Administration greatly sympathized with the complainants, it did not believe it for the best interests of the country to give out the statements.

Recent wrongs suffered by the foreigners, it was said, had become so intolerable that they justified even the risk of life on the part of the alien residents of Mexico City to effect reparation.

Here is a typical incident taken from the affidavits:

S. E. Serres, a French citizen, tells how he had just gone to bed when a squad of Zapatistas broke in, having fired a shot into the lock of the outside door, breaking it open.

On the pretext that he had hidden a Carranzista soldier, they began opening wardrobes, trunks, &c., and taking away everything of value. Aside from clothing, they took eleven hundred pesos in bills, and then withdrew.

They came back a few minutes later, dragged Serres into the garden and outraged his wife. A Lieutenant threatened to kill Serres and take away his wife to his camp.

NAME RELIEF TEAM HEADS.

Campaign for Belgians and Unemployed Begins Next Week.

The six-day campaign of the Belgian-American Relief and Unemployment Fund, of which Alfred Wagstaff is Chairman, will begin next week. Daily meetings will be held at the Vanderbilt, at which the canvassing teams will report their work.

Among the team captains are Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education; the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, the Rev. Dr. F. B. Bartlett, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, Mornay Williams, C. Ward Crampton, Harold S. Deming, John Emery McLean, Roland F. Knoedler, Frederick R. Swift, R. S. Rutherford, William A. Purrington, R. A. Merrill, and William A. Robertson. There will also be a score or more teams to represent the leading universities and colleges of the country, and at least a hundred teams in charge of prominent women. The committee's offices are at 15 Broad Street.

More Than $12,000,000 Given.

Contributions to relief committees with headquarters in New York since war began total more than $12,000,000. Of this amount about $9,000,000 has been applied directly to the relief in Belgium. The larger of these funds, with the approximate amounts in each, are:

Commission for Relief in Belgium	$5,000,000
Belgian Relief Committee	1,000,000
Red Cross	475,000
Various German funds	1,000,000
Prince of Wales Fund	115,000
Ambulance Hospital, Paris	381,500
Jewish Relief Committee	600,000
Supplies to Belgian Relief Committee (value)	735,000
Committee of Mercy	138,500
Austro-Hungarian funds	200,000
French Women and Children	64,000
Other French funds	100,000
Various British funds	150,000
Swiss Fund	75,000
Vacation Committee Fund	73,000
Canadian contributions to Commission for Relief in Belgium	2,000,000
Various other committees	200,000
Total	$12,207,000

Vacation Committee Fund.

Additional contributions reported yesterday by the Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, brought that fund to $73,103.76. Among the new subscriptions acknowledged was one of $88.89 from the Young Women's Christian Association, and another of $220 from the Women's Conference.

For Relief in France.

The fund for the relief of women and children of France, subscription to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $64,196.79. New subscriptions of $10 or more acknowledged yesterday were:

Gen. J. Parker, U. S. A.	$25	Mrs. Chas. Clark	$30
Eliza. Babcock	25	Anonymous	100
Red Cross Tea Garden	362	Mrs. Bertron	10
		Mrs. Havemeyer	25
		Alta E. Hatch	10

Mercy Committee Fund.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue, now amounts to $138,630.60, of which $383.89 was acknowledged yesterday. Those who gave $10 or more were:

Mrs. F. A. Vanderlip	$100
Mrs. E. M. Bliss	100
Bowling Green, Ky., Committee	67
A. Crane, Stamford	25
Mrs. T. B. Hutchinson, Washington	20
Mrs. G. H. Bottome, New Haven	20
Mary E. Serviss	10

The Belgian Relief Fund, 10 Bridge Street, announced yesterday that the argosy to Princess Marie José of Belgium would sail as soon after May 1 as possible.

LAUDS AMERICAN HOSPITAL.

Model for the Rest of France, Says Writer in The Paris Temps.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 28.—The Temps prints a long eulogy of the American Hospital at Neuilly, beginning:

"French doctors have taken me over the American Hospital, which they asserted was a model for the rest of France—France which does not realize sufficiently what a debt of gratitude she owes to American sympathy. It seems my duty to publish an account showing what generosity and ingenuity the founders of the hospital, like the majority of American friends of France, have devoted to our wounded soldiers."

MANY SHOTS FIRED IN WIRE THIEF HAUL

Police Commandeer Auto When Horses Prove Slow in Race Over Kearny Meadow.

MANY ERIE POLES STRIPPED

Breaking Current Warns Operators That Robbers Are at Work and Squads Begin Search.

About 9:30 last night telegraph operators along the Erie Railroad northwest of Jersey City noticed that there was interference with messages, and upon investigation by the wire chief's office it was discovered that somebody was cutting the wires in the Kearny meadows.

In this lonely region much copper wire has been cut from poles and carried away in the last few years, and little success has attended pursuit of the thieves. The railway officials last night promptly notified the Kearny police, who sent Lieut. Magee and Patrolman Barrett out in one direction and Patrolmen Donohue, Bromley, and Holt in the patrol wagon in another.

Magee and Barrett found no trace of the men tampering with the wires. But the patrol wagon squad, after driving on the high speed down the Belleville Turnpike to its junction with the Newark Turnpike, and finding nothing suspicious, finally came across a wayfarer who, when questioned, told them he had seen two men with big bundles swung over their shoulders making their way down the road toward Jersey City. At this moment a New York touring car containing several men and two or three women came down the pike, and the policemen, fearing that their horse-power patrol wagon would be too slow, stopped it and climbed upon the running board.

The chauffeur brought out all the speed of which the car was capable, and in three minutes it ran past two pedestrians answering the wayfarers' description, who on seeing the policemen, turned and started to run back toward Newark.

The policemen jumped off the car as soon as it could be stopped and started in pursuit, firing at the fugitives. One of them stopped and was arrested by Patrolman Holt, but the other kept on, still under fire, until he approached the patrol wagon, when the driver, Thomas Burns, covered him with his revolver.

Each man had a roll of wire and nippers with which apparently it had been cut from the poles. They said they were Thomas and Henry Pfeiffer, brothers, living in Hoboken. They were locked up in the Kearny station charged with larceny. According to the police, both men have records.

There has been much wire cutting in recent years, and the only arrest ever made before was that of an amateur at the trade, who was starving and cut wires as a desperate method to get money to buy food. At another time wire-cutters, detected in the act, fired on the police, wounded several, and escaped.

WARDEN'S POLICY KINDNESS

New Head of Atlanta Prison Outlaws Lash and Dungeon.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 28.—Prison dungeons and cat-o'-ninetails treatment will be outlawed by the new Warden of the Federal Prison here, Fred Zerbst, ex-Deputy Warden of the Federal Prison at Leavenworth, Kan., who is inspecting the Atlanta prison preparatory to taking charge April 1. Mr. Zerbst said that all of the Federal prisons had abolished the old-time corrective methods and that his policy would be to win over the prisoners through kind treatment.

"The best way to treat these men is to appeal to their manhood and sense of right," he declared. "The whipping post and the 'Black Hole' are relics of the past. The new plan calls for close confinement as the usual punishment for infraction of rules, and I feel sure this will accomplish more than any other method."

In his trip through the prison Mr. Zerbst kept his eye open for the "dungeon" which Julian Hawthorne and other prisoners described, but he declared after his first tour that he had failed to locate it. Warden Moyer, whose position Mr. Zerbst takes, has maintained all along that there was no such place, and he has challenged his foes to find it.

THREAT BY BILLY SUNDAY.

Paterson Churches Must Give Clear Way or He Will Quit.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 28.—As a result of Billy Sunday telegraphing Dr. Hugh B. MacCauley, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, that he would abandon the Paterson revival if the churches which announced holding Easter services at the same hour or during the services at the Sunday Tabernacle carried out their intentions, the governing bodies of the three churches, the First and Second Presbyterian and the Church of the Redeemer, held special sessions today and decided to abandon the plan of keeping the edifices open.

Dr. MacCauley and the ministers of the two other churches are all actively engaged in the Sunday work here, and they stated tonight that their original decision to hold service did not in any manner mean that they wished to cause Billy Sunday any trouble. Several of the churches working in the Sunday movement are going to hold their Easter Sunday service at 7:30 in the morning, so as not to conflict with the service at the Tabernacle.

SPAIN SEEKS NEW REVENUE.

War Upsets the Budget and New Taxes Will be Imposed.

MADRID, (via, Paris,) March 28.—Señor Bugallal, Minister of Finance, declared in a statement made public today that the European war was causing an enormous alteration in the Spanish budget and that a revenue tax soon would be created to help meet the deficiency.

Miss Lillian Smith Found.

Mrs. Anna Smith of 675 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, who asked the police to look for her 17-year-old daughter Lillian, a stenographer, missing since last Thursday, reported to the police last night that the girl had been found, but gave no details. The girl was employed by the National Surety Company at 115 Broadway, Manhattan, and left home as usual last Thursday.

Y. M. C. A. LIFE EXTENSION.

Ten Weeks' Lecture Course and Physical Examination Planned.

The West Side Y. M. C. A., which some time ago announced that a physical examination of two thousand men, mostly business men, indicated that the average man of today was old at 40 and that the vitality of the American race was steadily declining, has announced a course in "Life Prolongation" designed to meet the condition and remedy it.

The course will consist of lectures by physicians and scientists. Each man before he begins the course will be thoroughly examined by Dr. Louis R. Welzmiller, physical director of the association. Dr. Welzmiller will treat each man as an individual case and tell him just what he ought to do to become strong and stay strong. Among the lecturers announced for the course are Professor Henry C. Sherman, Columbia; Professor C. E. A. Winslow, curator of the American Museum of Natural History; H. H. Laughlin, Superintendent Eugenics Record Office; Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf, Post-Graduate Medical School; Professor Irving Fisher, Yale; Dr. Luther H. Gulick; Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, E. E. Rittenhouse, Dr. James J. Walsh, Henry Smith Williams, and Dr. W. G. Anderson, Yale.

The course will occupy one night a week for ten weeks. All subjects connected with the physical well-being of city men will be treated, among them the effects of alcohol, tobacco, drugs, and narcotics; the efficiency of various foods and diets; facts and fiction about fresh air and ventilation; how to keep well in hot weather and cold weather; diseases of the respiratory organs; posture and weight; eugenics; and exercises.

PRESIDENT ON MAYFLOWER.

Goes to Annapolis for Luncheon on New Argentine Battleship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The United States yacht Mayflower, with President Wilson on board, steamed from the Washington Navy Yard at 10 o'clock tonight for Annapolis, Md., where the President will be the guest of honor tomorrow at a luncheon on the new Argentine battleship Moreno, recently completed in this country. Accompanying the President are Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; Passed Assistant Surgeon Cary T. Grayson, physician to the President; Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter, temporary aid to the President, and Commander Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, temporary aid to the Secretary of the Navy.

The Mayflower, which is commanded by Lieut. Commander Robert L. Berry, is scheduled to reach Annapolis at noon tomorrow. The luncheon, which will take place at 1 o'clock, will be given by Dr. R. S. Naon, the Argentine Ambassador to the United States, who will go to Annapolis by train. The President expects to play golf with Dr. Grayson after the luncheon, while Secretary Daniels is making an inspection of the Naval Academy. The Presidential party will leave Annapolis on the Mayflower Monday night and the President expects to be at the White House Tuesday morning.

A thousand Argentine sailors, sent here for the purpose, will take the Moreno ot their country.

E. A. REINCKE'S BODY FOUND

Open Razor Near New York Broker in Woods Points to Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, March 28.—The body of E. A. Reincke, a New York broker, missing since Dec. 30, was found this afternoon in the woods on the Webber property back of Tarrytown by two inmates of the County Almshouse.

The identification was made through the label of a Montreal tailor on his coat. Near by was an open razor. Apparently Mr. Reincke committed suicide, but the body was in such a state that Coroner Mills said it was impossible to tell how.

Mr. Reincke was a member of Gravenhorst & Co. of 96 Wall Street. On Dec. 30 he left Tarrytown on the morning train, but never appeared at his office. Mr. Reincke was born in Germany and had been in the army there. The war troubled him, and it is believed that the fear of Germany losing unbalanced his mind. Mr. Reincke lived at 28 South Broadway, Tarrytown, and had a Summer home at Lake George.

HE'S PRIZE SPRINTER AT 90.

Yonkers Carpenter Celebrates Birthday by Resuming Training.

David Anderson, a carpenter, of 33 Chestnut Street, Yonkers, celebrated his 90th birthday yesterday by beginning training for next Summer's games of the Caledonian Club in Celtic Park. He will enter the 100-yard dash for old men and has issued a challenge to any men within ten years of his age to toe the tape with him. Anderson took up running after he was 50 years old, and finished first in the 100-yard dash for old men at the Caledonian meets in 1898, 1907, 1910 and 1912.

"I am going to win the race this Summer," Anderson said yesterday, "just see if I don't."

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NOTICE

TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND TO THOSE INTERESTED IN SAMPLE CARDS:

The validity of patent No. 1047849 was upheld in the decision handed down in the Court of Appeals—Judges LaCombe, Cox and Rogers—when the preliminary injunction granted by the District Court in Case of Simplex Lithograph Company, Plaintiff, versus Renfrew Manufacturing Company and others, Defendant, was vacated. As evidenced in the following extracts from the judges' decision:

"On the record it seems to us that the trial court properly held that the patent, as thus construed, was valid. Nothing like it is shown in the record here presented, as prior art."

Further on the court states in reference to the defendant's infringing card:

"In the single Exhibit produced as the sole sample of defendant's device, the pattern or design is shown by colors, but the 'characteristic weave' of the fabric is not shown in the way indicated in the patent by embossing or striking up 'panels' or other portions of the surface of the card. The entire surface of the finished article is flat, there are no corrugations of any sort to indicate weave. Surely no one looking at it would believe that he was looking at natural pieces of cloth mounted on the cards."

Again in the last paragraph the court states as follows:

"It is the product not the process which is patented."

After hearings before five judges in different courts the patent is still declared valid.

We are informed that a misinterpretation of the vacation of this injunction caused a certain textile manufacturer and printer to propose to commission houses, jobbers and the trade the use of infringing cards and inserts for distribution through the mail and as inserts in catalogs. All Sample Cards which embody an embossed replica of a sample of textile material used in lieu of textile samples for displaying such textile materials as proposed are an infringement of patent No. 1047849, December 17, 1912. We shall protect the rights secured to us by and under the said Letters Patent and shall proceed against all infringers of the said patent. Users of Sample Cards should note that they are just as liable as the manufacturer if they make use of the sample cards that infringe our patent.

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The New "Fielder"
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Kid, Cape and Mocha 2.50. Silk 1.50.

In the new Sand, Putty and Covert colors, Black and White. Soft Velvet Mocha. Washable Cape. Glace Kid and Silk.

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ATTACKS KINGSBURY IN THE DUNPHY TRIAL

Elihu Root, Jr., Protests Against Commissioner Passing on the Superintendent's Case.

PLEA FOR DELAY REFUSED

Hearing Tomorrow, Though Defendant May Not Appear—Her Counsel's Statement.

Elihu Root, Jr., attorney for Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, the suspended Superintendent of the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island, notified Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury yesterday that he objected to having her trial conducted under the jurisdiction of the Charities Department, which appeared in the capacity of complainant, judge, and jury, and from whose findings there could be no appeal.

The hearing, which has been postponed several times, is scheduled to take place at the office of the Commissioner tomorrow. Mrs. Dunphy is charged with having permitted cruelty to be practiced upon children and having been lax in the care of their health. Mr. Root told the Commissioner that his client was still ill in bed and would not be able to attend the hearing. He submitted the statement of her physician and requested postponement of the hearing. To this Commissioner Kingsbury replied, Mr. Root said, that the hearing must go on as arranged.

"As the result of a personal investigation made by me in this case I am led to believe that justice will not be accorded to Mrs. Dunphy in this proposed hearing," Mr. Root told a reporter. "The circumstances are such as to warrant the Mayor in withdrawing the trial from the Commissioner of Charities, and appointing an ex-Justice of the Supreme Court to take the testimony. Only in this way can the facts be brought out and the matter determined with justice and according to law."

Mr. Root said his client had endeavored from the first to obtain a public hearing before some impartial judge outside of Commissioner Kingsbury's office, and to procure the right of having witnesses against her sworn and cross-examined and witnesses produced in her favor.

Appeal to the Public.

"This the Commissioner has refused to do," Mr. Root continued, "and although he has not forbidden counsel to be present, he has announced that the attorney for Mrs. Dunphy will not be permitted to examine witnesses, to examine documentary evidence or to make any proper defense of her. It would seem now that the only recourse left to my client to protect her good name is to make an appeal to the public, and I ask the newspapers to publish a statement which I have prepared."

The statement cites the findings on Oct. 5, 1914, of a Grand Jury, which made an investigation of conditions on Randall's Island. The substance of the report of the Grand Jury, as quoted by Mr. Root, was:

"We find that, considering the overcrowded condition everywhere prevailing, the success of the work in general and the efficiency of responsible employes are so commendable as to be remarkable. At its best the care of these unfortunates is depressing and calls for the constant display of tact and kindness.

"We find that the schools are conducted in such a way as to be regarded as models, and that the Island Superintendent is accepted by the heads of similar schools to be at the front of the profession. She was absent at the time of our inspection, but the work spoke well for her ability and fidelity.

"We find there is little co-operation by the higher officials of the department for the management of the Island, and the same disregard of requests for supplies noted in the institutions on Blackwell's Island. We find that such disregard for the comfort and health of these unfortunate children is not only indefensible on the side of economy, but is an invitation to such sickness and contagion as will cause greater expense."

Root Attacks Kingsbury.

"He, [Commissioner Kingsbury,] her accuser and enemy, proposes to pass upon these charges himself, or have them passed upon by a subordinate in his office over whom he has the power of removal," Mr. Root's statement continues. "He proposes to pass upon the charges whether Mrs. Dunphy is physically able to appear before him or not, and denies her the right to confront witnesses against her.

"In order to appreciate the injustice of the proposed action, one must understand the circumstances of the case. The institution on Randall's Island, over which Mrs. Dunphy presides, cares for some 2,000 sick and defective children. Most of the inmates are feeble-minded or idiots. To assist in the care of these poor children the city furnishes 300-odd assistants, about two-thirds of whom receive from $10 to $12.50 a month. As may be expected with such underpaid and untrained help, great numbers of dismissals are necessary.

"There were 924 changes among the helpers on Randall's Island in 1914. It is only natural that among the dismissed helpers many resentful persons should be found ready to make charges, false or true, against Mrs. Dunphy.

"The imbecile children on the Island not infrequently do injury to themselves, and sometimes to their fellow-inmates. I know of my own personal knowledge of two children injured in this way since the charges were preferred against Mrs. Dunphy. One child was attacked by another, an imbecile, and her nose partly bitten off. Another child, an epileptic, injured himself by chewing his own hands and arms.

"The only means of preventing this is the use of the straitjacket or the tying of the hands of the children, it being impossible to have an attendant to care for every child day and night, and the charges against Mrs. Dunphy include these very means she used in an attempt to protect the children from themselves and from other inmates.

Need of Cross-Examination.

"It is only natural that the mothers of such children should sometimes assume that such injuries are due to the action of the children's guardians. Knowing beforehand the character of the children who are to be cared for and the utterly defective and incompetent kind of help furnished by the city, any one might have foretold that Mrs. Dunphy would from time to time be assailed by charges of permitting cruelty. But the testimony of these discharged employes, these unhappy mothers, and the hired detectives whom the Commissioner kept on the Island fourteen months, in order to procure some basis for a charge against Mrs. Dunphy, surely needs to be subjected to the test of public cross-examination before it can be accepted as worthy of belief.

"For forty-seven years Mrs. Dunphy has been on Randall's Island, and for the last twenty-two years she has been the Principal of the institution. Her services to the city began when she was a girl of 17. If she goes out now, the city will have rewarded a half century of service by blackening her name in the public press, by casting her out without a fair trial, under outrageous charges, and by depriving her of the pension to which she has for years contributed and to which she looks forward as her sole means of support.

"It is possible for me to conceive of human actions worse than that, but it is impossible for me to conceive of any action meaner, more unjust, or more unworthy of a great city. We ask for her no favors, no indulgence on account of long service, no pity on account of age or broken health. We ask only a fair and full trial before some Judge other than John A. Kingsbury, her public detractor and enemy."

OPENS WAR ON KINGSBURY.

Ousted Medical Board Praises Suspended Superintendent.

The break between John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities, and the members of the Medical Board which had charge of the feeble-minded, epileptic, and idiotic children on Blackwell's Island will not be adjusted, according to persons in close touch with the situation, through the action of the Commissioner in ousting the board.

An effort will be made to draw medical authorities into the controversy with a view of demonstrating that the only safe practice in the case of epileptic children who bite themselves or claw at other children is to restrain the afflicted children by straitjackets and binding cloths.

The first move on the part of the ousted members of the Medical Board, which was designated as the Medical Board for the Department of Atypical Children, will be to present a defense for Mrs. Mary Dunphy, who is under suspension pending trial on charges of mismanagement.

The alleged cruel practices of Mrs. Dunphy had the full sanction of the members of the ousted Medical Board, and the surgeons involved purpose to state this fact in her defense. The charges are reviewed in a communication addressed by the members of the ousted board to Commissioner Kingsbury under date of March 18. They are characterized in this communication as being without merit, while Mrs. Dunphy is praised. The communication states:

> We personally believe that Mrs. Dunphy has done not only what might have been reasonably expected of any superintendent but that she has labored constructively beyond her official obligations under circumstances of insufficient support and cooperation which have made her development of the institution all the more remarkable. It would be difficult to find another person, so it would seem to us, equally endowed with human sympathy, experience, and executive ability.

The members of the Medical Board analyzed each charge made against Mrs. Dunphy as the basis for her suspension, and continued:

> We cannot specifically say that occasions may not have occurred upon which acts of inhumanity took place, for it is a matter of common knowledge to those familiar with prevailing conditions, that the inmates are ineffectively served by an absurdly small number of underpaid and untrained attendants, a condition for which the city, making the appropriations, must be held responsible. We believe that Mrs. Dunphy has, upon all occasions, when discovering such happenings, taken measures for the discharge of the responsible employes, and we furthermore know that acquiescence on her part to alleged beatings and "otherwise brutal and inhuman treatment" is entirely inconsistent with the kindly disposition.
>
> We as a board have sanctioned every instance in which children have been placed in restraining sheets or straitjackets, for these expedients, when resorted to, have been necessary, either for the welfare of the patients themselves or as a protection for others whom they might harm. Many of the epileptics, both adult and children, must needs be secured in such manner as to prevent falling and thus injuring themselves. Others, particularly the irritable types, have to be almost continuously restrained either because they mutilate themselves or attack other patients. The city has not provided for the adequate segregation of these types.
>
> With respect to the matter of safeguards against the spread of infectious diseases, we find that some children who have communicable diseases have been obliged to eat in the same dining room with others not so afflicted—but this has been due to the lack of sufficient attendants and room to provide for the proper segregation of such cases. Only those having the mildest and least harmful infections have been allowed to associate under the conditions named.

The board members found that Commissioner Kingsbury himself was partly to blame for infection since he permitted, they asserted, a free mingling of visitors from "the most filthy communities in the city," who brought communicable diseases to the island "on passes issued from the Commissioner's office."

"The quarantine imposed upon those sent to the island," the board members charged, was "entirely canceled" by lack of precautions to prevent members of their families from introducing infections. The members continued:

> In regard to the allegation that clothing provided by the department for the use of dependent inmates was freely used by the employes, we cannot say that we have ever seen an employe wear such clothing and we do not believe Mrs. Dunphy should be held to identify every instance of thieving, with the inadequate staff for supervision she commands.
>
> With respect to the charge that Mrs. Dunphy permitted cripples to sleep on the upper floors of non-fire-proof buildings it appears that cripples were allowed to sleep only on the upper floors of the so-called A. B. C. building and that this building was equipped with fire escape towers containing circular polished chutes down which the children were passed without difficulty at each monthly fire drill.

The board members closed with this admonition to Commissioner Kingsbury, which was said by his friends to constitute a direct act of insubordination:

> We have taken the liberty of addressing you in the belief that now every step should be carefully considered and that a better end would be served, not by prejudicing the public against the conditions as they exist, and implying that those immediately subordinate to and co-operating with you are at fault but rather by showing the public how greatly they themselves are to blame if failing to afford you and your assistants effective support to meet the exigencies.

"The charge made by Commissioner Kingsbury in the newspapers of Sunday that our board received private donations from Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., is misleading," said Dr. Robert L. de V. Cornwell, a member of the ousted board, last night. "We did receive slight financial assistance, but only enough to cover the expenses of hiring stenographers and record clerks. No member of the board received any compensation whatever."

"DRY" LAWS CUT NATIONAL REVENUE

Prohibition Movement Costs Government Two Millions in Decreased Liquor Taxes.

GREATER LOSS NEXT YEAR

New Prohibition States Complicate Government's Fiscal Problem—New Tax Sources Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The increase in prohibition territory and in the number of local option zones has caused a reduction this year of $2,000,000 in the Federal Government's income from taxes on alcoholic beverages. Nine States are to adopt prohibition next year, and officials say that the situation soon may cause the Federal Government to revamp its taxation laws and devise a new system of taxation to take the place of the diminishing returns from liquor sources. The belief exists that the 30 per cent. of the Government's income from the tax on alcoholic liquors will be reduced to 25 per cent. in the next two years, due to the spread and the enforcement of prohibition and local option laws.

The problem which involves a radical change in the system of taxation, in existence practically since the foundation of the Government itself, is being studied by students of legislation. In the opinion of legislators it is necessary to approach the question with great care and find means of raising money for the Federal Government in place of the lost internal revenue income, without placing the burden directly on the people.

There is no doubt, officials of the Internal Revenue Commissioner's office say, but that the anti-liquor agitation, evangelistic movements and the action of big industrial concerns which insist upon temperance on the part of their employes have affected the Government's income seriously. The shrinkage in revenue of the Government, officials say, is a fact which no longer can be ignored.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters, in discussing the situation, said today:

"The revenues from whisky and alcoholic beverages have shrunk considerably over $2,000,000 a year and this, unquestionably, is due to the spread of the temperance movement, and we are preparing to see it continue to diminish from this cause."

The last part of Mr. Peter's statement is based on the fact that nine States, from which the Federal Government derives a total revenue of over $5,000,000 on spirits and liquors, will be "dry" next year. These States and the amounts received from them by the Federal Treasury are as follows:

	Distilled Spirits.	Fermented Liquors.
Alabama	$108,081.52	$49,186.31
Arkansas	55,552.82	17,306.48
Colorado	155,323.14	386,252.90
Idaho	13,788.54	23,062.66
Oregon	381,040.03	218,434.67
Virginia	1,753,353.25	206,397.14
Washington	300,760.64	974,295.87
Iowa	56,105.96	524,339.08
Arizona	21,155.90	23,398.83
Totals	$2,845,161.80	$2,422,673.94

Total liquor revenue, $5,267,835.74.

The Government revenues from customs last year were $292,320,014.51, while the taxes on distilled spirits and fermented liquors amounted to $226,356,314.74. Spirits and fermented liquors yielded about 30 per cent. of the revenues received from all sources. There is a very rapid decline in the Federal income from the sale of spirits and liquors amounting in the last two years to more than $6,000,000.

When the Hobson resolution, proposing a constitutional amendment for nationwide prohibition was under discussion in the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress the liquor interests laid particular stress on the amount of money that would be lost to the Federal Government if the tax on liquors was eliminated. Secretary of State Bryan is authority for the statement that about $2,500,000,000, or approximately four times the cost of the Panama Canal, is expended annually in the United States for liquor.

Treasury officials say this enormous drink bill is dwindling rapidly. States producing $30,000,000 in liquor revenue for the Federal Treasury either have voted to submit prohibition to the people for their decision or have enacted county option laws within the past year. The largest liquor-producing States, with their approximate contributions to the Federal Treasury, are as follows:

Illinois, $50,500,000; Kentucky, $31,870,000; Indiana, $28,100,000; New York, $24,800,000; Pennsylvania, $17,200,000; Ohio, $15,700,000; Wisconsin, $8,290,000; California, $7,900,000; Maryland, $5,200,000; Missouri, $5,100,000; Massachusetts, $4,800,000; Louisiana, $3,700,000; Michigan, $3,300,000; New Jersey, $3,900,000; Nebraska, $2,500,000; Virginia, $2,000,000; Minnesota, $1,900,000.

FRUGALITY TO AID BLIND.

Many Novelties Planned for Miss Holt's Annual Ball at the Astor.

The great seal and keys of the Frugal Town of Fantasy, which, be it ever so frugal, possesses two sets of each, will be presented to Gov. Whitman and Mayor Mitchel at the Hotel Astor on April 6. The ceremony will take place at the town gate in the presence of a host of citizens, duly arrayed in the frugal and fantastic costumes prescribed by Miss Winifred Holt and the committee in charge of the annual ball and entertainment for the benefit of the New York Association for the Blind.

Part of the proceeds will go toward the relief of soldiers blinded in battle, and the rest toward the needy blind folk of this city, but Miss Holt hopes the frugal fete will serve still another worthy purpose. The Astor ballroom, which is to be transformed into Frugal Town under the direction of John W. Alexander, Chairman of the Committee on Decoration, is to be an object lesson in "frugality first," and the idea is to be carried out in the costumes worn by both men and women. Gowns that have seen better days and styles that hark to the past are to be featured.

Various corporations and business concerns are planning to open branch offices in Frugal Town. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western will have a booth presided over by a young woman of society as "Phoebe Snow," and the Edison Company will have another. Mrs. Lyle E. Mahan, as "California," will appear in a telephone tableau, with Charles Stewart Butler as "Father Knickerbocker."

The Governor and Mrs. Whitman, the Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt will be guests of Miss Holt at dinner preceding the fete. Boxes have been taken by Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Cabot Ward, Mrs. Benson B. Sloane and Mrs. W. P. Hamilton.

Mrs. Roscoe Mathews is coaching the amateurs, who will appear in a special dance, and there is a dance committee of which Mrs. Ashton de Peyster, Mrs. I. Clarence McKeever and Mrs. Lyle E. Mahan are members.

Henry Morgan Post is treasurer of the fete, and boxes and tickets may be had from Mrs. M. R. Sherwood, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street.

West End Exchange Election.

The annual meeting of the Managers of the West End Exchange and Industrial Union was held at the home of Mrs. James M. Donald, 27 West Seventy-fourth Street, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Mrs. Henry Cole Quimby; First Vice President—Mrs. James M. Donald; Second Vice President—Mrs. Edward P. Tyson; Recording Secretary—Miss Josephine H. Dill; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Elmer E. Hartzell; Treasurer—Mrs. N. M. Pond. The Managers feel that the exchange has been a great benefit to many people, since it has enabled numerous consignors to support their families during the hard struggles of the last year Those who patronize the exchange can feel that they are not only helping themselves, but also assisting other women who sorely need this help.

Film Concern Sues Kodak Company

Because of an alleged infringement of its patent on celluloid films for moving pictures the Celluloid Company of 290 Ferry Street, Newark, has brought suit in the United States District Court against the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester. The plaintiff asks damages and an injunction restraining the defendant from using the Celluloid Company's film patent. The patent involved was granted in 1898 to Marshall C. Lefferts, President of the Celluloid Company, and John H. Stevens, chief chemical expert of the company. The character of the suit is similar to that brought in connection with the infringement of the patent of the late Rev. Hannibal Goodwin, which was settled out of court.

BRYAN "MUCH MALIGNED."

His "Grape Juice Diplomacy" Finds Defender in Pulpit.

"Possibly our much maligned Secretary of State may do more for our country by securing total abstinence pledges at a Billy Sunday tabernacle than he could by staying in Washington doing even technical work for which an assistant is better equipped," the Rev. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, said last night in his sermon on the liquor question. "And as for the European newspapers which ridicule his grape juice diplomacy, they do not seem to have any more wisdom with stronger food."

Referring to the Local Option bill now before the Legislature, Dr. Reisner said:

"The New York legislators were so afraid that the Local Option bill would pass that they, by political sleight-of-hand, sent it back to the Excise Committee and hope to kill it there. The liquor interests are absolutely afraid to allow the Legislature to vote on the subject.

"Mayor Mitchel senses the feelings of the people by declaring for local option for various districts of New York City, and, if the bill is passed, we will rout out 3,000 of the 11,000 saloons as sure as the sun shines."

WATCHMAN BESTS 6 YEGGS.

Wounds One, Captures Another, and Recovers Cash Taken from Safe.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETON, N. Y., March 28.—While a watchman for the New Jersey Zinc Company at Franklin Furnace was on duty at some distance from the office last night he heard a muffled explosion in that direction. Suspecting that robbers were after the weekly payroll of $30,000 in a safe in the office, he hurried there. As he burst into the office he discovered six yeggmen at work. The safe door had been blown off, and the robbers were busy searching the contents of the safe; one was stuffing some bills into his overcoat pocket. The watchman drew his revolver and gave chase. The robbers opened fire, which was returned by the watchman. One of the yeggs dropped, badly wounded. The others took different directions. The watchman continued pursuit of the man who had the money in his overcoat pocket. The robber threw off the coat. The watchman kept on, however, and made the man a prisoner. Returning, he picked up the coat, and found the money intact in the pocket.

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WOOLWORTH BUILDING

rentals are moderate, whether for offices or ground-floor stores.
"Let your next move be into the Woolworth Building." Broadway, South of City Hall Park.

EDWARD J. HOGAN,
AGENT,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING. 'Phone 5524 Barclay.

Established 1879

Our Announcement of Monday Sales appears in The Times every Monday Morning.

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street.

WOMEN who buy their suits and dresses at Best's are careful in the matter of style, as they are careful in the matter of expenditure.

If you have ever noticed, the customers at Best's on any day are a good indication of the sort of merchandise you will find here.

Our merchandise reflects the requirements of the women who buy here—not our efforts to merely *sell* goods.

And our ability to so successfully meet the buying requirements of such a discriminating clientele, is the result of our 36 years of experience. A long experience, yes; and one that every day becomes more valuable to us as merchants and to you as a customer.

Easter Apparel of Unusual Charm
and Important Sales for Monday and Tuesday

Copy of a New Paris Suit in Silver Embroidered Serge
Will be a remarkable selling feature at
28.50
Presenting an effective new model for small women and misses, in a superior serge handsomely embroidered in silver; in navy blue; sizes 34 to 38;—2nd Floor.

Also Smartly Tailored Suits
Of fine navy gabardine trimmed with soutache braiding, at
22.50
Showing a distinctive new model for small women and misses; in the regular stock—2nd Floor.

Misses' and Girls' Suits
Will be shown in several unusual models featuring the newest fabrics, at these interesting prices.
Misses' Suits of fine gabardine, serges or checks, in sizes 14, 16 and 17 years. at 22.50
Girls' and Juniors' Two-piece Suits of superior fabrics for dressy wear, in sizes 12 to 16 years. at 19.50
In the regular department—4th Floor.

Girls' Attractive Easter Coats
Will comprise a selection of superior styles at especially low prices, in the regular stock—4th Floor.
Dress Coats of the finer materials, for girls 8 to 15 years. at 12.75
Little Girls' Coats in a number of unusual models; sizes 3½ to 8 yrs. at 9.75

Misses' and Girls' Hats
Will offer a really remarkable selection of distinctive and beautiful styles for the Easter season, including recent importations and many original styles evolved in our own workrooms, at moderate prices—on the 4th Floor.

Another Remarkable Sale of Women's and Misses' Trimmed Hats
Will be a special feature for Monday and Tuesday Only
At 10.00
Which Is Much Below the Regular Price
Consisting of a selection of the most desirable shapes and trimmings, in the newest shades—on the 2nd Floor.

A Sale of Women's Taffeta Silk Petticoats
Featuring the newest styles and street shades will be placed on sale Monday and Tuesday Specially priced at
3.15 4.25
Being Decidedly Below the Usual Prices
Made with underlays, pleatings and ruchings in the most recent models, of superior materials.

All Paris and London Model Hats At Exactly ½ Price
Are now marked to close out
9.50 to 37.50
For Women and Misses—2nd Floor.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Reg. Trade Mark

A Special Sale of 250 Infants' Hand Made Dresses
Has been prepared for Monday and Tuesday at the very special prices of
98c 1.95 2.75
Being Fully One-Third Less Than Usual
Comprising a wide choice of attractive models, in sizes from 1 to 3 years—on the 3rd Floor.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

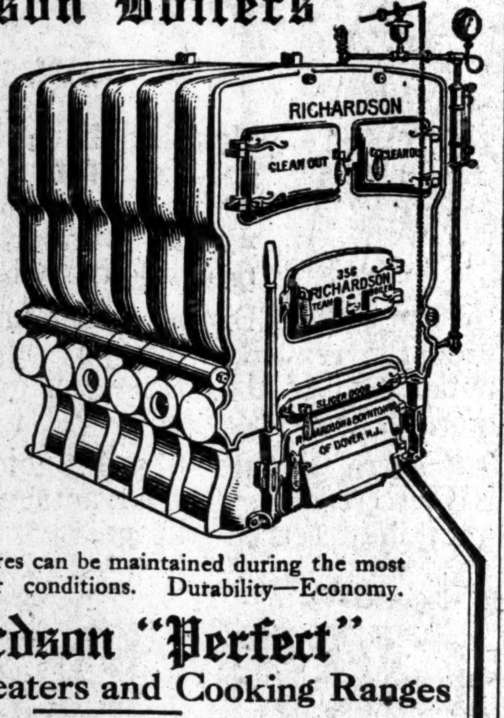
Richardson Boilers
For Steam or Water Heating
The Boilers That Make Good
ROUND OR SECTIONAL
Ask Any User.

Ask your dealer about the "Richardson" guarantee.

These economical boilers save fuel and money.

Most modern construction.

Quality and merit, and even heat throughout the house, are what the owner demands.



Proper temperatures can be maintained during the most extreme weather conditions. Durability—Economy.

Also Richardson "Perfect"
Warm Air Heaters and Cooking Ranges

Richardson & Boynton Co., Mfrs.
31 West 31st Street, New York
PHILADELPHIA BOSTON PROVIDENCE

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue. 46th and 47th Sts.

New York's most remarkable exhibit of exquisite apparel—is now at its BEST—

Practically every Paris mode worth while is represented—*Original* import models—styles *identical* with originals and *tasteful adaptations* in great numbers.

Ready for immediate selection

Gowns Wraps Suits
Coats Blouses & Millinery

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Are now displaying in the Dressmaking Salons on the Third Floor, recent importations of original models, interpreting the correct modes for Spring in

Tailored Suits, Afternoon Dresses, Dance Dinner and Evening Gowns and Trimmed Millinery

from the foremost Parisian fashion creators and which they have marked at reasonable prices.

They are prepared to accept orders for the reproduction of any of the models at very moderate cost.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Fishin' and Wishin'

The tulips bloom in Union Square, the song of birds is in the air—

Fishin' begins April third, the first Saturday.

Wishin' has already begun.

Here are the official opening dates on all the trout streams that lead from the offices of New York to the Elysian meadows of the split bamboo and feathered fly:

In New York, April 3.
In New Jersey, April 1.
In Connecticut, April 1.
In Rhode Island, April 2.
In Pennsylvania, April 15.

No snow in the woods and little in the mountains—streams all low and clear—fishing will be earlier and better than for a generation.

After your war troubles, isn't it about time to patch up your patience and peace of mind?

Abercrombie & Fitch have everything ready for you—everything—including the latest news from the fishing streams themselves.

Abercrombie & Fitch "Emerald" Trout Rod

A special extra in fishermen's news—a new A. & F. hand-made, split bamboo fly rod, with oxydized German silver mountings, stained a beautiful emerald green. Price, $12.

In 8, 9, 9½ and 10 ft. lengths, weighing from 4½ to 6½ ounces.

Also the famous "Yellowstone" rod—$5—which still maintains its reputation as the best rod in the world at its price.

Landing nets, flies, fly-books, leaders, waders, waterproof fishing shirts and coats and hats.

Everything for fishing, from shark and tarpon tackle down.

A. & F. Outdoor Clothes for College Girls Home for Easter

Whether you are going to camp, or travel, or motor, or golf, or ride, or walk.

The authoritative A. & F. apparel—smartest and most versatile assortment for women and college girls in America or Europe.

Many excellent double-purpose suits, in prevailing styles—for sports and travel or street wear.

Innsbruch Knit Suits, $25 up.
Outing Tweed Suits, $30 up.
Viyella Flannel Suits, $25 up.
White Linen Sport Skirts, $4.50 up.
Slip-on Service Coats, $19.50 up.

Largest assortments of women's and girls' sport shoes and hats in the world.

Trekking Auto Lunch Cases

Three ply best veneered basswood, covered with waterproofed black enameled duck. Closed, the shape of dress suit case. Contains four each of knives, forks, plates, cups and napkins—lunch box and compartments for two one-pint Thermos bottles. Price, fitted for 4 persons, $9; for 5 persons, $11.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

SOLVE HOTEL THEFT, CAPTURE SUSPECTS

Martinique Sleuths Get ex-Bellboy Claiming Loot at Railroad Check Room.

LAD INVOLVES A COMPANION

Jewels Worth $1,000 Stolen from J. E. Clancy's Room with Key Carried Off a Month Ago.

Clever detective work by William Gourard and William von Frickin, house detectives of the Hotel Martinique, Broadway and Thirty-second Street, culminated yesterday afternoon in the arrest of two alleged hotel thieves and the recovery of pearls and jewelry, valued at more than $1,000, a set of sable furs, worth several hundred dollars, and two grips full of clothes. The stolen articles are the property of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Clancy of Amsterdam, N. Y., guests of the Martinique, from whose apartment they were stolen last week. In running down the accused men and recovering the stolen property, Detective Cooney of the police department also had a creditable share.

The prisoners in the case are Arthur Healey, a former bell boy of the Martinique, and William Higgins, who, according to the Police Department records, has been in trouble before.

Mr. and Mrs. Clancy attended a theatre Saturday evening. When they returned to the hotel their luggage, the jewelry, pearls, and furs were missing. The hotel management was notified, and Gourard and von Frickin immediately started to work on the case. They were without clues of any kind, not even a finger print being found in the apartment to aid them. The hotel was searched from top toe bottom. Employes were questioned and guests were asked if they had seen any strange-looking men or women in the living quarters of the hotel, but all without result.

The detectives then decided to spend Sunday visiting the check rooms of the railway stations and the hotels of the city. Owing to the hour at which the theft was committed it was out of the question for the men to have had a chance to rid themselves of their booty in the pawnshops. Gourard and Von Wickin started on their tour of the check rooms at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. First they visited the Hudson Terminals without success and then began a round of the big trunk line stations.

In the checkroom of the Pennsylvania Station, Gourard found one of the bags. It had been checked late Saturday evening. Gourard then communicated with Police Headquarters, and asked that detective be assigned to the case to be present when the person who had checked the bag appeared to claim it. Detective Cooney was sent up. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the ex-bell boy came to the station and presented a check for the bag. He was immediately arrested and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station. There he was identified as a former employe of the hotel by Manager Richards. Mr. Richards obtained a partial confession from the boy, who, however, refused to divulge the name of his confederate, but agreed to take Mr. Richards and Cooney to the other bag. The bag was found in a room on the second floor of a Sixth Avenue hotel, near Thirty-eighth Street. Higgins was there and wsa arrested.

Mr. Richards was at first puzzled to discover how the sneak thieves obtained access to Mr. Clancy's room, but Healy's story and a glance at the hotel records made the thing clear. Higgins stopped at the hotel one night a month or so ago, and did not turn in the key when giving up the room. A report of the loss was made to the office and the engineer made a new key. After tomorrow, whenever a key is lost at the Martinique, a new lock will be made and the key changed.

ANARCHISTS WANT DELAY.

Men Who Placed Cathedral Bomb Not Ready for Trial Today.

The trial of Frank Arbarno and Carmini Carbone, who placed a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral about a month ago, is scheduled to begin this morning before Judge Nott in General Sessions, but it is understood that Simon O. Pollack, counsel for the two men, will try to have the case adjourned for two weeks. The District Attorney will oppose a postponement.

Arbarno and Carbone were arrested as the result of an investigation of a band of supposed anarchists by Detective Amedeo Polignani. When they went to the cathedral several detectives were watching for them, and the bomb was extinguished and they were arrested. After their arrest the two men said that they were the victims of a police frame-up. That will be their defense.

BURLESON ASSAILS PETERS.

Cites Alleged Misrepresentations in Railway Mail Pay Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—In a formal statement today Postmaster General Burleson accused Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad and Chairman of the Railway Pay Committee, of having misrepresented the facts about the compensation of railroads by the Post Office Department. At the same time Mr. Burleson repeated his charge that Mr. Peters's committee had persistently misled the public in regard to the postal reforms in the recent Post Office Aprpopriation bill. Mr. Burleson's statement tonight was made in answer to Mr. Peters's challenge to the department to cite any misleading statement of the committee's. Said the Postmaster General:

"Mr. Peters says that, through reliance upon advisers who were accused by the joint bi-partisan commission of Congress of ignorance of their duties and greed for arbitrary power, I am permitting the Government to rob the railroads of at least half of what is due them for carrying parcel post.

"This statement contains two flagrant misrepresentations, which can be intended for no other purpose than to mislead the public regarding the conduct of the Post Office Department. The statement that the joint committee of Congress accused the officers of the department of ignorance of their duties and greed for arbitrary power is false. The report of the joint committee was written by ex-Senator Bourne, who, for his own reasons, criticised the officers of the department, but every other active member of the joint committee repudiated these criticisms.

"The second misrepresentation is that the Postmaster General is permitting the Government to rob the railroads of at least half of what is due them for carrying parcel post. The truth is that up to the end of the fiscal year the railroads will have received nearly $4,500,000 for this service, in addition to their regular pay, and I have recommended to Congress legislation which when passed will allow them nearly $1,000,000 more for this special service. These allowances upon the whole have been adequate."

JOHNSON PRAISES WILSON.

Maine Senator Says the President Is Gaining Favor in That State.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 28.—"Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States is experiencing one of the most stormy periods in the history of the nation," said Senator C. F. Johnson of Maine, in an interview here today. "And so far he has proved himself every inch the man to be at the helm of the Government.

"In my State the President is winning popular favor every day. I do not mean so much that the Democratic party is, but Wilson, the man, is and the people of Maine apparently have the greatest confidence in his ability to guide the country through this world-wide turmoil, and I think the sentiment in Maine is typical of that throughout the country.

"There can be no doubt that the people of the United States are behind President Wilson in his Mexican policy and in his efforts to keep this country from becoming embroiled in the European war.

"President Wilson is handling the situation in a most admirable manner and the confidence of the people is reposed in him. Daily hundreds of thousands of Americans send up prayers of thankfulness that we have a man like Wilson in the President's chair, rather than a man like Roosevelt.

"Wilson will undoubtedly be nominated by the Democrats. The issues of the next campaign will be the policies of the present Democratic Administration of which President Wilson is the major part. To nominate another man would be like producing "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. And in my opinion President Wilson will be re-elected."

COLUMBIA TO GIVE REVUE.

"On Your Way" to Have First Showing on April 12.

The first performance of Columbia's annual 'Varsity show will be given on Monday night, April 12, in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor. "On Your Way" is the title of the piece, which is a musical revue. It will be the most elaborate entertainment the students from Morningside Heights have attempted in recent years.

The victory of the Columbia crew at Poughkeepsie last June will be one of the chief episodes. There will be a reproduction of the race in the last act, and motion pictures of the oarsmen on the river. Kenneth and Roy Webb, Columbia alumni, who have written several musical plays, are composer and librettist of this, while other alumni and students have contributed songs and lyrics. Among these are George S. Parsons, Walter E. Kelley, Clarence J. Penny, Stanley Weiner, Leonard Hershfield, Frank Padve, Edward Bros. N. House, W. McHale, and E. A. Woolf. The show will be a Columbia production throughout, collegians even doing the lighting and scene shifting.

The receipts will be divided among the athletic fund and the various war relief organizations, different performances being dedicated to different societies. There will be dancing each night.

FIGHT OVER $50,000 FINE OF DWIGHT CO.

Court Rules Against E. M. Pachinakis, Who, as the Informer, Demanded One Half.

ATTORNEY GOT THE $25,000

Latter Charges Claimant Was Party to the Offense of Importin Laborers on Contract.

The story of how the Dwight Manufacturing Company paid $50,000 for violating the Alien Labor law is told in affidavits presented to the Supreme Court in an action begun by Emanuel M. Pachinakis, of 156 Grove Street, East Orange, N. J., who claimed that half of the money was his by right of having originally discovered the facts. He brought an action against Jesse W. Uppercu, a lawyer, who had an office at 68 Williams Street prior to the payment of the fines imposed on the Dwight Company, but who is now a gentleman farmer at Monsey, Rockland County. While he was practicing law Uppercu was associated with Solon B. Lilienstern and incidentally with Paul T. Zizinia, who had desk room in his office.

Pachinakis set forth in his affidavit that in 1909 he consulted Zizinia with a view of having him bring an action against the Dwight Company for violating the Labor law, the penalty for which was $1,000 for each offence. He said he had documents in his possession to prove the case against the Dwight Company, and eventually turned these documents over to Zizinia, who passed them along to Lilienstern. Pachinakis admitted that he consented to this transfer of the papers but that it was with the distinct understanding that a suit would be started in the Federal Courts against the Dwight Company on the charge of having imported 150 laborers into this country, and that he was to receive half of the amount of the fines collected.

Lilienstern, according to Pachinakis, advised him that it would not be well for him to act as the plaintiff. Another should play that rôle, and Pachinakis should appear as the witness for the prosecution. It was arranged that Uppercu should be the plaintiff and Lilienstern the attorney. Later J. Albert Brackett, a Boston lawyer, was retained to bring the suit in the Federal Courts in that city. A demurrer was entered by the defendants and sustained.

Pachinakis said that, without consulting him, Uppercu made an agreement with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor by which the Dwight Company should be prosecuted at Chicopec, Mass., and Alabama City, Ala. Uppppercu was to get half of the fines collected. Judge Dodge sustained ninety-seven counts against the defendant company, and the case was eventually settled, according to Pachinakis, for $50,000. Pachinakis said Uppercu received $25,000 in August last and refused to pay the plaintiff any portion of it.

In his reply Uppercu admitted having received the $25,000, but said it was for services with which neither Lilienstern or Zizinia had anything to do, and that Pachinakis was never his client. Then he said:

"Pachinakis couldn't collect the fines in his own name because he was the most active violator of the law. It was he who went to Europe and made contracts for the Dwight Company in violation of the alien contract law, induced the laborers to come to this country, and actively handled the business."

Uppercu said that when the prosecution started Pachinakis fled to Europe and remained there for a year. He asserted that Pachinakis had said that the Dwight Company had broken promises made to him and that he was actuated by revenge. Uppercu said he had no agreement to pay Pachinakis half of the money, but that he did intend to give him a bonus. Uppercu also declared that Lilienstern had no interest in the case.

Justice Page refused Pachinakis's application, and decided that he was not Uppercu's client. It was suggested that Pachinakis might begin a suit against Uppercu to recover the amount he claims.

ASSAILS STATE SCHOOL.

Institution Eleven Years Under Construction and Not Ready Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28. — George A. Glynn, the Executive Auditor, has prepared a report for the Legislature on the State Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights. The institution was established in 1904. In his report Mr. Glynn says:

"Up to this time the State has invested approximately $800,000, is under about $20,000 a year expense for maintenance, and the institution is not in shap to accommodate one inmate. Taking account of the interest on the investment and the annual cost of maintenance, the institution, which is useless to the State, is costing $1,000 a week.

"It appears from the records that after examining many sites the commission, composed of Homer Folks, Dennis McCarthy and Isaac Townsend, selected a site at Yorktown Heights, containing 509 acres, at a cost of $125,000. Subsequently more land was acquired, property was condemned for a roadway, a spur from the railroad was begun, and a water and sewage system installed. There are pending in the courts awards for $98,000 in condemnation proceedings, and an application of the commissioners for an increased allowance for their services. The institution has seven partly constructed cottages and scarcely any of the improvements contemplated are in a state of completion."

The sewer and water supply system, the report says, cost nearly $100,000. The sum of $67,000 was expended for a spur from the railroad, and $36,000 for highway purposes.

The auditor's report includes the correspondence of Professor Franklin H. Briggs, superintendent of the institution, who was transferred from the State Institution at Industry in 1912. He receives a salary of $4,500 a year and maintenance for himself and family. His payroll includes a clerk and bookkeeper at $1,200 a year, a stenographer at $600 a year, a superintendent of farms at $1,200 and maintenance, a head cook at $600 a year and maintenance, a matron at $600 a year and maintenance, a servant at $18 a month and maintenance, two teamsters at $40 a month and maintenance, one teamster at $35 a month and maintenace, two laborers at $20 a month and maintenance. The total expenditures for maintenace last year was nearly $20,000.

"Professor Briggs," the report continues, "recites the difficulties between State officers and State and municipal officers in coming to an agreement so that the construction of the institution might be progressed. Liberal appropriations have been made and permitted to lapse.

"From Oct. 8, 1912, up to November, 1914, no plans for buildings and improvements were permitted to pass from the State Architect's office, the excuse being that the State Commissioner of Health would no approve plans for sewage disposal and water supply, although he had once done so.

"As the matter now stands the State is paying $1,000 a week for an institution established eleven years ago, which will not, for perhaps a year, care for one of the boys in whose interest it was established."

SAVANNAH TRADE RECORD.

February a Banner Month for Goods in American Bottoms.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 28.—The export and import movement in American bottoms at Savannah during February was greater than during any other like period in the history of the port. In imports American vessels led all others, having brought approximately half the imports during the month. In exports the amount shipped in American bottoms was second only to that shipped in vessels under the British flag. In view of the fact that Savannah has only one regular line of trans-Atlantic steamers, the small fleet of Walker, Armstrong & Co., this record is considered remarkable.

For February the exports were $18,018,509. American bottoms took out $2,751,709, and British $8,162,586. The imports were $179,352. American vessels brought $85,331, and British $51,066.

SEES LESS FEELING IN THE FRANK CASE

Georgia's Governor-elect Says First Bitterness Has Largely Passed Away.

MANY WRITE URGING PARDON

Judge Harris Believes State Will Become Self-Sustaining Independent of Cotton Exports.

Judge Nathaniel E. Harris, who becomes Governor of Georgia on the first of May, stopped at the Vanderbilt last night while on his way to transact legal business up State. He said that the economic condition of Georgia had never been better than it was last Summer before the war broke out, and that the difficulties consequent thereon had shown the absolute necessity of making the State self-sufficient, at least agriculturally, so that the export of cotton would be clear gain. This, he added, Georgians were on the way toward accomplishing.

With regard to the Frank case Judge Harris was non-committal.

"The Supreme Court," he said, "will not be through with the case until some days after I take office, and it is quite possible that I may never be asked to pardon Frank. I am not crossing any bridges before I come to them, and cannot say as yet, of course, what action I should take if I should be so asked.

"The State of Georgia is rather divided in opinion on the merits of the Frank case. The first bitterness against Frank has largely passed away, and there are now many who take the view that his conviction was a miscarriage of justice. On the other hand, there are plenty of them who do not. I have received a great many letters from all over the country since I was elected, and a good many of them were from New York, asking me to pardon Frank.

"Well, it's as bad as deciding a law suit, for the way public opinion stands at present I'll incur the displeasure of a good many people whether I do or I don't. Yes, that removes the danger of too great pressure one way or another from public opinion and makes it less dangerous for me to make any decision I may have to make on the merits of the case."

PRESIDENT VISITS M'ADOO.

Condition of the Secretary Improved After a Restful Night.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, who is slowly convalescing from an operation for appendicitis, saw his first visitor, other than Mrs. McAdoo, today, when President Wilson called on his son-in-law. The President was admitted to the patient's room for a few minutes.

The Secretary spent a restful night, and was better today than at any time since the operation.

Two Girls Freed in Raid.

John Sarasky and James Pacific were held in $3,000 bail on charges of assault and Nathan Sajal in $10,000 bail on a white slavery charge in Harlem Court yesterday. They were arrested in the morning in an apartment at 127 East 123d Street, where a police raid freed two girls who said they were being held against their will. Mary Cohen, whose parents said she was incorrigible, was sent to the Children's Society, and Irene Goldstein was placed in the Florence Crittenton Home.

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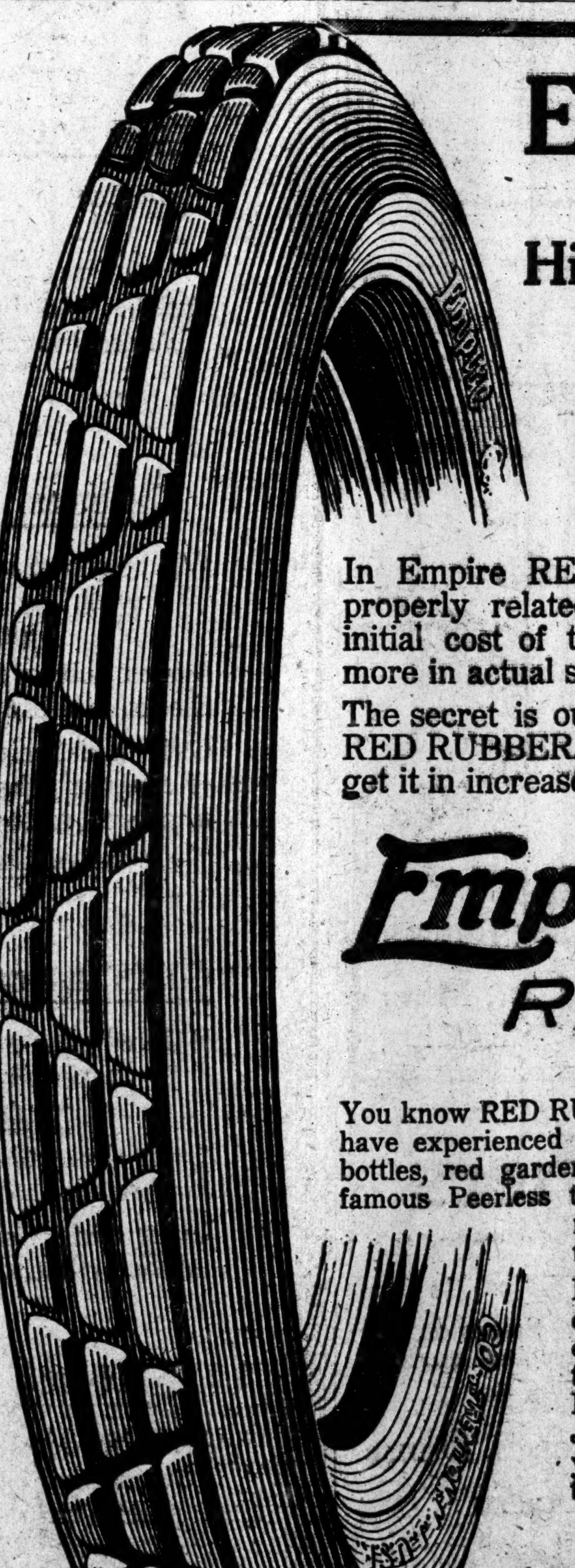

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PREPARE FOR FIGHT ON SHORT BALLOT

Brackett Will Lead Up-State Republicans at Coming Constitutional Convention.

HE CALLS PLAN "TREASON"

Unexpected Revolt Against the Centralization Proposal—Few Changes Likely in Judiciary.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—A lively fight against the short ballot is in prospect for the Constitutional Convention which will meet here to organize a week from next Wednesday. Through platform declarations adopted last Fall, when the delegates to the Constitutional Convention were elected both the Republican and Democratic parties are committed to the short ballot reform. The plans for the prospective fight against the short ballot originated with members of the Republican majority to the Constitutional Convention. Ex-State Senator Edgar Truman Brackett of Saratoga, during a recent visit to the Capital, announced that he would lead the fight. It is understood that Senator Brackett will receive considerable support from Republican delegates from up-State districts.

Incidentally it is predicted that the fight may revive the differences between the so-called "progressive" wing of the Republican organization and the "standpatters." Senator Brackett's announcement, while not entirely unexpected, came as a shock to many Republicans of prominence. While the former Senator read a vigorous protest against the platform indorsement of the short ballot at the Saratoga Convention last Fall, it was hardly expected that he would carry his fight into the convention, in view of the firm attitude in favor of the reform of such prominent Republicans as ex-President Taft, ex-United States Senator Elihu Root, who will preside over the Constitutional Convention; ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, ex-Congressman Herbert Parsons, and Seth Low.

Plans Vigorous Opposition.

"I shall lead a vigorous fight in the convention against any attempt to increase the powers of the Governor, especially at the expense of the Legislature," said Mr. Brackett. "I know by this time that I shall not stand alone in the fight. In my opinion, the most wholesome thing in the way of fundamental reform that the Constitutional Convention could undertake would be to restore the Legislature to its old-time dignity and power.

"I regard this plan to give the Governor power to appoint the State officers who now are elective as little short of treason against popular government. I do not care what the practice is in Washington. Conditions are not analogous. And if I had my way, the members of the Federal Cabinet would be elected, not appointed, by the President, as now.

"I have watched with apprehension this tendency toward the centralization of all power in the Chief Executive. It is an idea entirely foreign to the fundamental thought underlying our Government. I am against the short ballot because it would vest power, without any corresponding check, in one man. The enormous power of patronage alone that it would confer on the Governor would enable him to remain in power in perpetuity, for it would enable him to build up in every county in the State a machine of office holders that would dominate at the primaries. In that way he would be able to dictate his own renomination and re-election as long as he pleased. No, the Governor has too much power as it is."

Ex-Senator Brackett was one of counsel for the State in the Sulzer impeachment trial. He is credited with having drawn the articles of impeachment. He followed closely all the various moves which preceded Mr. Sulzer's removal and the attempts of Mr. Sulzer to stave off action.

"Just think what would have happened if the short ballot had been in vogue in the year when Mr. Sulzer was elected," said Mr. Brackett. "It was only the courageous stand taken by Attorney General Carmody that prevented a collapse of the impeachment proceedings in their early stages. If Mr. Sulzer had had a man beholden to him for his appointment in the Attorney General's office, it would have been impossible for the people of this State to get rid of their unworthy servant in the Governor's chair."

While in solving the problems before it the Constitutional Convention undoubtedly will undertake a general readjustment of the functions and powers of all the three departments of the State Government without disturbing more than is absolutely necessary, the changes proposed in the executive branch are more drastic than those contemplated with reference to the other two.

In the judicial branch it is not regarded as likely that the revised Constitution will provide for filling places on the bench by appointment instead of by election, as at present. The principal changes in connection with the judiciary undoubtedly will look to reforms to obviate the law's delays and to reduce the cost of litigation. It is likely also that broad power will be given to the courts to adopt their own rules of procedure without interference from the Legislature.

For Smaller Legislature.

In connection with the legislative branch of the State Government, it has been proposed in some quarters to extend the terms of Senators from two to four years, and the terms of Assemblymen from one to two years. The question of biennial sessions of the Legislature also will be broached. The Democratic Party is committed to that reform through a plank in its platform adopted at Saratoga last Fall. Senator Brackett said that he intended to present to the Constitutional Convention a plan to reduce the number of Senators from 51 to 25, or possibly only 20, and the number of Assemblymen from 150 to 50.

While the Republican and Democratic platform declarations with reference to the short ballot differ somewhat, they are alike in recognizing the demand for centralization of responsibility in the head of the government. An effort to write into the Republican platform a flat declaration in favor of making all the present elective State officers, with the exception of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Controller, appointive, failed.

The Democrats wrote into their platform a declaration in favor of retaining the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Controller and Attorney General in the elective class, and recommended that the Governor should appoint the Secretary of State, State Engineer and State Treasurer, whose functions are purely ministerial.

In the Democratic platform there were definite declarations in favor of giving the Governor the absolute power of appointment without the consent of the Senate, and the absolue power of removal over the appointive department heads. The Republicans, while not definitely rejecting similar proposals, made no mention of them in their platform.

One of the important plans which is being considered to improve the administration of State affairs and to effect economy would take from the Legislature the power both of preparing the State budget and then passing on it. Some of the influential members of the Republican organization favor a plan to give the duty of preparing the budget to some agency under the immediate control of the Chief Executive. The proposal is sure to provoke a fight from the delegates representing up-State districts which thrive on the present budget system.

Under the present system there is no official budget. Plans of recent administrations to inaugurate a system under which the Governor would have direct influence in the making of the budget have always been nullified by the Legislature in its jealousy of a power which the present Constitution gives it. The Governor has not even the unlimited veto power over appropriations that he has over other legislative measures. He cannot reduce an appropriation, but is limited to the power of rejecting it as a whole, which might have the effect of crippling some department or accepting it in full, which might involve extravagance of the worst kind.

FAVORS FEDERAL SYSTEM.

Mr. Littleton Also Would Have Longer Terms and Higher Pay for State Officials.

Former Congressman Martin W. Littleton spoke before the Bronx Civic Forum yesterday in the Morris High School on the matters that he thought should be taken up by the members of the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Littleton favors the Federal system for State elections. The President of the United States appoints his Cabinet and those who aid him without there being any talk of taking power from the people. By withholding this power from the Governor of the State, he added, the people are hampering their own State head.

Two other changes that should be made in the new Constitution, in Mr. Littleton's opinion, are the lengthening of the terms of office of State legislators and giving them more pay. He thought no great good can be expected from Assemblymen elected for one year who "trot up to Albany" and know they will not have time to properly attend to their business. He holds that the result of this is that these legislators farm out their work to commissions.

Mr. Littleton said he did not think the number of legislators should be increased, and he believes in some commissions, among them the Public Service Commission. He suggests that these Commissioners be made constitutional officers and their terms of office fixed so that they cannot be "hauled around."

Mr. Littleton said he also favored home rule for New York City.

STEEL WORKERS TO SECEDE

Union Men in Wheeling District Refuse New Wage Scale.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, March 28.—Members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in the Wheeling district, who refused to vote on the referendum on the scale, say they will refuse to accept the result, and will secede and organize an independent district lodge of sheet and tin workers.

They contend that the referendum was unconstitutional and illegal, and that their national officers have been guilty of duplicity, and were working for the Mahoning Valley lodges. This secession will include Follansbee, Wheeling, and Martin's Ferry members.

PASSOVER FESTIVAL WILL BEGIN TODAY

Orthodox Jews to Observe the Feast of Pesach for a Period of Eight Days.

ANCIENT RITES WILL RULE

Celebration Commemorates the Deliverance of the Israelites From Their Bondage in Egypt.

The Jewish Feast of Pesach, or the Passover, will begin this evening, and will be celebrated by observant Jews of the orthodox fold for eight days. The first two and the last two days of this period only are regarded as holy days, and the intermediate days are not generally observed as of special significance.

The Feast of Pesach, or the Passover, was instituted to commemorate the deliverance of the children of Israel from the bondage in which they were held in Egypt for many generations, and their departure for the promised land of Canaan under the leadership of the Prophet Moses.

The Passover is the first festival of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, beginning on the fourteenth day of the first month, which is designated as Nisan. It was one of the three great festivals on which, during the existence of the Temple at Jerusalem, the Jewish people gathered at Jerusalem, coming from all the surrounding country and bringing their offerings to the Temple.

During the continuance of the Passover festival all bread and all other leavened articles of food are banished from the home of the orthodox Jew. The use of such food is absolutely forbidden, and observant Jews will not permit any leaven of any description in their habitations during the Pesach Festival. The place of bread is taken by the matzoth, or unleavened cakes, which are prepared for the purpose under strict rules and rigid supervision. They are made by Jewish bakers, in accordance with an ancient ritual, and under the watchful care of orthodox rabbis, who see that the laws concerning the mixing and the baking of the matzoth are strictly complied with. Hence the Passover festival is also known as the Feast of Uuleavened Bread.

The use of the matzoth, or unleavened bread, has it origin in the haste with which the Israelites were compelled to take their departure from Egypt, the land of bondage. They were literally thrust out of Egypt, their former oppressors being so anxious to hurry their going that no time was given them to bake the bread necessary for the journey. Therefore they were compelled to take dough which they had prepared before it was leavened and bake it while on their journey. The matzoth are composed simply of flour and water, with no yeast or other leavening matter, and yet are quite palatable.

On the first and second evenings of the festival—that is, this evening and tomorrow evening—what is known as the "Seder" service is given in orthodox Jewish households. These are occasions for family gatherings, and the entire household meets about the table, even the household servants, if of the Jewish faith, being included.

The "Hagadah," an ancient compilation of the circumstances which gave origin to the Pesach Festival, is read by the head of the household. The exodus of the Jews from Egypt is retold, and hymns of praise and thanksgiving to the Almighty for the deliverance of the children of Israel from slavery are chanted by the entire gathering.

OLDEST JEWS TO FEAST.

To Celebrate Sedar Festival at Home of Daughters of Jacob.

The oldest members of the Jewish faith in New York will begin the two days' celebration of the Feast of Sedar tonight in the Home of the Daughters of Jacob, 303 East Broadway. One hundred and ninety-five men and women will sit down to the feast. Their ages run from 110 years to a youngster of 67. They are the 105 women and the 90 men who live in the home.

At the head of the table will be Nissen Rosenstein, who was born 105 years ago, and facing him at the other end of the board will be Mrs. Ettel Polanski, who is 110 years old. In the company about the table will be six rabbis. Among the men will be Ruben Samuel Superintsky, 101 years old; Jacob Margoles, 95, and Mendel Lerner, who, being but 77 years, is called a young man by most of his companions.

It will be a double feast for Mrs. Hannah Perlaeur, for she was born in the Feast of Sedar ninety-five years ago. The youngest woman in the home is Mrs. Fannie Weisman, who is 67 years old. Those who organized the feast are Mrs. Bertha Doworsky, President of the Daughters of Jacob; Albert Kruger, Superintendent of the home, and Mrs. Elias Surut.

The Feast of Sedar will be observed at the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society's home, 299 East Broadway, where 1,000 persons will be served. This includes 100 refugees only recently arrived from Jerusalem.

The Beth Israel Hospital of New York City will celebrate the Passover holidays in ancient and Biblical form. The Sedar service, representing the feast of the Paschal lamb, will be performed for the patients in the male medical ward. Those who are able will seat themselves around a large table placed in the centre of the ward, and the bedridden patients, with prayer books in hand, will follow the services from their beds. One of the oldest patients will recite "The Deliverance of the Jews from Egypt."

The members of the doctors' staff will conduct a similar service in the doctors' dining room, and Dr. M. J. Leff will do the honors. The Superintendent, Louis J. Frank, will conduct a Sedar service in his own apartments for members of his family and heads of the various departments.

Collegians Complain to Wilson.

Five students at Columbia University have sent to President Wilson a resolution of protest against the activity of officers of the army and navy in the American Legion and the introduction of Summer college training camps. The five signers of the resolution are Karl G. Karsten, President of the Collegiate Anti-Militarism League; F. G. Dunham, editor of The Daily Spectator; L. R. Robinson, President of the Columbia Economics Club; P. H. Douglas, President of the Social Study Club, and J. H. Cover, President of the Columbia Common-Sense League for International Law and Order.

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(To Be Continued Tomorrow on the Financial Page)

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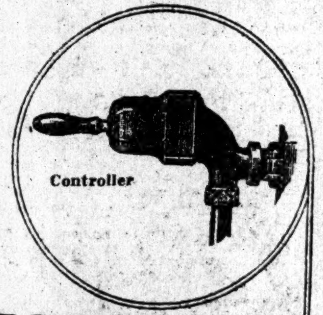

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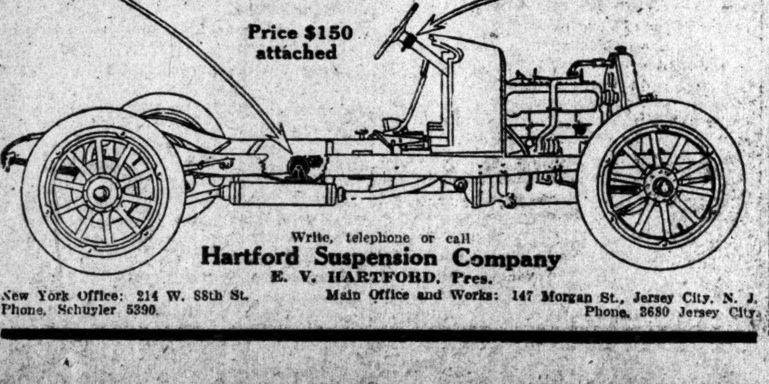

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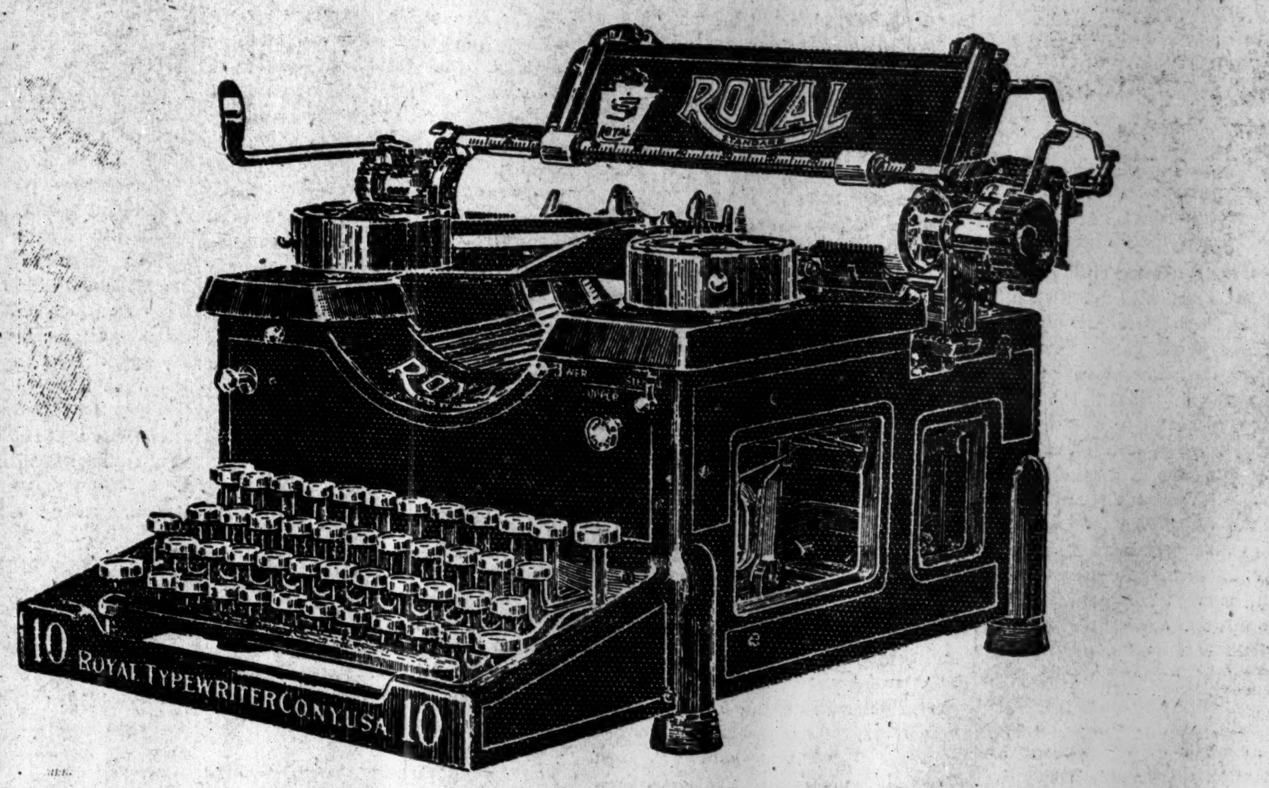

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1915.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH BUSINESS?

Diligent efforts are making to persuade business that it is not ill-treated. Honest surprise is manifested that business men should not be happy under the conditions created by the laws. No doubt the lawmakers did not intend to create present conditions, and actually are not responsible for such a prime factor as the war. No doubt, also, all legislation has not been bad, and some of it has been actually good. Nevertheless, justly or unjustly, the Administration in power is held responsible for the conditions under it, and the laws are held responsible for the results of the subjects over which they take power. There is no one else to hold responsible, and there is no way to bring about a change except by holding parties responsible for what they do rather than for what they intend.

If it were a necessity to select the one thing which, above all others, has characterized recent politics and has caused business lassitude, the choice would fall upon the general subject of "regulation." It began with the regulation of railway rates, slipped into regulation of railway profits, and extended itself to the regulation of all business regarding many subjects not suitable for legislation. It would not be possible to condemn regulation of the sort proposed by the legislators with many mellifluous adjectives. The trouble is that they did not supply regulation which worked according to the prospectus. If the railway regulators had proposed as their object that profits should be reduced to the extent that credit should be impaired and construction and betterment checked, they would have been restrained. Yet that is what in some branches of business regulation is accused of doing. The war did not do it. The process began before the war. Even during the war gross earnings have held up wonderfully. The railways' work has been done, but the service has not been adequately rewarded. The Federal regulators have seen their mistake and have turned back, but it is apparent that the State regulators are still following the example set them in the earlier manner. It is a long and tedious journey before the commissions of the separate States can be brought to see the light as the Interstate Commerce Commission has seen it. That is true even in such States as Missouri, New York, and New Jersey, while the prospect is still more discouraging in many other States.

The express business has been regulated into an actual deficit, but there is no prompt response to the request for permission to earn something. There must be hearings and evidence, forsooth. On the record the Commission ought to have reversed itself without an application. It has power of original action, and has been in receipt of cumulative monthly evidence that its plans were miscarrying. Either the accounts were wrong, and should have been corrected, or else the Commission was capable of allowing the wrong done to run uncorrected, with no sign of a feeling of responsibility for its acts. The same thing is true of the administration of the anti-trust laws. The literal application of an unreasonable statute was pressed so hard and far that ruin impended if the process were not stopped. The Supreme Court recoiled from what it saw ahead, and the lower courts are following its lead. But the political department of Government lags behind the courts in appreciation of the situation. Men and corporations that have secured a clean bill of mercantile character, and that have deserved it in the opinion of their associates, are still under prosecution. There is a declaration of amnesty in words, but not in fact, and the work of regulation is to be pressed further by still other Governmental bodies. Here, again, Federal regulation is not alone to blame. The States have followed the Federal example and have gone so far beyond that there is open revolt. Where are the signs of commercial organizations which have approved recent regulation, either State or Federal? Here is a quotation from a call for a business meeting of protest on Tuesday by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association:

> Of over 500 bills introduced in the State Senate in the last three weeks almost 50 per cent. deal with regulation of business of manufacturers, merchants and corporations. Business cannot stand another onslaught by lawmakers. Profits have been legislated out of existence and thousands of men out of employment.

The last sentence contains a gleam of hope. The top note of regulation has been limitation of profits, increase of costs, and redistribution of property for the benefit of labor. Its organizations have rivaled other regulators in activity and efficiency, and its methods have been worse. It is beginning to be seen that there must be profits if there is to be employment, and that the best hope of higher wages is the increase of profits. The unions have been able to maintain the rate of wages and to control a share of employment which would not have fallen to unionists upon merit alone. But the unions have not been able to provide employment for their ranks. Profits alone can provide both employment and union rates. It is but natural that the unions should be slower to grasp the economic limitations of regulation than either the Supreme Court or the various commissions. The unions have a selfish interest which is lacking in the case of the commissions and the courts. Governmental regulation has seen that it has been misdirected in the public interest. It is now time for the unions to see that union regulation has been misdirected in the interest of labor, both unionists and non-unionists. Then all that will be lacking will be the conversion of the politicians, which is less hopeless than it seems.

They have persisted in their idea of regulation because they have found their profit in it. No doubt in the main they have wished to serve the public interest as well as themselves, but their case is the same as that of the commissions. They ought to have remarked the tendencies of what they were doing and reversed themselves, on the excellent examples set them. But they have waited until they must succumb to the same force which overruled the commissions. It is the function of the people to control the lawmakers even more than the commissions and the courts. The people can and will do this as soon as they have learned the lesson taught by current economic events. It is idle to persuade business that business is good, and that it is well treated. The balance sheets have the best of the debate and form the only argument to which business will listen. Confidence and enterprise are not matters of argument, but of initiative. The first step is to restore confidence in the peculiar charges of the regulators, that is, in the railways. Public opinion must see to it that their regulation by commissions and Legislatures, by unionists and arbitrators, shall not be destructive of profits. Regulation for the public interest should be persisted in, but regulation, legal or extra-legal, for selfish interests should be stopped. If that first step cannot be taken, no persuasion that business is good, or that regulation is good for business, can succeed.

THE FOREIGN INVESTOR.

When the New York Stock Exchange was shut up at the beginning of the war in Europe, on July 31 last, a tremendous panic was thought to have been averted. It seemed inevitable that if we tried to keep the only market in the world for securities the liquidation of foreign holdings would swamp us. We should have been able, of course, to acquire some great bargains, but there would be a limit to our buying power. We could not hope to bale all Europe out, and what else might happen when we reached our limit nobody dared to imagine.

The fallacy lay in the assumption that the foreign selling would be like an inundation. Gradually it was apprehended that a foreigner might wish to keep his investments in a great country that was both solvent and at peace with the world. When transactions began to take place ex Stock Exchange the foreign banking houses received actually more buying than selling orders from the other side. After three months and a half the Stock Exchange reopened, and yet the bugbear of foreign liquidation lingered, and it was thought necessary to adopt the device of a minimum price schedule, which was, in effect, notice to Europe that we would buy back our securities only so cheap, and no cheaper. To nearly everybody's astonishment, the foreigners declined to flood Wall Street with American investments, and, if we think of it, why should they? There has been some selling, of course, representing individual necessities; but the whole of it has been so unimportant as hardly to affect the state of foreign exchange. The notion that we should import American securities from abroad in payment for the war goods exported to Europe has not begun to be realized. England, for instance, is not paying us in our own securities. She is wondering how she can pay us at all. If European investors were liquidating their American shares and bonds on a large scale the state of international exchange would be very different. On the contrary, in at least some directions they have apparently increased their holdings. The Pennsylvania Railroad has just reported that on March 1 last it had on its books 160 more foreign stockholders than at the corresponding date of 1914. Some of that increase, or the whole of it, in fact, may have taken place between March 1, 1914, and the beginning of the war. That, however, is mere conjecture. The fact is that in spite of the war the number of foreign holders of an important American railroad company's shares is larger than a year ago.

There is now an embargo on the exportation of English capital. Foreign flotations in the English market are prohibited. That would be all the more reason for keeping American investments intact and for reinvesting American interest and dividend money in the securities from which derived, and it would not in the least interfere with the buying of American issues on the New York Stock Exchange. It may be assumed that all foreign investors who can afford to do so will leave their money here. The reason is clear. This is a much safer place for it than Europe at the present time.

A CONCESSION TO PREJUDICE.

Easter Sunday in countries settled by the Spaniards is a day of many gay functions. Then the season of bullfights is opened with splendid parades, followed by the slaughter of many bulls and horses, and occasionally, though this is exceptional, of a toreador or two. The people go to mass reverently in the morning, and then "walk abroad and recreate themselves." Wherefore, the postponement in Havana of the big, parti-colored American prizefight from Easter Sunday to Easter Monday must be taken as a concession to American prejudice, which Cubans may be willing to recognize though they do not share it. Minister GONZALES, of course, when he says that there is a reverent feeling for Easter Day in this country which extends "far beyond "church members and observers of "religious forms," is quite within the facts, but we do not believe that the postponement of the fight from Sunday to Monday will serve to soften the settled prejudice against prizefighting among either American churchmen or others who regard religious festivals reverently.

The two combatants both favored the change of date, and it is said that President MENOCAL received no fewer than 600 cable dispatches and telegrams against letting the men fight on Sunday. We do not infer, however, that many of the senders of the telegrams will be reconciled to having the men fight on Monday. It will be held on Monday, however, and the attendance, we may be sure, will be no larger than it would have been on Sunday. All that can go will go, and the wit, beauty, and fashion of the Cuban capital will view the contest of the gladiators. Nothing will be lost by the postponement, and nothing gained. Plain, homekeeping folks will continue to decry prizefighting, and not a single clergyman will publicly commend JACK or JESS for "bowing to public opinion." Nevertheless, we may all be permitted to hope that the better man will win.

UNHAPPY MEXICO.

It is well to bear in mind that the disorder in Mexico at the present time is due not only to the people's lack of capacity for self-government, but directly to the gross injustice and cruelty from which so many of them suffered in the thirty years of factitious peace. The civil courts of that era were grossly corrupt, there was no such thing as criminal law. To be suspected of a crime which the State refused to condone was to be outlawed or shot without trial. DIAZ did much for Mexico, in his autocratic and short-sighted way, and if the Government he made could have been taken over by wise statesmen, reformed and purified, and thus carried on, all would have been well.

The daily bulletins from the distracted country are filled with malicious falsehoods, manufactured by the factional bureaus, and wild exaggerations. Yesterday readers of various American newspapers were told that 99 per cent. of the Mexican people were anxious for peace, but that the remaining 1 per cent. possessed all the arms and ammunition. Probably half the Mexican people are anxious for peace, while the other half are content to let things drift in the good old pre-Juarez way, until a central government that suits their ideas can be established, how they do not know. We may be sure that OBREGON does not intend to destroy Mexico City by fire or pestilence and that CARRANZA is not trying to spread smallpox and typhus in the capital. We cannot be sure, however, that the conditions of life in Mexico will not be much worse before they are better. But there is ample assurance that reparation will be made for the murder of MCMANUS, while the exports of the sisal hemp our Western farmers so greatly need will not be interrupted.

HEADMASTER OF THE NAVY.

Secretary DANIELS's conception of himself as the Headmaster of our navy, which he is in a mood to consider as an educational institution, is pleasing and will appeal to the American people. It is not impossible that he will be known hereafter as Headmaster DANIELS. His plan to appoint thirty new chaplains also will be commended. Chaplains are much needed. Even when deprived of their grog, navy men are too fond of using swear words, but the most hardened of them will refrain from swearing when the chaplain is in hearing, and with thirty more chaplains one should be there or thereabout most of the time. For there are not too many men in the navy, not enough, in fact, to man all the ships, but if the Headmaster makes sure that they learn their lessons well, each may be fitted to do the work of two men. We do not doubt that chaplains are as serviceable in the navy as surgeons, but when Mr. DANIELS compares them with dreadnoughts, submarines, and aeroplanes we fancy he is going too far.

We need the ships and we need men trained first of all to man them. The Secretary's idea of looking closely after the intellectual, moral, and spiritual welfare of the men, of giving them advantages so that, if they have the inherent ability, they may advance themselves, is admirable. It is a good thing to have a man with Mr. DANIELS's large heart in control of the navy. But the main thing just now is to get the navy in good working order, to see that the men have practice in seamanship and gunnery, and gradually to get together enough of them to man all the fighting ships properly. Nobody will begrudge the Headmaster his fifty or sixty chaplains, but we want ships enough too; they are most important.

There was a time when many New Yorkers felt that the city could get along very well without a Board of Aldermen. Lately the board has performed its duties conscientiously, its former claim to functions it never should have exercised has been willingly resigned, and the ancient Aldermanic swagger has quite disappeared. President MCANENY believes in the board as a useful "lower house" to the Board of Estimate, and we doubt if his idea that the Constitutional Convention should take measures to preserve it, as a valuable instrument of the enlarged home rule this city needs, will be opposed by many citizens.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

New Light Thrown on Russia. Ever since the beginning of the war not a few strong sympathizers with the Allies have been more or less regretful that circumstances had made Russia's inclusion among them necessary, and more or less apprehensive of the increased powers which Russia would exercise, and of the demands which she could make, if she contributed materially, as there is every likelihood of her doing, to the ultimate and inevitable victory over Germany.

These regrets and these apprehensions are easily explicable by the peculiarities and history of the Russian Government. But a view of the situation at once novel and reassuring was presented in the remarkable article by JEAN FINOT, the French publicist, that appeared in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES yesterday. His contention, which he strongly supported with facts not unfamiliar, but hitherto uncorrelated, is that there are two Russias.

One of them is the Russian State as a political machine—corrupt, tyrannous, and reactionary, largely composed of and still more largely controlled by men of Russian birth, indeed, but German, or rather Prussian, in blood, education, and purpose. To this class, the members of which have been able in Russia to be even more Prussian than in Prussia itself, M. FINOT ascribed most of the crimes and blunders of which Russia has been guilty and because of which her right to fellowship on equal terms with civilized nations has been seriously questioned.

He declared, however, that there is another Russia—the real, Slavonic Russia—the Russia that has produced, not only the militant foes of irresponsible rule and of its exponents, but practically all, and it is much, that can be credited to Russia of contributions to science, literature, and art. M. FINOT reminded us of the highly significant fact that, among the names of Russians that have become known to the rest of the world, hardly one outside the field of politics is of Teutonic origin.

The later Czars, curiously enough, though themselves Germanic, have usually shown some tendency to oppose, or at least to mitigate, the oppressions suffered by the mass of their subjects, and M. FINOT believes that after the war their powers in this direction will be sufficiently enlarged and sufficiently exercised to bring about at last the long-delayed Europeanization of the country.

Conjectures About the Strikes. That the British workingmen have several times of late shown by striking for better wages or shorter hours what is taken to be a disposition to subordinate national to individual interests, has brought upon them, naturally enough, severe criticism and threats of the exercise of Governmental compulsion and control in forms never before imposed on men of their race. And it is obvious that, with England literally fighting for life, refusals to work are intolerable when the consequences—failure of munitions and other supplies—may easily mean defeat on the battlefield.

It is to be noticed, however, that several of the later strikes have been due to certain refusals on the part of the employers that are not obviously any more reasonable or patriotic than those of the dockers. The grievance of the latter is that for work done on Friday and Saturday they are not paid until the beginning of the following week, and this delay, they say, they will not endure.

On the face of it, the controversy seems one in which both sides are equally obstinate about a trifle and that the blame is about equally divided. But there is probably more to the quarrel than appears on the surface. Perhaps, owing to the present high cost of living, the men really cannot submit to the deferring of payday. Perhaps, on the other hand, the matter of drink comes into the question, and the masters have learned by experience with this class of labor that payment before a day of idleness, instead of in the course of one devoted to toil, means "blue Monday" and a still further decrease of efficiency and output.

Again, perhaps the threatened taking over of industries by the Government is just what the men, or some of them, want it to do, and the strikes are started, not in indifference to the national needs, but to hasten the day of public operation of public utilities. Last and least plausible of explanations, it may be that neither masters nor men realize the gravity of the crisis, and both are still thinking only or mostly of themselves.

Germany would handle such a situation very promptly and efficiently, but then, in Germany it wouldn't arise.

American Credit Is High. According to the Swiss innkeepers, of the many American tourists to whom they extended credit in considerable amounts after the sudden and unexpected outbreak of the war, practically all have already paid up. Even the few exceptions, it is reported, are liquidating their obligations as fast as scanty resources will permit, and these debts are all classed as "good."

Common honesty, though disgraceful when absent, warrants no boasting and little pride in the possessor. Its recognition, however, as something to be expected of our "nationals" abroad with not much danger of disappointment is pleasant. But it is no new thing in the hotels and shops of Europe's more sophisticated portions, and many an American traveler with a purse running low on the eve of departure for home has found it surprisingly—even amazingly—easy to get trusted by tradesmen whom he or she had never seen before, and was not very likely ever to see again.

Not infrequently the debts thus contracted—as often as not under the urging or strong suggestion of the tradesman himself—could only be paid out of money still to be earned, but fortunately for our reputation abroad it had been both earned and paid in sufficient nearness to every instance to make such creditors think the risks involved worth taking. So touching is the confidence shown that these customers, as a rule, are not guilty of the haggling about prices that in the circumstances would be discourteous and mean. That fact probably helps to account for the foreigner's readiness to chance a loss with us.

Not Easy to See Difference. One of our readers has claimed that the German "Hass" is not the evil and degrading manifestation and measure of fear which "hate" always is, but his letter on the subject did not make the distinction at all clear. He declared that if—not "when," but "if," was the word he used—he said in his own language, "I hate England," it did not mean that he devoted all his time to plotting revenge and planning injury against individual Englishmen. What was expressed was contempt—the "same feeling that one entertains toward a criminal who has done him a wrong and whom he wishes to see punished, but who is far below the grade of an open-and-above-board opponent."

That reads as if it had meaning, though the pronouns do stagger a little; but somehow the definition doesn't fit in very well with the contexts for "Hass" that have been created by such authorities as ERNST LISSAUER and MAX HARDEN and the army officer whose vivacious exhortation to the German teachers was printed last week.

Most mysterious of all is why England does not rank as an open-and-above-board opponent now, and it is now that the different-from-hate is going on.

PRISONS LIKE HOSPITALS.

Nothing in Mr. Osborne's Plan to Presuppose the Millennium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial "Comparing Prisons to Hospitals" in Wednesday's TIMES seems to assume that Mr. Osborne's reported view of the theory and purpose of the unrestricted indeterminate sentence is the only view possible. There are, nevertheless, many students of penology who favor an absolutely indeterminate sentence without sharing Mr. Osborne's reported belief in the "reformability" of all criminals, creditable as that faith is to his great and generous heart.

Their advocacy of the unrestricted indeterminate sentence is founded on the argument that it is the nature of the criminal rather than the nature of the crime that should determine the character of the protective measures to be taken by society in a given case, and that not only is the trial Judge unfavorably situated to impose a wise sentence, but it is frequently impossible to determine in advance what will be the wisest disposition of the case.

As for the deterrent efficacy of the proposed system, its advocates point out that the prospect of an indeterminate sentence (which might prove to be for life) to some penal farm colony would be at least as effective an inducement to good conduct as our present haphazard code holds out, while society would be safeguarded more adequately than at present, for the reason that recidivists, or "repeaters," who now form the greatest criminal problem in every country, would be rapidly eliminated.

Such a system would, indeed, offer an analogy to a hospital, as Mr. Osborne and others have pointed out, and this hospital would be under no obligation to keep a man confined for five or ten years if, in the opinion of its staff, he ceased to be a menace to society after six months' treatment. But—and this is a feature of the system that Mr. Osborne and your editorial apparently overlook—one of the most useful wards in this hospital would be, as some think, the "incurable" ward, and the hospital would be under no more compulsion to turn loose its incurables on society at the end of a given term than it would be if its inmates were dangerous lunatics.

It is rather difficult to see wherein this proposed system presupposes the arrival of the millennium, or contravenes the general feeling that crime should be punished, or tends dangerously to lessen the fear of punishment. Yet it is the same system proposed by Warden Osborne, the only differences being in the point of view, and in that little matter of opinion as to the probable percentage of "cures."

Of course, there is no such thing as a "punitive object" to be attained by imprisonment. To punish for the sake of punishing would be to punish purposelessly, which would be barbarous. The only conceivable object of punishment is the protection and advancement of society, whether through the elimination of the criminal, or his reformation, or the exemplary effect of his punishment.

JOHN ALAN HAMILTON.
Buffalo, N. Y., March 25, 1915.

What Is Piracy?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your argument that the men on the German submarines who are prepared to sink merchant ships and destroy crews and passengers without warning are not pirates seems odd to a lay mind. You say: "They are regularly enrolled members of the German Navy, under the command of regularly commissioned officers of that navy, and so long as they merely carry out the orders received from their Admiralty all of the legal and most of the moral responsibility for what they do rests on their Government." On this basis if the German naval officers, instructed by their Admiralty, hanged the crews and passengers of merchant ships, instead of drowning them, such officers would be entitled to the courtesies due to an honorable foe.

GEORGE M. WRONG.
University of Toronto, March 22, 1915.

Pride of the Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Sunday's edition of THE TIMES there is an excellent short sketch of the Royal Scots Regiment. As the article says, the Royal Scots is the First Regiment of Foot, the senior infantry corps of the British Army, and on parade with other corps takes the "right of the line" of all other infantry. However, the phrase used in your article, viz, "right of the line and pride of the British Army," is wrongly applied to them and applies rightly to the Royal Horse Artillery, which when on parade with their big guns take the right of the whole line of parade, but when present without the big guns and equipped merely as cavalry fall in at the left of the Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards.

IRISH.
New York, March 23, 1915.

DR. RITTMAN DEFENDED.

The Bureau of Mines Responsible for His Newspaper Notoriety.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under date of March 24 you published a letter from Benjamin T. Brooks of the University of Pittsburgh, in which that gentleman discussed Dr. Rittman's researches in a way which was doubtless very misleading to the layman, and which unquestionably was disparaging of the work. Furthermore, the article clearly shows that Mr. Brooks does not comprehend at all the real facts in the case, and his conclusions and surmises are very far from the truth. The headline, "Casting Doubt on Dr. Rittman's Discoveries—The Difference Between Manufacturing Gasoline Successfully and Preparing It by the Ounce with the Government's Money," represents the tone of the article, and when it is understood that Mr. Brooks has been working on the same problem and along somewhat similar lines, and is in a way a competitor of Dr. Rittman's, it appears to me that the real truth of the matter should be presented by some disinterested party who knows the facts. Because I know these facts and have absolutely no interest in the question except as it applies to progress and industrial research, I am writing this letter in the interest of fair play.

Dr. Rittman has been working on this problem for several years in the Department of Industrial Chemistry in Columbia University. He has always conducted himself in his work in accordance with the highest standards of the ethics of his profession, and has been the last one to wish for the notoriety and sensationalism which the press has given him during the past few weeks.

Dr. Rittman read a paper before the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, entitled "The Theoretical Problems Involved in the Cracking of Oil," on the evening of May 22, 1914, and also published two papers on this subject in the May and June issues of The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, having as coauthor Dr. M. C. Whitaker, head of the Department of Chemical Engineering in Columbia University. All of this was done in the most conservative and approved manner, which the most ethical scientist could only admire and indorse. A great deal of hard work was included within the scope of these papers and comparatively few chemists studied the articles and expended the energy necessary to comprehend them, as the work embodied considerable mathematics and physical chemistry. Rittman attacked and solved the fundamental principles involved in the reactions which he was trying to obtain, and determined the conditions of equilibrium necessary to obtain the products desired. Certain phases of this work had been done by other investigators, but there were large gaps which Rittman filled in. By the slow plodding method of understanding the fundamental principles involved, application of cerebral energy and lots of hard work he did what appears to be a valuable and original piece of research. First, he determined theoretically the equilibrium conditions of temperature and pressure required, and, second, he proved these practically.

Rittman is an employe of the Bureau of Mines, and it so happened that the Bureau of Mines needed an appropriation from Congress to carry on industrial research, so they promptly injected politics into research, acted as press agents, and were directly responsible for the newspaper notoriety. Whatever just criticism is made of the methods employed should be directed at the Bureau of Mines, who were the responsible parties.

When the different branches of our Government service are conducted in the true democratic spirit of rendering service to the community and not with an admixture of politics, industrial research along co-operative lines will attain the important position it deserves in the economics of the country.

ALCAN HIRSCH.
New York, March 26, 1915.

Eyes in French and German.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I venture to suggest as a solution to the controversy between Messrs. Hehmeyer and Lefevre (March 19 and 24) as to the Gallicism or Germanism, respectively, of the expression "she made such an innocent look," that both are absolutely right, as it is neither German nor French, but just a mistake? If, however, they would substitute "yeux" in the French version and "Augen" in the German one—both meaning eyes in English—they would find that "Augen machen" is as admissible in German as "faire des yeux" in French. I think even Professor Cohn of Columbia will admit that, with the fairness of an erudite gentleman.

L. G. ARNOLD.
New York, March 24, 1915.

Shall English College Girls Smoke?

From The London Daily Mail.

Should Newnham girls smoke? Cambridge has concentrated its conversation upon the burning question.

Some time ago, one understands, some of the students who are accustomed to smoke at home wished to smoke in college. It was decided to take a referendum—not of pupils, but of parents—and the Principal has sent a circular letter to them inviting their views. Undergraduates await the time when the Newnham smoking concert will be a feature of May week. Senior members of the university are inclined to frown. "If you let the girls smoke you will have to give them degrees."

The referendum is, happily, being taken during vacation, and doubtless the students will regard the conversion of their parents as a sort of holiday task. In some cases they will be preaching to the converted. As a mother said today, "The girls take the same examinations as men—and men work better when they are smoking. Why should the girls be handicapped?"

"Why shouldn't we smoke?" said a girl to me. "Of course we shall be met by the old argumentum ad feminam of the days when Greek and trigonometry were thought to be rather improper. A cigarette is as ladylike as a tripos. Have you got a match?"

SONGS OF HATE.

Why should we sing them, when the year is new,
And every twig and branch takes on fresh gloss—
When emerald grows the path beside the brook,
And venturous catkins show their wondrous floss?

Why sing them, when the sky, all cloudless, blue,
Meets the great ocean as it rolls away
From where the sedge waves, yellowed by the frost
And silvered by the Winter's salty spray?

Why should we sing them, as the brief hours fly,
And tongues tell chiefly of life's bitter things—
Of failures, losses, thorns which hedge the way,
The grief that crushes, and the scorn that stings?

They are so short, these fleeing, mocking years
That will not wait, though mortals bid them stay!
'Twere better far to sing the Songs of Love,
Of hope, and help, in this, our little day!

What though the note be faint—yea, scarcely heard
Above the selfish din, the clash of arms?
Who knows how far its vibrant echo sweet
May carry, till some fretful heart it calms!

ELLA A. FANNING.

GERMAN VIEW OF EASTERN FIGHTING.

Importance of Przemysl's Fall Magnified—How von Hindenburg Is Likely to Meet the New Russian Campaign.

By WALTER E. IVES,

Former Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Royal Prussian Dragoons.

From all late advices that have come to us via Paris and London it would appear that the campaign in Eastern Europe has at last entered a critical stage, that it has taken a decided turn in favor of the Triple Alliance. It will be of interest to analyze whether, and to what extent, such optimistic views are warranted.

The sole cause of Petrograd's sudden confidence lies in the capture of Przemysl. This achievement represents the first real success in a campaign of nearly eight months for an army that so far has sorely disappointed its allies, and that, to some extent, has now rehabilitated itself in their eyes. The moral effect, therefore, is tremendous, and very apt to be out of keeping with the purely military one, and not unlikely to prove disappointing to exaggerated expectations. Nevertheless, the military effect is not to be underestimated. The very fact, though, that the German staff is undoubtedly fully appreciative of the consequences of Przemysl's fall promises to destroy all advantages which Grand Duke Nicholas is striving to derive from it.

The direct military value of the capture of the Austrian fortress consists purely and simply of the release of the besieging army for service on the front. The number of prisoners taken is as unimportant as the opening of the direct railroad from Luczepy (near Jaroslau) to Chyrow and the Lupkow Pass, of which so much has been made. The garrison of Przemysl had been cut off from the Austrian main armies; it had ceased to be a unit of the latter and no gaps, no tactically weak points have been left in the unbroken Austrian front by the elimination of this force. As for the "opening up" of the direct railroad to Lupkow it is a fact that the guns of the fortress never blocked it for a distance greater than ten miles north and equally that far south of the city. During the last four months the Russians have had ample time to connect both ends of the road by tractions to the east of the fortress, out of the range of its guns. Thus, direct communication with the Russian armies on the Carpathian front could hardly have been in the least hampered.

The sole and vital question was, therefore, how to meet the reinforcements the Russians were able to bring up to the front.

As it is, the Russians have outnumbered the Austrians in Galicia from the very beginning of the war at the rate of 3 to 2, and sometimes even at a higher rate. A further increase of the proportion in favor of the Russians must be prevented under any circumstances. German reinforcements, though, could only be brought up by drawing on forces whose strategic position was not endangered, who on the contrary were holding the upper hand over the enemy, and so the German offensive in North Poland has had to be sacrificed to the cause of the endangered Austrian ally. The abandonment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's drive on the Warsaw-Grodno line is the indirect consequence of Przemysl's fall. Strange to say, this has not as yet been recognized.

There is no doubt that the German leader has known of the Austrian predicament for some time. He had but six weeks to drive home his advance over Ossowcz on Bielostok, when he started his operations against the Tenth Russian Army in East Prussia last month. He engaged, so to speak, in a race. Could he lay hands on the Russian main line of communications between Warsaw and Grodno before decisive developments had taken place in Galicia, the Russian campaign in Poland would have broken down. Already the German guns were hammering away at Ossowcz, the gate to the Russian "bread line," when his opponent in the race down in Galicia, "Hunger" overtook him and drew to a rapid close the operations around Przemysl. Surely the drive in the north could have been forced, by pressing it forward under enormous sacrifices, but that would have been a reckless gamble. Apparently, the Russians seemed willing to take it up, chancing that their thrust against the inferior Austrian lines in the Carpathian passes could be pushed home before the German Field Marshal could break through the Russian chain of fortresses. From a purely strategic standpoint, the German leader might have been willing to take the chance, but other than military factors, political and economical ones, had to be considered in this case. The influence of an occupation of Hungary by the Russians, on Rumania and Italy, and the loss of the fertile Hungarian grain fields would necessarily have disastrous consequences.

A radical change in General von Hindenburg's strategy has again become necessary. The gradual giving way of the Germans in North Poland, in the Augustowo region, means nothing less than the resolution of the German staff to turn the tide of battle there where it has entered a critical stage. The decision is now to fall in the southeast. The brilliancy of von Hindenburg's strategy will not give consideration to anything but the outcome of the decisive battle; it will subordinate to this the protection of the East Prussian frontiers, the life of East Prussian citizens. A renewed invasion of the unfortunate German province must be reckoned with. If it comes, it will again penetrate as far as the Masurian Lakes and there halt to await the fate of all former expeditions of this kind, for if the Russians were unable to pass the lakes in Winter their chances of doing so in Spring are nil. In the meantime the decision will be fought in the southeast.

By now Field Marshal von Hindenburg must have almost completed another one of those brilliant shifting movements of troops, which twice before have so bitterly disappointed, so abruptly terminated Russian optimism, when it had reached its height. The new operations against the Russian drive in the southeast will be guided by the same principle that all German operations have so far had for their object—the threatening of the Russian line of communications. While reinforced troops are trying to hold the Carpathian passes, a new great movement may be expected to be launched in southeastern Galicia. The main drive will be attempted on the road from Nadworna to Stanislau. If Stanislau can be taken, the line Nadworna-Stanislau will be made the base of operations in a northwesterly direction along the Stanislau-Stryj Railroad to threaten the very important line from Lemberg over Stryj to Slawsko and Volocz in the Carpathians, and further beyond this line to threaten the road from Lemberg to Sambor. Sambor is the junction for both railroads leading from Lemberg to the Uzsok and Lupkow passes. Its possession is, therefore, of vital importance for both contending armies.

The German offensive will probably be made very similarly to that of General von Mackensen from Thorn to Kutno along the bank of a big stream (in this instance the Dniester) protecting the exposed flank of the advancing army. The clearing of Bukowina, north of the Pruth, which is already under way, as indicated by reports from Vienna of an advance on Zaleszczyki, is but a preliminary operation, with the object of covering the rear of the German offensive on Stanislau and Stryj by gaining control of the railroad from Zaleszczyki to Kolomea, as well as of the country north of that road and the Dniester crossings at Niezwiska, Sciauka and Horyhlady. The possession of Czernowitz and the road from there east to Bojan, as well as the control over the mountain passes northeast of Czernowitz, will safeguard the German movement from an attack from Bessarabia. Even if the German offensive movement should not be crowned with success, it will at least have the effect that the Russians will have to detach from their Carpathian armies vast forces to meet the new German onslaught and thus pressure on the defenders of the passes is bound to be relieved.

As for the operations in the Carpathians it will be most interesting to see if the axiom of German strategy: never to debouch from a defile unless, firstly, there be ample space for development; and secondly, (if the offensive is carried on on a front of more than four miles extension,) unless the development can take place in close co-operation with other debouching forces, has been adopted by the Russians. Possibly it has been. For some time Petrograd has claimed to be in control of the situation in the Lupkow Pass, yet the Russians so far have not taken any advantage of this control. Evidently they are awaiting the results of their offensive in the Uzsok Pass.

To be successful the Russian advance must under all circumstances take place through both passes simultaneously, but no headway has been made by the invaders near Uzsok as yet. The fact that the Teutons should concentrate their main defensive efforts near Uzsok, to the south of which a development of vast forces is practically impossible for almost twenty-five miles, and, on the other hand, that they should give way first at Lupkow, where topographical conditions will enable a display of several army corps six miles south of the pass, ought to look to the Russians too good to be true. It will be interesting to see if they will chance an advance into the V-shaped trap that is framed by the Laborcz and Cziroka Rivers opening up toward the Carpathians, before their armies further southeast have forced their way at least as far as Perecseny, northeast of Munkacs. With the arrival of Spring, conditions in the Carpathians will no longer favor the Russians. The Siberian regiments may be used to ice and snow, but in case of a retreat after a reverse south of the Lupkow Pass, the miry mountain roads are apt to bring them disaster. Isolated from their armies fighting in the Uzsok Pass, with the mountains in their rear, the Russian army of Lupkow may find itself in a most precarious situation if it chances an independent advance. The holding of the Uzsok Pass is, therefore, the primary demand for German success.

Developments in the Dukla Pass, the third gate into Hungary, need not be regarded with concern by the Germanic allies. The absence of a railroad, the absolute lack of a line of communication to the north, in fact the complete absence of any operating base (the nearest railroad station north of Bartfeld being about fifty miles distant) will not permit operations of an extensive character. Only comparatively small forces of Cossacks will be able to make use of this gateway, as they have done before when as far back as November they ransacked Bartfeld, but these expeditions are void of any military significance.

In view of the above, it is hard to see why the situation of the Germanic allies should have become graver than at any time before, and the conclusion seems warranted that the value of the capture of Przemysl for the Russians lies in the fact that it has saved their own campaign in Poland, but that it is far from having endangered the success of the German campaign.

DR. DERNBURG REPLIES.

Says He Did Not Dwell Upon Germany's Right to Hold Antwerp.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your today's issue Maurice Leon says this:

> Dr. Dernburg must think that Americans have very short memories when he speaks as he did last night, some fifteen weeks after the publication in The Independent, where he dwelt on the absolute necessity for recognizing Germany's superior right to hold Antwerp.

May I point out to you that I have said nothing of the kind in the article which Mr. Leon has had before him when he made the statement, as is clear from his exactitude in giving the date. All I said was that the harbors of Belgium must be secured by some practical means against British or French invasion, and while Antwerp is most essentially a German port, the German attitude would probably be not to make any attempt to place Belgium within the German Empire.

So Mr. Leon's contention is a gross misstatement.

Dr. DERNBURG.
New York, March 27, 1915.

FROM COMMISSIONER MOORE.

His Attitude to the Machold Conservation Bill Defined.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial of today, I understand on good authority that both the Camp Fire Club and the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks have written Gov. Whitman repudiating the Barbour Committee.

Not one member of that committee has denied my assertion that it devised and is supporting the Machold bill. That measure, as introduced, never contained any provision for an Advisory Forest Board. It did create a Water Storage Board, which was stricken out unanimously in the Assembly, but restored by a Senate committee amendment adopted Friday and not yet printed. The Water Storage Board is regarded as very important by certain interests.

There is nothing wrong in the single-headed principle. The records of the Conservation Commission show there was a whole lot wrong in the way it worked from 1901 to 1910. The efficiency it was expected to foster proved to be of a very undesirable species. I never opposed the Machold bill, until I found out recently who were its backers and what were their plans.

JOHN D. MOORE,
Conservation Commissioner.
Albany, N. Y., March 28, 1915.

FROHMAN CRIES OUT AT CUT RATE SEATS

Calls on Managers to Get Together and Stamp Out the Degrading System.

PLAYWRIGHTS ARE ROBBED

Sheer Fraud to the Public When Man Who Pays $2 Has as Seat Neighbor One Who Has Paid $1.

Charles Frohman yesterday issued a statement calling upon American theatrical managers to stand together and put a stop to the practice, common in New York this season, of selling tickets to their attractions at rates below those printed on the tickets, either through the medium of outside agencies or the box office. It is the first time in his long experience as a manager that Mr. Frohman has ever commented on the activities of other producers, and this fact, in conjunction with Mr. Frohman's position in the theatre, makes his statement, which follows, of interest:

"I never criticise the work of other managers. I am kept too busy criticising my own. Every manager should work out his policy in his own way. But the time has come when I do feel bound to utter, not a criticism, but a warning against a system that is practiced in many local theatres—a system which, if not stopped and stopped quickly, will continue to spread until it has brought disgrace upon the theatres of New York. I cry out against this system—not because I do not happen to practice it—but because I cannot believe that my fellow-managers who do practice it fully realize the disastrous results that will come of such a deluding policy.

"The practice I refer to is the selling of cut-rate theatre tickets. This is a sin in theatre management which condemns itself on three counts. It is certain to end fatally for every manager, because it means dishonesty toward the authors who write the plays, dishonesty toward the public which pays to see plays, and in the end dishonesty on the part of those managers who corrupt their box offices by turning them over to cut-rate ticket agencies.

Box Office Men Tempted.

"If to these agencies are given tickets with normal prices printed on them, and then these tickets are sold at cheap prices, there can be no question that all such managers tempt their box office employes into dishonesty. Nothing is more simple than for the box office men to sell the tickets at normal prices and report them sold at cheap prices. It will be said in answer to this that there is a method of checking up the number of cut-rate tickets. But I know it is impossible—and all cut-rate managers know that it is impossible—honestly to conduct any box office in which any ticket can be sold for a price different from that printed on it. To give a box office employe the opportunity to bargain over the price of every ticket is to corrupt that employe.

"Wherever this practice exists the playwright must lose a share of his royalties on every ticket whose printed price is cut. This is an evil in theatre management that, so far as I know, has never been chargeable against the theatre in America until now. The receipts due the playwright have always been held sacred. Therefore it is time for all playwrights to rise in a united protest against the practice that is depriving them of their just earnings.

"If any manager wishes to sell his best tickets for $1, let him do so; but let him also sell at that price to everybody, and then the author will know his right share of the box office takings. But to sell some of the best tickets for $2 and others equally good for $1—so that the man who has paid $2 for a seat has for a neighbor one who has only paid a dollar—is sheer fraud to the public as well as to the playwright.

Degrading System Robs Authors.

"I am sure that all managers are certain to come to this realization, that is, all managers who do not wish to place themselves in the position of abetting fraud. I am sure all managers must and will join me in stamping out this degrading system that cannot but blacken the good name of our theatre everywhere—that takes money out of the pockets of the workmen who by their pens give the theatre whatever it has to speak and to act.

"My cry is one of warning—that we may escape the day, as in Paris, when playwrights will have to put watchers in the box offices, that they may not be cheated of their earnings. It was in Paris, before the present war, that the theatres, even the best, were sinking to a terrible state from the practice of the very system that is now spreading in New York. Ticket scalpers infested the streets about every theatre, so that as you approached any Paris theatre throngs of cut-rate scalpers attempted to rush you to stores where you could bargain for tickets. The entire group of French authors had organized themselves into a rebellion when the war came and closed the theatres.

"I appeal to every American manager—if we do not unite on any other ground, let us stand together for reasons of common sense, if for no higher reasons, and rid our theatres of this deluding system that cannot continue without corrupting everybody concerned."

Many Theatres Cut Rates.

The selling of tickets below their face value has been practiced by the majority of theatres this season. The houses managed by Klaw & Erlanger and Mr. Frohman have been notable exceptions. Marc Klaw has expressed himself in interviews as vigorously opposed to the practice. The biggest successes have not had to resort to this method of getting audiences, though plays that eventually proved successful in a number of instances were enabled to be kept on by the use of cut-rate tickets while their popularity was being established.

This fact and the fact that by playing to large audiences at lower prices many plays have been enabled to remain alive that would otherwise have been relegated to the storehouse are the principal arguments advanced by the managers who have employed the cut-rate scheme.

William A. Brady, the chief spokesman for the group of managers who have used this method of popularizing their plays or keeping their theatres open, is in Chicago, and no other manager could be found last night who cared to be quoted. Mr. Brady recently expressed his willingness to sell all tickets to his attractions through the box office window at the prices printed thereon, cutting off the agencies that sell at advanced, as well as the cut-rate prices, if Mr. Klaw and his associates would do likewise.

CELESTINS

VICHY

(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

NOTICE

Regarding SPLITS

SPLITS have now been placed on the market and should be asked for at all first-class Bars and Restaurants.

ASK FOR

CELESTINS

FRIARS WILL BUILD A NEW CLUBHOUSE

Seek $30,000 for Repairs, but Get $100,000 and Decide to Destroy Old Building.

More than $100,000 was subscribed in a few minutes at a dinner at the Friars' Club given last night by George M. Cohan to the members of the club, for the purpose of raising $30,000 to remodel the property owned by the Friars at 106, 108, and 110 West Forty-eighth Street into a new clubhouse. As money began to flow in by the thousands the project was changed to that of building a new clubhouse on the property at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars.

The modest plan of remodeling which the Board of Governors of the club intended to propose at the dinner was swept aside almost as soon as it had been proposed, for a few big subscriptions made the plan for a new clubhouse look feasible. At the head of the list of subscribers was "Diamond Jim" Brady with $10,000. Other large subscribers were:

Edwin G. Bruns	$5,000	Joseph Wickes	$500
Irving Berlin	4,000	John W. Butler	1,000
Harrison Fisher	3,500	Ralph Trier	500
Marcus Loew	2,000	Jesse Eddy	1,000
H. A. Levy	1,000	Joseph B. Dixon	1,000
G. A. Dougherty	1,000	A. H. Woods	1,000
Louis Leavitt	1,000	Charles Isaacs	500
Harry Barth	1,500	Charles Bradbury	500
F. V. Strauss	1,000	Walter J. Moore	500
Gus Hill	1,000	Sol Bloom	500
Daniel Frohman	1,000	C. S. Huntley	500
Charles Thorley	1,000	Max Hart	500
Samuel Wolf	1,000	A. L. Jacobs	1,000
Jas. K. Hackett	5,000	John Walters	500
Jos. Schenck	1,000	Bert Fleibeman	200
George Kleine	2,000	A. Rosenshine	500
Dodge & Castle	1,000	R. L. Goldberg	500
J. P. Muller	1,000	Harry Somers	300
Hans Robert	1,000	Ernest Mayer	100
Chann'g Pollock	3,000	M. S. Epstein	100
R. H. Burnside	500	W. Callmen	200
E. K. Wheeler	500	Harry Aarons	200
William McBride	200	Frank Conroy	200
Martin Sampter	200	Louis Pincus	200
Meyer Livingston	200	Max Blumenthal	1,000
A. L. Jacobs	1,000	Leo Frank	1,000
Harry Jacobs	300	Ben Frank	1,000

Previous to last night the plan of erecting a new clubhouse had not been considered by the Board of Governors of the club, and the amount they will seek to raise for that purpose has not been decided. The gift of Cohan & Harris will be announced later.

PAGEANT DRESS REHEARSAL

More Than 100 Musical and Society People in Tableaux.

Richard Ordynski, stage manager of Max Reinhardt's theatre in Berlin, came down from Boston yesterday, where he is preparing some plays for the students of Harvard College, to hold the first dress rehearsal of the pageant to be given at the Biltmore on April 8 for the benefit of the Polish American Relief Fund. This pageant is to represent historical periods in the history of Poland.

More than 100 persons known in music and society were at the rehearsal, which began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and continued until after 11 o'clock at night. One of the episodes rehearsed was a Polish wedding, in which the principal figures were Mme. and M. Sembrich-Stengel, Gerald Onativia, Adamo Didur, and Miss Beatrice Buel. For all the episodes in the pageant Ernest Schelling, the pianist, has selected appropriate music from old Polish sources.

The scenes which Mr. Ordynski rehearsed yesterday included the group showing the first of the Polish Kings converted to Christianity, in which the parts are taken by Albert Herter, Mrs. Arthur Burden, Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Price Post, Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, and Maurice Roche. In the second group there appeared Lawrence White, Frederick King, Philip Cusochs, Johnstone Redmond, and Charles Brown. This episode celebrated the achievements of King Casimir, who built the University of Cracow. Miss Helen Hamilton was the principal in this group. Miss Mary Pyle had charge of the group representing the days of King Jagiello, and there were with her Lawrence Butler, George Warren, Walter Damrosch, Scott Pyle, and others. Mrs. Dalziel had the group devoted to King Sobieski, and associated with her were Misses Wiborg, Rodewald, and Hoffman.

Mr. Ordynski arranged the tableaux, and Mr. Schelling was in charge of the music he had selected for the pictures. In the evening the choruses were rehearsed. The scenes are all to be represented with uncommon richness of costume and other details. In addition to the tableaux there are to be national dances by Poles and choruses.

Alma Gluck at Sunday Concert.

At the Metropolitan Opera House concert last night the special soloist was Alma Gluck, while the members of the company who sang were Mme. Ober and Mr. Witherspoon. Mme. Gluck sang "Bel Raggio" from "Semiramide" and a group of songs, one of which, "Little Russian Folksong," was ascribed to Efrem Zimbalist. Mme. Ober sang arias from Goetz's "The Taming of the Shrew" and "Le Prophete," and Mr. Witherspoon gave the "Catalogue" aria from "Don Giovanni" and another from Haydn's "The Seasons." The orchestra, under Richard Hageman, played Schubert's "Rosamunde" Overture, Saint-Saëns's "Danse Macabre," with violin obligato by Gino Nastrucci, Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 1, and Strauss's "Blue Danube" Waltz.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of those booked to sail today for Naples on the America are:

John Diamant, Mrs. M. L. G. Duval, J. L. Gardner, O. R. Gerba, Robert T. Reid, Mrs. Julia McKenzie, Isaac Gilbert, J. C. Ver de Silvu, Miss Ione Longhi, H. M. Ras, and Mrs. Freda Bauer.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Winter Garden management has placed Minerva Coverdale under a five-year contract to appear in its productions.

There will be no performance of "The Clever Ones" on Good Friday. On Saturday afternoon the seventy-fifth performance of the comedy will be given in the Punch and Judy Theatre.

At the professional matinee of "The Show Shop" in the Hudson Theatre today among those in the boxes will be Margaret Illington, Madge Kennedy, Ray Cox, Ruth Chatterton, William Courtenay, Fred Stone, and Dave Montgomery.

Nora Bayes will entertain the members of the "Maid in America" company, with whom she recently played, at the Palace Theatre this afternoon, when she returns to vaudeville.

Helen Dryden's poster for "Watch Your Step" has been given the position of honor at the poster exhibit of the American Institute of Graphic Arts at the National Arts Club.

Twenty-four young women of the "Chin-Chin" company are planning an Easter parade of their own on the boardwalk at Atlantic City. They will make the trip to the resort in a special car after Saturday night's performance.

During the three weeks the spectacular picture, "The Birth of a Nation," has been shown in the Liberty Theatre it is said 2,158 offers of bookings or of purchases of territorial rights have been received by D. W. Griffith. Many of these were from foreign countries.

Murdock Pemberton's comedy playlet, "My Lady's Honor," which was to have been included on last week's bill of the Washington Square Players at the Bandbox Theatre, but was postponed because of the illness of Jane Burr, will be presented on Friday night. Helen Westley will play the role Miss Burr was to have taken.

SPOON RIVER'S POET CROWNED BY BRITON

English Critic Marvels that it Has Been Left to Him to Discover E. Masters.

HIS ELEGY NOT LIKE GRAY'S

Mr. Powys Finds the Illinois Prodigy Was Stirred by "the Brazen Lies" on Tombstones.

When John Cowper Powys, M. A., of Cambridge, England, stood up to speak before the Sunday afternoon lecture class in the hall of St. Mark's Church, at Eleventh Street and Second Avenue, yesterday, he started right in by promising, in the words of Charles Lamb, to "snatch a glittering something and share it with them." The glittering something turned out to be no less a point of interest than Spoon River, Ill., which, Mr. Powys said, was destined to leap from its seclusion in the railroad time table and become really famous along with the works of the "aboriginal American poet," Masters.

Mr. Powys apologized for not knowing the aboriginal American poet's full name. But that presumably did not matter, as the full name would doubtless come into its own hand in hand with Spoon River, Ill. However, Who's Who has been careful enough to put the missing handle on Mr. Masters's name. It is Edgar Lee.

The reason why Spoon River was not better known, Mr. Powys said, was the fault of American newspapers.

"Your newspapers are really wonderful in many ways; they are positively audacious, astonishing, but they are the worst in the world for discovering genius," he said.

So the newspapers were no help at all in his wanderings in search of the truly great American poets.

"It is tragic, tragic," he remarked. "Here I find the whole continent heaving with poetic emotion—but what about the poets?"

By the great poets, Mr. Powys said, he did not mean those poets who belonged to Gramercy Park and Greenwich village coteries. The really great poets, he found, were a solitary lot, with very little hope of recognition in a land where there was no focussing of opinion on poets. New York was worst of all in this respect, but he had hopes for Chicago. In fact, it was from Chicago, Mr. Powys thought, that the great American spirit was destined to spring. The great poets, painters, and musicians would come from there.

Americans for the most part were guilty of mistaking "pretty dialect poets" for the real article, but as Mr. Powys sized the matter up, "truly representative American poetry must have something devilish about it, something ghastly, grim, something that bites and stings." In this, he said, Mr. Masters shines.

All of which qualifications were fulfilled, he thought, by the singer of Spoon River, Ill., who incidentally had the other necessary requisite to greatness in being a Chicagoan. In Masters he saw the "natural child of Walt Whitman," whom he described as "the only poet with true Americanism in his bones."

Pausing merely to remark that "it was an awful shame that a second-rate critic from England should have to be called in to tell Americans who their poets are," Mr. Powys proceeded to reveal the glories of Spoon River as set forth in the free verse of Poet Masters. Spoon River has a cemetery, and it was here that the aboriginal poet sought his inspiration. He was stirred, Mr. Powys said, by "the brazen lies" in the epitaphs of American tombstones. So he took his pen in hand and set forth the truth about the dead folk of Spoon River. Mr. Powys read several samples of the result. They bore the somewhat prosaic titles of Ollie Magee, Jeduthan Hawley, Mr. Tut, and Walter Simmons, and were by no means flattering to the memory of those gentlemen. However, Mr. Powys said there were others still stronger—so much so he didn't dare read 'em there in church.

Mr. Powys said Masters was the third great American poet he had been able to discover. He was the realist poet, Edwin A. Robinson was the poet of the metaphysical—the American Browning almost—and Arthur D. Ficke the poet's poet—the American Schiller.

"Ah, what a fellow Ficke is," he remarked, and proceeded to read some of Ficke's verse to prove it.

To Have a Quaker Wedding.

A wedding ceremony in accordance with the custom of the Society of Friends will take place next Saturday at the residence of the bride when Miss Eda Hicks, daughter of the late John S. Hicks, of Roslyn, and Frederick W. Seaman, son of Samuel J. Seaman, of Glen Cove, L. I., will be married. Miss Hicks will be attended by Mrs. Albertson W. Hicks as matron of honor. The bridesmaids will be Miss Beatrice Moore and Miss Marjorie Cooley. Lawrence Seaman, a cousin of the bridegroom, will be best man, and the ushers will be Howard Hicks and John S. Hicks.

Homer Twins Have New Sister.

The famous Homer twins, daughters of Mme. Louise Homer of the Metropolitan Opera Company and Sidney Homer, the composer, and their three brothers and sisters early last evening welcomed a new member of the family to their home at Rye, N. Y. The newcomer is a baby girl weighing seven and a half pounds, and has been named Helen Joy Homer. Mme. Homer was to have sung at the Metropolitan Opera House this year during the latter half of the season, but went into retirement some time ago.

Modern Stage Has Third Play.

Emanuel Reicher has announced "When the Young Wine Blooms" as the third play to be produced by the Modern Stage, the society founded by him for the presentation of modern dramas. Following the performances of "John Gabriel Borkman" at the Lyceum this week "Elga," the first play acted by the organization, will be given again in answer to requests that have been received.

Comedy Club Ball.

The Comedy Club will hold its annual ball on Wednesday night, April 7, at Terrace Garden. Ned Wayburn will stage a number of novelties during the evening. In the grand march will be representatives of every branch of the profession. Arthur Prince's band will play and composers of popular songs will take turns conducting.

Operetta Season Opens April 19.

The opening of the Gilbert & Sullivan operetta season has been postponed till Monday night, April 19, to allow changes in the Forty-eighth Street Theatre to be made with the idea of possibly continuing the engagement through the Summer. The theatre will be equipped with Summer chairs, a cooling plant, and the orchestra pit will be enlarged. De Wolf Hopper has refused a vaudeville offer at a large salary for the Summer months in the expectation of remaining here in the Gilbert & Sullivan repertoire.

19,747 Daily at Hippodrome.

The success of the Hippodrome's new policy of motion pictures has probably sealed the doom of the spectacles which made the big playhouse one of the wonders of the amusement world. It was announced yesterday that, in spite of the plan to return to the original policy in the Fall, pictures might be made the permanent form of entertainment. It is said that the first week netted a total of 138,209 paid admissions, or an average daily attendance of 19,747. This was made possible by a continuous show from noon till 11 o'clock at night, the seating capacity of the house being more than 5,000.

MRS. SCHIEFFELIN IS DEAD.

Widow of George R. Schieffelin Owned Valuable Paintings.

Mrs. Julia M. Schieffelin, widow of George R. Schieffelin, died yesterday at her home, 22 West Fifty-second Street. Before her marriage she was Miss Julia M. Delaplaine. Her husband, who was a lawyer, with offices at 11 William Street, died on Oct. 24, 1910. Since his death his wife had added a number of paintings to the collection he began some years ago. In 1911 Mrs. Schieffelin bought several paintings at the Brandus sale in the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, among which was the picture of "Henrietta of England," attributed to William Dobson, and a painting by Daniel Mythens.

On May 31, 1910, Mrs. Schieffelin was struck by the shaft of an express wagon while waiting for a car at Madison Avenue and Fifty-second Street, and was knocked down. She refused to make a complaint against the driver. She was assisted to her home and soon recovered from the accident, it was said. She was a member of the Tuxedo and Sleepy Hollow Country Clubs.

G. F. McCULLOCH IS DEAD.

Former Indiana Newspaper Owner and Politician Was 60.

George Foulke McCulloch, former newspaper proprietor and financier, died on Saturday at his country home, Brantwood, Summit, N. J., aged 60 years. His widow, who was Miss Mary L. Brydia of Chicago, and a daughter, Miss Margaret M. McCulloch, survive him. Mr. McCulloch, who was born at Lancaster, Ohio, was the proprietor of The Indianapolis Star, The Muncie Star, and The Terre Haute Star, and was President of the Union Traction Company of Indianapolis.

He retired from business, which included manufacturing, realty investments and the ownership of oil lands, in 1907, at which time he also disposed of his newspapers, and had since made his home in Summit. From 1895 to 1898 Mr. McCulloch was Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Indiana.

MASONIC WRITER DIES.

James M. Lamberton Was Prominent Yale Alumnus.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 28.—James M. Lamberton, prominent in Masonic affairs, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in Yale Alumni activities, died here tonight after a long illness. He was 59 years old.

Mr. Lamberton was a graduate of Yale, class of '78, of which ex-President Taft was a member, and until he declined re-election was Secretary of the Yale Association of Class Secretaries. He was a lawyer and a prolific writer on Masonic subjects.

ANTOINE BOREL DIES.

Swiss Banker Was Consul at San Francisco Twenty-eight Years.

BERNE, Switzerland, March 28.—Antoine Borel, who was Swiss Consul at San Francisco, Cal., from 1885 to 1913, is dead at his country seat, Gougier Castle. He was a prominent banker and philanthropist, known principally for his lavish gifts to charity and for his many educational foundations.

Maurice Moses, Art Expert, Dead.

Maurice Moses, dealer in paintings at 500 Fifth Avenue and well known as an art expert, died on Saturday at his home, 1 West Ninety-second Street, aged 69 years. He had represented several museums of the west and New England in the purchase of paintings and other art objects in Europe, and he supplied a large number of the paintings in the gallery of the Worcester, (Mass.,) Museum. Mr. Moses leaves a widow, three sons, Moses F., who was in business with him; Gideon, and Hortaio Moses of San Francisco, and two daughters, Mrs. Stephen Brooks Rosenbahl and Miss Alma Moses.

Agostine Carbone, Singer, Dead.

Agostine Carbone, who was a baritone with the Metropolitan Opera Company for ten years, died on Saturday at his home, 695 Lexington Avenue, at the age of 60 years. He leaves a widow, three sons, and a daughter. Since his retirement he had a studio at Carnegie Hall for vocal instruction. He obtained his musical education at the Municipal Conservatory at Genoa, where he was born, and sang at La Scala Opera House in Milan. He was later a member of the Royal Italian Opera Company at Covent Garden, London. His first appearance here was with the Gerster Grand Opera Company.

Gen. Jophanus H. Whitney Dead.

MEDFORD, Mass., March 28.—General Jophanus H. Whitney, for many years Chief of the State Police, died tonight after a long illness. He was 69 years old. For distinguished services in the Spanish-American war he received the brevet rank of Brigadier General. In his long connection with the State Police, General Whitney was active in many prominent murder mysteries and strike disturbances.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH SHERRICK, a retired Captain of the New York Fire Department, died at his home, 1,940 Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon of heart failure, due to advanced age. Burial will be in Calvary Cemetery on Wednesday, after services in St. Athanasius Church, Brooklyn, Sixty-second Street and Twenty-second Avenue. Capt. Sherrick was a civil war veteran, a member of Rice Post G. A. R. He had received several medals for bravery in the Fire Department.

RICHARD OWENS, 70 years old, died at his home, Lafayette, N. J., yesterday, following a paralytic stroke. He was identified in the development of slate quarries for many years. A widow and seven children, James, William, John, and Fred, Nellie, Josephine, and Anna May Owens, all residing at home, survive him.

THOMAS LOWE died at Paterson, N. J., yesterday at the age of 72. He was born in Leeds, England, and went to Paterson when he was 29 years old. He played the violin, piano, trombone, and 'cello, and was a member of the Fifth Regiment Band. He was a member of the Baptist Church, Knights of Malta, Sons of St. George, and the Master Painters. A widow and three children survive him.

MICHAEL EDESHEIMER, for twenty years manager of a department of the Fleischmann Company, at 630 West Thirty-fourth Street, died yesterday in Mount Sinai Hospital. He was a bachelor and lived with his brother, Isaac Edesheimer, at the Hotel Wellington.

E. H. HINNERS, the first Mayor of Edgewater Borough and the head of the lumber and molding plant of E. H. Hinners & Sons, died yesterday at his home in Edgewater, N. J., aged 86 years. He had lived in Edgewater about thirty years.

MARTIN KEPPLER, a manufacturer of confectioners' supplies for many years under the name of Schall & Co., died yesterday at his home, 315 Tompkins Avenue, St. George, S. I., aged 85 years.

Mrs. HARRIET KIDDER, widow of Dr. Daniel P. Kidder, died yesterday at her home in Pine Grove, N. J., aged 99 years.

Music Notes.

Giovanni Martinelli will sing Rodolfo in "La Boheme" at tonight's performance at the Metropolitan Opera House, instead of Luca Botta, who was announced, because the latter is busied with rehearsals of "Iris," which will be revived Thursday evening.

The concert of Irish music which was to have been given at Aeolian Hall on Monday evening, April 5, by O'Brien Butler has been postponed until a later date on account of illness.

Pablo Casals, Ruth Deyo, Vernon d'Arnalle and Ruth Vingsburg Townsend will give a concert at the Plaza on the afternoon of April 8, in aid of the families of French musicians and the military hospitals in the French provinces.

WITH APOLOGIES TO DR. GOLDSMITH AND RANDOLPH CALDECOTT

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COL. WILLIAM JAY EXPIRES SUDDENLY

Lawyer Under Treatment for Heart Trouble at White Sulphur Springs.

OF DISTINGUISHED FAMILY

Was a Famous Horseman, Vestryman of Trinity Church, and Vice President of N. Y. Herald Co.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., March 28.—Colonel William Jay of New York was found dead in bed at 7 o'clock this morning in his apartments in the Greenbrier Hotel here. Heart disease, from which he had been suffering for some time, was the cause of his death. Mrs. Jay discovered the body and sent immediately for Dr. George Capito, who found that the Colonel had been dead several hours.

Since his arrival here with Mrs. Jay on March 2, the Colonel had been in the care of Dr. Capito and had been undergoing treatment in the baths here. He seemed to be improving rapidly and although he took no violent exercise he was able to take daily walks about the grounds. Death was unexpected. He was in the dining room last night and sat in the lobby until a late hour.

The body will be taken to New York tomorow night in a special car. Funeral arrangements will be made in New York. Dr. Dickson, the family physician, has been notified, and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Colonel Jay's daughter, left Aiken this afternoon immediately after word of her father's death reached her.

Colonel William Jay, only son of John Jay, former Minister to Austria, and a direct descendant of the John Jay of Revolutionary fame, came of a family for more than two centuries identified with the life and affairs of New York. The history of the State from its earliest days is linked with the names of the Jays, the Astors, the Schuylers, and the Van Rensselaers. Since the arrival of Augustus Jay, a French refugee, in 1685, the family has been the accepted representative of the Huguenots in America.

Colonel Jay was born in this city on Feb. 12, 1841. His mother was Eleanor Kingsland Field, daughter of Hickson W. Field. He entered Columbia College and was graduated in 1859. He had hardly finished his course when the first warning rumbles of civil war were heard. Although he had determined to enter the law, William Jay had inherited his father's anti-slavery views and at the beginning of war he entered the army and served throughout the conflict. He was on the staff of General George B. Meade, Commander of the Army of the Potomac, and attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel by brevet.

Entered Webter's Old Firm.

When the war was over he returned to Columbia, and in 1868 was graduated from the law school. Through his partnership with Flamen B. Candler he became associated with one of the oldest law firms in the city. Mr. Candler had been a partner of Edgar S. Van Winkle, who in turn had been associated with Daniel Webster. Mr. Candler died last year. As a lawyer, Colonel Jay built up an extensive practice and had charge of many important estates and trusts. He steadily declined to be drawn into political life, although his high rank in his profession made him a desirable candidate.

The firm of Jay & Candler were pioneers in many branches of law. They accumulated many valuable records at a time when there were no title companies and when the first title searching corporation was started they furnished material of much value. In a fire some years ago in the firm's office, more than 3,000 abstracts of titles were lost. Colonel Jay gave special attention to railroad and industrial matters.

He was a Vestryman of Trinity Church, being the fifth in line in his family to hold that position. In fact, a Jay has been either a church Warden or Vestryman of Trinity since its foundation, in 1697.

In 1878 he married Miss Lucy Oelrichs, daughter of Henry Oelrichs, a leading New York merchant. They have one surviving daughter, Mrs. Arthur Iselin.

For years Colonel Jay was one of the foremost horsemen in the country. From the moment he left the army he took an active interest in riding and driving affairs. He was one of the earliest members of the Westminster Polo Club, and with several former army associates succeeded in starting a tremendous interest in polo and enlisting the best element in the sport. He was made President of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club when riding to hounds sprang into popularity on Long Island, and that position he held for many years.

But by far the most notable of his sporting activities was the founding of the New York Coaching Club, the pioneer coaching organization in this country, and one of the greatest influences in the evolution of four-in-hand driving. There is a story that Colonel Jay and his friend, De Lancey Kane, were strolling down Fourth Avenue one day in the early seventies when they saw an old-fashioned English road coach in front of a carriage maker's establishment. They bought it. Colonel Jay borrowed a carriage horse from his mother's stable, Colonel Kane one from his family stud. A third was produced by Thomas Newbold, and an old cab horse was requisitioned for the fourth.

Thus they started up Fifth Avenue one fine Spring afternoon, and before long the sport had sufficient followers to found the New York Coaching Club. Colonel Jay was its first President from 1876 to 1896. The club gave a great impetus to the breeding of harness horses in this country, and kept alive a sport which even the automobile has not yet succeeded in killing.

Strong Friend of Racing.

The Colonel was one of those who strongly resented the attitude of Gov. Hughes toward horse racing. In 1908 he told the St. Nicholas Society, of which he was President, that the Governor's opposition was bigoted and narrow, and referred to the fact that Mr. Hughes, a Baptist, was "a member of a branch of the Christian Church which is not as broad as some."

Colonel Jay was also a member of the City, Century, and Knickerbocker Clubs, as well as the Sons of the Revolution, the New York Historical Society, American Geographical Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Society of the Army of the Potomac, and was President of the Huguenot society of America.

He was Vice President of the New York Herald Company, President of the New York Cab Company and the Valley Farms Company, and a Director of the Commercial Cable Company and the New York Mortgage and Security Company.

Colonel Jay's law office was at 48 Wall Street and his town house at 22 East Seventy-second Street. Much of his time, however, was spent at the old family estate, Bedford House, near Katonah, N. Y.

Bishop of Amiens Is Dead.

AMIENS, France, March 28.—Mgr. Jean Marie Leon Dizien, Bishop of Amiens, died here today. At the time of the separation of the Church and State in France Bishop Dizien was active in the efforts to avoid a conflict, and went to Rome to plead the cause of peace.

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

PEIKES.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Peikes announce the birth of a son at their home, 350 West 118th St., on Tuesday, March 23.

BISCHOFF.—March 22, 71 West 118th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Bischoff, a son.

BROUS.—March 23, 628 West 151st St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Brous, twin daughters.

FREEMAN.—March 26, 601 West 149th St., to Mr. and Mrs. C. Freeman, a daughter.

FRIEDMAN.—March 21, 911 Simpson St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Friedman, a son.

GOLD.—March 25, 227 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Gold, a daughter.

JAFFE.—March 21, 310 West 97th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Jaffe, a son.

JOSEPH.—March 26, 601 West 151st St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Joseph, a son.

KLEIN.—March 24, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. R. Klein, a son.

NIMKIN.—March 24, 560 West 144th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Nimkin, a son.

PEIKES.—March 22, 350 West 118th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Peikes, a son.

RICH.—March 23, 814 West 100th St., to Mr. and Mrs. N. Rich, a daughter.

ROSENBERG.—March 21, 3,647 Broadway, to Mr. and Mrs. V. Rosenberg, a son.

Engaged.

ABRAHAMS—ROSEN.—Dora Rosen to Ben Abrahams.

DAUM—MARKOWITZ.—Sara Markowitz to Paul W. Daum.

DAVIMOS—LIPPMAN.—Leonore Lippman to Harry T. Davimos.

ELLISSON—WAGNER.—Hattie Wagner to Norman Ellisson.

FURMAN—SHAPIRO.—Augusta Shapiro to Thomas Furman.

JACOBS — WALLACE. — Hazel Wallace to Harry M. Jacobs.

KAPLAN — RUBENSTEIN. — Jeannette H. Rubenstein to Samuel Kaplan.

LEVY—HERTZ.—Minnie Hertz to Moe M. Levy.

ROSENBERG — GOLDSMITH. — Madeleine Goldsmith to Arthur Rosenberg.

ROSENBERG—ROSENTHAL.—Sadye Rosenthal to Edward Rosenberg.

SJOSTROM—CRANZ.—Helen Cranz to Carl R. Sjostrom.

SPITZER—VAN DAM.—Stella Van Dam to Henry Spitzer.

WEIL — SCHWABACHER.—Evelyn Schwabacher to Abe Weil.

WILZIN — KOTTLE.—Charlotte Kottle to James Wilzin.

WOLFF—BERWALD.—Elizabeth Berwald to Moe Wolff.

Married.

BUEGELEISEN—MARKS.—On Sunday, March 28, by the Rev. Elias L. Solomon, Dorothy Marks to Lewis Buegeleisen.

SELIG—GOLDSTEIN.—Lee Goldstein to Mortimer Selig on Sunday, March 28.

COHEN—DALLIN.—March 25, Daisy Dallin to Julius Cohen.

FRANK—SULZER.—March 25, Sarah Sulzer to Leon Frank.

FREUND—EINSTEIN.—March 24, Hazel Einstein to Sidney Freund.

LEVEEN—ROSENBLATT.—March 25, Hannah Rosenblatt to Elias F. Leveen.

LEVENE—GERSHEL.—March 25, Alma Gershel to S. E. Levene.

LORIMIER—POMEROY.—March 27, Elaine K. Pomeroy to Jules O. Lorimier.

SOMAN—JACOB.—March 27, Esther Jacob to Julius Soman.

Died.

BACON.—At his residence, the Pines, Goshen, N. Y., on Thursday, March 25, 1915, Henry Bacon, 69 years of age. Funeral services will be held at St. James's Church, Goshen, N. Y., Monday, March 29, 1915, at 3 P. M. Special train will leave Erie R. R., New York, at 12:30 P. M., Jersey City 1 o'clock. Returning will leave Goshen 4:10 P. M.

BERGEN.—Katherine, beloved wife of Martin Bergen, mother of Kathryn, Martin, James L., and John, at 586 10th Av., Saturday, March 27. Solemn requiem mass at Holy Cross Church, Tuesday, March 30. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

BERNARD.—Abram Bernard, suddenly, in his 65th year, at his residence, 3,609 Broadway. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—On Sunday, March 28, 1915, Mrs. Harold Brown, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brannigan. Funeral from her late residence, 403 West 57th St., on Wednesday, March 31, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at Holy Cross Church, West 42d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

CARLEY.—On March 25, 1915, at her residence, the San Reno Hotel, New York City, Mary E. Carley, daughter of the late Benjamin J. M. Carley. Funeral private. Interment at Greenwood. Please do not send flowers.

CRAIG.—On Saturday, March 27, Lowry E. B. Craig, in the 58th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 273 Scotland Road, South Orange, N. J., on Monday, March 29, on the arrival at South Orange station of the 2 o'clock train from Barclay St.

CRAIG.—Members of the New York Linen Trade Association are requested to attend the funeral services of our late associate, Lowry E. B. Craig, Vice President of the association, at 273 Scotland Road, South Orange, N. J., on Monday, March 29, on the arrival at South Orange of the 2 o'clock train from Barclay St.

HENRY D. COOPER, President.
ROBERT McBRATNEY, Secretary.

CRANE.—Entered into rest eternal on Saturday evening, March 27, William G., son of the late Joseph and Margaret Crane. Services at his residence, 172 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, on Monday evening, March 29, at 7:30 o'clock. Interment private.

DENNISON.—On Sunday, March 28, 1915, at the residence of her son, Charles M. Dennison, 659 St. Marks Place, Brooklyn, Henrietta Chapman, widow of Charles H. Dennison, in her 90th year. Funeral private, Cooperstown, N. Y., papers please copy.

DOREMUS.—Entered into life eternal, at Paterson, N. J., Saturday, March 27, 1915, Ann E. Doremus, widow of Henry C. Doremus, in her 84th year. Funeral services Tuesday, March 30, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William Nelson, 288 Broadway, Paterson, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Interment at Cedar Lawn at convenience of family.

EDESHEIMER.—On March 28, Michael, son of the late Moses and Regina, beloved brother of Isaac, Clara Levy, and Emma Dahlman; uncle of Flora Isaacs, Mitchell Levy, Belle Weil, Emma Marx, Gus Levy, Rae Elbe, Maise Levy, Isaac H. Dahlman, Flora Wasserman, and Beatrice Dahlman. Funeral from Mount Sinai Hospital Chapel, 100th St. and Fifth Av., Wednesday, March 31, at 1:30 P. M. Philadelphia and San Francisco papers please copy.

FESSLER.—Fred, aged 32, beloved son of Clara A. Fessler, on Saturday, 7 A. M. Will be buried from his residence, 213 West 147th St. Funeral service Tuesday at 1 P. M.

FULLING.—On Saturday, March 27, 1915, at 10 A. M., Henry Fulling, in his 81st year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Tuesday, March 30, at 2:30 P. M., at his late residence, Gifford Park, White Plains Road and Hobart St., Tuckahoe, N. Y.

GREEN.—At Troy, N. Y., March 27, 1915, Anna Kellogg Sheldon, wife of Griswold Green, aged 35 years. Funeral from Church of Ascension, Troy, N. Y., Tuesday, March 30, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

HAIGHT.—On Friday, March 26, 1915, at his residence, 194 Riverside Drive, Edward Clarence Haight, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral private. Interment at Goshen, N. Y.

HOPKINS.—Sunday, March 28, 1915, Jessie R. Hopkins, widow of Gustavus C. Hopkins. Funeral services at her late residence, 15 Euclid Av., Summit, N. J., on Tuesday, March 30, at 2 P. M.

JAY.—Suddenly, early Sunday morning, March 28, at the White Sulphur Springs, Va., William Jay. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KENWORTHY.—At the residence of her son, at Liberty, N. Y., March 28, Ellen Ann Lord, widow of James Kenworthy, in her 85th year. Funeral Tuesday, at Parksville, N. Y.

KEPPLER.—Suddenly, on March 27, 1915, in his 86th year, Martin Keppler, at his late residence, 315 Tompkins Av., St. George, Staten Island. Solemn high requiem at St. Peter's Church, New Brighton, Staten Island, Monday, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

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Died.

LICHTENSTEIN.—On March 27, Bertha, beloved wife of Bernhard, mother of Alice Ernst, Sadie Levy, and Julius Lichtenstein. Funeral from her late residence, 777 West End Av., Monday, March 29, 9:30 A. M.

LIEBMANN.—On Saturday, March 27, Henry, beloved husband of Emma Dellevie Liebmann, in his 79th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 42 East 72d St., on Monday morning, March 29, at 9:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

MARSHALL.—Suddenly, at Savannah, Ga., March 25, Josephine Hall, wife of Robertson Marshall. Funeral services at her late residence Saturday afternoon, March 27. Interment at convenience of family. Port Henry (N. Y.) papers please copy.

McCULLOCH.—George Foulke, born at Lancaster, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1855, at Summit, N. J., March 27, 1915, at his home at Brantwood. Interment at Muncie, Ind. He is survived by his wife and a daughter, Miss Martha McCulloch. Philadelphia, Chicago, and Indianapolis papers please copy.

McCUTCHEN.—On Sunday, March 28, after a lingering illness, Thomas H., son of the late Hugh and Margaret McCutchen. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

MOSES.—On Saturday, March 27, at his residence, 1 West 92d St., Maurice Moses, beloved husband of Fannie Moses and father of Moss F., Isaac G., Horatio B., and Alma Moses, and Millicent Rosenthal. Funeral Monday, 10:30 A. M. London papers please copy.

NAAR.—Benjamin F., aged 50. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Monday, 1 o'clock.

PAINE.—On Friday, March 26, 1915, Augustus G. Paine, in his 77th year. Funeral service will be held at All Souls' Church, 4th Av. and 20th St., on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment private. It is requested no flowers be sent.

POWELL.—On March 27, 1915, Anna Rice Powell, aged 81 years, widow of Aaron M. Powell. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services on the afternoon of March 30, at 2:30 o'clock, at her late residence, 6,300 Greene St., Germantown, Philadelphia. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

ROBINSON.—On March 28, 1915, at 61 West 73d Street, Blanche B., age 46 years, widow of the late William Robinson, and niece of the late Colonel A. K. Bolan. Services at above address Wednesday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

RYAN.—On Saturday, March 27, James D., youngest son of the late Thomas and Phoebe and beloved brother of Thomas, Isaac, and Lillie Ryan. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (241 West 23d St.,) Frank E. Campbell Building, Tuesday at 2 P. M.

SCHIEFFELIN.—Suddenly, on Palm Sunday at her late residence, 22 West 52d St., Julia M., widow of George R. Schieffelin. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Av., 53d St., Wednesday morning, March 31, at 11 o'clock.

SCOTT.—At the Homeopathic Hospital, Newark, N. J., on Friday, March 26, 1915, Hattie Dale Scott, widow of Richard C. Scott. Services at her late residence, 31 Franklin Place, Arlington, N. J., on Monday evening at 7:45 o'clock. Greenwood Lake train of Erie R. R. leaves Jersey City at 7:24 P. M.

SMITH.—On Sunday, March 28, 1915, Charles A. Smith, aged 41 years. Relatives and friends and members of Stella Lodge 485 F. and A. M., and Undine Council 1,547 R. A., are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 1,228 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 30, at 8 P. M.

SMITH.—At Port Richmond, S. I., on Sunday, March 28, Sanderson Smith, aged 83 years. Funeral private.

STRIPPEL.—Entered into rest on March 26, 1915, in his 76th year, John Strippel. Funeral services at his late residence, 102 East 112th St., on March 29, at 8 P. M.

SWAIN.—On Friday, March 26, 1915, at 8:30 P. M., Catharine Swain, nee Nagel, in her 80th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral service on Tuesday, March 30, at 10 A. M., at the Church of the Ascension, West 107th St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Residence, 316 West 107th St.

TOCH.—Suddenly, at his residence, 538 Park St., Upper Montclair, N. J., Samuel Toch, husband of Mary Horton. Funeral private.

VIDAL.—On Saturday, March 27, Austin, older son of Peter M. and Emma L. Vidal. Funeral services at his late residence, 302 West 111th St., Tuesday, March 30, 10:30 A. M.

WADSWORTH.—At Durham, Conn., on Friday morning, March 26, 1915, Harriet Babcock Wadsworth, beloved wife of Wentworth Wadsworth. Funeral services from her late home in Durham, Conn., on Monday, March 29, 1915, at 3 o'clock.

WOOD.—On March 27, 1915, at his residence, 431 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y., Phillip M. Wood, M. D., husband of Minnie Betz Wood and son of the late William D. Wood, M. D. Funeral service Monday, March 29, at Grace Episcopal Church, Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y., at 3 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

ALLEN.—Veronica, 633 1st Av., March 26.

ASHMUN.—Rose, 569 West 150th St., March 27. Funeral today; private.

BARNETT.—Rose, 343 Bleecker St., March 27, aged 9 months.

BISHOP.—Irene, 1,028 6th Av., March 27. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BURNIER.—Lottie J., 19 West 84th St., March 27. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

CAMERON.—Jessie M., 435 West 162d St., March 27. Funeral service today.

CLARK.—George, March 26. Funeral 75 West 47th St.

CONBOY.—Bridget, 208 West 142d St., March 27.

COOK.—Charles E., March 26. Funeral 75 West 47th St.

DREYER.—Rebecca D., 21 Jumel Place, March 27, aged 82.

DUNN.—Mary, 314 East 44th St., March 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FREEMAN.—Patrick, 448 West 30th St., March 27. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

GALLAGHER.—James, 425 West 38th St., March 27, aged 62. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HOLLAND.—James A., 154 West 101st St., March 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HUMMEL.—Grace B., March 27, aged 80. Funeral 304 West 126th St.

IRWIN.—John, 689 Melrose Av., Bronx, March 27.

KING.—Elizabeth, 384 1st Av., March 26, aged 58. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

LAVERY.—Julia, March 27. Funeral 234 Spring St., today, 1:30 P. M.

LOHRY.—Magdalena, 100 Avenue A, March 27. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

McCOART.—John, 428 East 148th St., March 26. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McGRODDY.—Sarah C., 207 West 106th St., March 26. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

McKAY.—John, 167 Amsterdam Av., March 26, aged 50. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MEYLER.—Mary, 846 3d Av., March 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MORRIS.—Helen V., 956 8th Av., March 25. Funeral service today.

NAGLE.—Hannah, 436 East 60th St., March 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

OLSEN.—Oluf, March 26, aged 62. Funeral 223 8th Av.

OLTMAN.—Alice, 550 West 174th St., March 26. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

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Died.

SHANAHAN.—Nora, 17 West 65th St., March 27. Funeral today.

SMITH.—Teresa, 127 Greenwich Av., March 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

DE NIKE.—Margaret M., 427 Tompkins Av., March 27.

DUGAN.—Thomas J., 957 Pacific St., March 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HUDSON.—George H., 320 South 4th St., March 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KELLEY.—Michael F., 538 58th St., March 27. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

LIETZ.—Charles, 19 Oakland St., March 26.

PICARD.—Amanda W., 1,051 Lafayette Av., March 27, aged 70. Funeral private.

QUIGLEY.—Ellen T. S., 332 37th St., March 26, aged 48.

RICE.—Annie, 82 Crescent St., March 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RUDD.—John H., 436 Kosciusko St., March 27. Funeral March 31.

SAWARD.—George A., Skene's Sanitarium, March 27. Funeral service tomorrow.

SCHIEMBOCK.—Bridget, 160 Reid Av., March 26.

SHUTTLEWORTH.—Ellen T., 332 37th St., March 27. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

STYLES.—Henry S., 1,392 Bushwick Av., March 26, aged 76. Funeral service today.

SULLIVAN.—Eugene, 826 Kent Av., March 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TAYNTOR.—Herbert A., 8,419 17th Av., March 26, aged 46. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

VAN VALKENBURGH.—James, 502 10th St., March 27. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

WILLIAMS.—Charles D., 661 Madison St., March 26.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ALLEN.—George, 73 Halleck St., Newark, March 27.

BORTRESSLICH.—Morris, 507 18th Av., Newark, March 27, aged 42.

BROWN.—Frederick, 177 Pennsylvania Av., Newark, March 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CASPAR.—Anna, 508 Court St., Hoboken, March 27, aged 79. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CRAWFORD.—Joseph, 446 Monmouth St., Jersey City, March 26, aged 2.

DITTMAR.—Moritz, Jersey City, March 27, aged 85. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FEHN-WILLIAMSON.—Emilie, 76 Columbia St., Newark, March 27. Funeral tomorrow.

FITZPATRICK.—Mary, 511 Willow Av., Hoboken, March 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HEYNE.—Ella, 827 Washington St., Hoboken, March 27, aged 71. Funeral private.

HOFFMAN.—Charles G., 178 Summer Av., Newark, March 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KISHPAUGH.—John, 70 19th Av., Newark, March 27. Funeral service today.

MAUTER.—Helena, 420 Walnut St., Newark, March 26. Funeral tomorrow.

MITCHELL.—Anna, 226 Madison St., Hoboken, March 26, aged 63.

MUTTER.—Ferdinand, 238 South 9th St., Newark, March 26. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

POESE.—Theodore, 21½ Laidlaw Av., Jersey City, March 27.

ROBINSON.—Hannah, 286 Clifton Av., Newark, March 27. Funeral tomorrow.

SINGLETON.—Martha, 115 Gifford Av., Jersey City, March 26. Funeral private, today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

HARNETT.—Hannah, Jamaica, March 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HURST.—Florence E., Woodhaven, March 27. Funeral service today.

McPHAIL.—Murdo, Flushing, March 27, aged 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Westchester County.

BUFFINGTON.—Wilhelmina G., New Rochelle, March 26. Funeral private, today.

FINDLAY.—Alexander, Mount Kisco, March 26, aged 74.

GREEN.—Ida M., Katonah, March 27.

In Memoriam.

BAEHR.—Julius, in memory of, died March 29, 1912.

CALAMIA.—Rose A., in memory of, died March 29, 1910.

CLEARY.—Margaret, in memory of, died March 30, 1911.

DEMPSEY.—Lieut. Michael J., in memory of, died March 30, 1913.

FLYNN.—William, in memory of, died March 30.

FRIEL.—John, mass Nativity Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.

GALLAGHER.—Daniel, mass St. Francis de Sales Church today.

HURLEY.—Johanna, in memory of, died March 30, 1913.

KENNY.—Elizabeth, mass SS. Peter and Paul Church, today, 9 A. M.

LANE.—Sarah F., mass Sacred Heart Church tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MAHONEY.—Sister Stephen, mass St. Mary's Hospital today, 9 A. M.

SIMON.—Simon, in memory of, died April 7, 1914.

TECOR.—Lidie, in memory of, died March 29, 1912.

TRUNK.—Mary E., in memory of, died March 29, 1914.

UHL.—Sophia, in memory of, died March 29, 1910.

WARD.—Frederick, in memory of, died March 30, 1911.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOLY WEEK SERVICES
Monday, March 29th.
THE BRICK CHURCH
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
NOON SERVICE, 12:30-12:50.
VESPER SERVICE AT 5 O'CLOCK.
With Organ Prelude at 4:30.

Prologue Solemnis Mysticus	Mojsisovics
Berceuse	Sokolow
Prelude	Rachmaninoff
Melodie	Rachmaninoff

Preacher, REV. CHARLES C. ALBERTSON, D. D.
Frank Croxton, Soloist.
Clarence Dickinson, Organist.

FEDERAL LEAGUE WILL KEEP UP FIGHT—CYCLING—BOXING—TRAP SHOOTING—ATHLETICS

NO BASEBALL PEACE FOR ANOTHER YEAR

Federals Will Continue War—Big Amalgamation Anticipated in 1916.

When President James A. Gilmore of the Federal League took a train at the Grand Central yesterday afternoon for Chicago he stated that the club owners on Saturday night had come to a perfect understanding, and that the independent circuit would open with much ceremony and pomp on April 10. The Kansas City-Newark muss was fixed up to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Pat Powers and Harry Sinclair, who signed Ed Ruelbach, Germany Schaefer and "Chic" Brandon, a pitcher, for the Kansas City club when they believed that the club was going to Newark, insisted that these players be transferred to the Indianapolis club, which they eventually purchased. The Kansas City people wanted to retain these players, as they had signed contracts with their club, but the Newark owners insisted that the players were their personal property. The league agreed with Powers, and the players were declared the property of the Newark club.

It developed at the meeting that one of the reasons that Kansas City was retained in the league was because the baseball corporation in that city has enlisted the support of several well-known business men, and the coming season is sure to be more of a success than it was last year. The club there will be in the hands of different officials than those who held control last season, and the league looks for the Kanfeds to take a new lease of life during the coming season.

One trade was effected by the league before the club owners adjourned. Newark and Buffalo arranged for the trade of two pitchers. Harry Moran, a promising young left-hander, was sent to Newark in trade for Cy Marshall, who was sent to Buffalo. The trade was engineered by Manager Bill Phillips of Newark.

George Stovall is anxious enough now to return to Kansas City, because it developed at the meeting that the Kansas City manager still retained a block of stock in the club. Stovall figured that he would get rid of this stock when the club was transferred to Newark, but in the end he was forced to keep his shares in the club, which he took in part payment when he was appointed manager. The owners of the club are pleased that Stovall is going back to Kansas City, because they figure that a manager who has stock in the club will work harder for its success than a manager who is only playing for a salary.

The one conclusion that the Federal League club owners were unanimous on at this last conclave was that they will operate for another season before looking for or contemplating any kind of peace proposals. The acquisition of Harry F. Sinclair to the Federal League ranks has given the independents renewed confidence that they will win out in the end. It was stated among the Federal Leaguers at Saturday's meeting that Sinclair had been approached by officials of the National League and that if he wished to purchase a National League club he could have had one. It was stated that both the St. Louis and Philadelphia Clubs could have been purchased by Sinclair, but he turned down all overtures for the Federal League.

With the Federal League determined to operate for another year, the situation in baseball a year from this time is very problematical. The Federal Leaguers seem confident that organized ball will weaken if they keep up the fight long enough. Some of the moneyed men behind the Federal League even go so far as to anticipate just what the final outcome will be when the two warring elements get together.

It seems to be generally conceded by the wisest of baseball men that there is now room for three major leagues. From the beginning the rivalry of the game has been developed between two leagues, and a third league gives the baseball public more baseball than they care to be interested in.

What the Federal League really anticipates, it is stated, is an amalgamation of the stronger clubs of the three leagues, the National, American, and Federals. The weaker clubs will be eventually eliminated, they believe, and two major leagues will be reorganized on a new basis, which will make them stronger than ever before.

This means, of course, that the weaker teams will have to drop down and eventually be absorbed by the Class AA leagues. While the Federal Leaguers have talked over this solution of the present baseball war, no such proposal has yet been suggested to organized ball, and it is not believed that the Federal League means to show any disposition for peace until after another season. The acquisition of Sinclair in Newark gives the Federals an additional financial strength, which places them on easy street for another season, at the end of which time, it is believed, all the baseball interests will be ready to come to a peace agreement.

The Federal League is directing the brunt of its attack on organized ball finances, and there are many of the weaker clubs in both the National and American Leagues who will not relish another poor season, such as they had last year.

Baseball Innovation for Columbia.

The early season predictions of Columbia baseball enthusiasts should be partially tested next week when the 'Varsity baseball team plays C. C. N. Y., St. John's College of Brooklyn, and Pennsylvania on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, respectively. The game with Pennsylvania in New York on Saturday is a distinct innovation. Formerly the Columbia team has taken a trip in their Easter vacation, but it was felt this season that the baseball team would be best served by having a first-class college game as an Easter attraction.

The personnel of the team is practically an inheritance from last season. Numerous changes are sure to appear in the line-up, which should mean added offensive and defensive strength. Roseff, last year's catcher, will be in left field, with Alden, a former Dartmouth player, taking his place behind the bat. Page, the heavy hitting star of last season, will be found either in centre field or at short.

Falkenberg to Join Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

BROWNS WELLS, Miss., March 28.—In accordance with President Gilmore's order Cy Falkenberg will leave tomorrow to rejoin the Newark Club at their training camp at Valdosta, Ga. Dick Carroll, business manager of the Brookfeds, stated tonight that the Tiptops were rightfully entitled to the pitcher, but for the welfare of the league the Brookfed management agreed with President Gilmore. The loss of Falkenberg will be felt greatly, but Manager Magee believes that with Benny Kauff of his staff, together with other batters like Steve Evans, George Anderson, Grover Land, and himself, the Brookfeds will make the other clubs of the outlaw league hustle for the pennant, although his pitching staff could not be considered the best in the league.

Meadows Weakens in Seventh.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—After pitching six scoreless innings, Lee Meadows, the local Nationals' new pitcher, who wears spectacles, gave way in the seventh, granting the Americans four runs in that inning and one in the next, while his team scored only two throughout the game. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Americans	0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 .—	5	10	4
Nationals	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—	2	5	1

Batteries—Wellman and Agnew; Meadows and Snyder.

Ten-Inning Game for Cleveland.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—The Cleveland Americans defeated the New Orleans club of the Southern Association, 3 to 2, in a ten-inning game here today. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	3	10	1
New Orleans	2	4	2

Batteries—Mitchell, Hagerman, and Egan; Morgan, Hovlik, and Deberry, Knaupp.

GIANTS SHUT OUT DALLAS.

Seized with Batting Spasm, McGraw's Men Bang Out 16 Hits.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 28.—Another fat crop of runs and base hits awaited the Giants this afternoon, and they buried the Dallas Giants again. The result was 10 to 0, the score marking the beginning of the shut-out career which the Giants will carry on this season to a greater or less extent at the expense of hostile clubs.

"Poll" Perritt and "Rube" Schauer attended to the shut-out knitting carefully, and the heavy artillery of the Giants attended to the manufacture of runs. The Giants did not play as dashing a game as they did yesterday. They tried nothing in the way of base-running, but their game, because of their heavy hitting, was as productive. Manager McGraw left early to return to Marlin, and with him away the Giants, once they were on Easy Street, did not press their advantage.

Honus Lobert did much carnage with the bat. He walloped the ball to the fences three times, and disdained any such ordinary hit as a single. He belted the stockades with a double, a triple, and a home run. Larry Doyle put a home run over the right field fence, being the first person to do that. Lobert was not only a trenchant hitter, but a fancy fielder. He made a jumping grab and raked down a high bounder. Snodgrass smeared hits all around the infield, and Fletcher kept up his hard stick work. Perritt and Schauer both pitched consistently and well. There was precious small chance for Dallas to score even after reaching base. The score:

GIANTS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DALLAS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'gr's, cf.	4	3	4	0	0	Harber, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	5	2	2	0	1	K'man, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2
Lob'rt, 3b.	4	2	3	2	2	Ens, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0
Fl'ch'r, ss.	5	0	3	3	5	Crouch, lf.	3	0	1	3	0
M'rkle, 1b.	5	0	1	14	0	H'r's'n, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Mur'y, lf.	3	1	1	2	0	B'nlow, 3b.	3	0	1	4	2
Thorpe, rf.	4	1	0	0	0	Eunich, ss.	3	0	2	2	5
Meyer, c.	3	0	1	5	1	Dunn, c.	2	0	0	1	3
Scha'r, p.	1	0	0	0	0	H. Mul's, c.	1	0	0	3	0
Perritt, p.	2	1	1	0	3	O. Mul's, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Smith, c.	2	0	0	1	2	Sewall, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Total	38	10	16	27	14	Total	30	0	6	27	16

Errors—Harrison, Murray, (2.)

New York.........1 2 1 0 1 0 3 0 2—10
Dallas.............0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0

Left on bases—New York, 4; Dallas, 5. First base on balls—Off Perritt, 1; off Schauer, 1; off Mullins, 1. Struck out—By Perritt, 5; by Schauer, 2; by Mullens, 3. Home runs—Doyle, Lobert. Three-base hit—Lobert. Two-base hits—Lobert, Merkle, Ens, Eunich. Sacrifice hit—Murray. Stolen base—Harber. Double plays—Fletcher and Merkle, (2;) Eunich, Kellerman, and Ens. Hits—Off Perritt, 4 in 5 innings; off Schauer, 2 in 4 innings; off O. Mullins, 6 in 3 innings; off Sewall, 10 in 6 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Pondrum and Morgan. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

SHOOTING AT KNOLLWOOD.

Foster Crampton Wins Club Championship at the Traps.

Knollwood Country Club marksmen wound up the season yesterday with a number of championship events, the most important of which was for the club title. This was a 250 target affair at scratch, and was won by Foster Crampton with a total of 205. T. F. Wilcox, 198, was second, with S. A. Megath third, five targets behind. The Fox trophy, a 125 target handicap, went to W. T. Koch, with 107 gross. Megath, who came in second, had a much better net score than the winner; with a two point handicap his "kills" made 105.

T. F. Wilcox, at scratch, easily captured the Crompton trophy, at 125 targets. The monthly cup went to E. T. Fox, who held the best average for the weekly shoots. T. F. Wilcox, with 40 points, carried off the season's trophy.

While there will be shooting at the club's traps for the next two or three weeks, all the cups which have been in competition during the Winter season have been awarded.

Full Scores at Larchmont Traps.

The shooting of "Tommy" Lenane was put to the test yesterday at the traps of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and despite the fact that he was opposed to some of the crack shots, he won out with credit. Six men tied him with full scores of twenty-five in the match for the Take Home Trophy. They were H. Ward, F. M. Wilson, "Danny" McMahon, C. W. Berner, A. B. Alley, and E. L. Hatch. After several shoot-offs, Lenane won the prize. Four men tied him in the contest for the Accumulation Cup, and again he won in the shoot-off. When it came to the 100-"bird" handicap match, he rolled up a total of 102 on his handicap of seventeen, which made him the winner. F. M. Wilson and C. W. Berner tied at 101 for second place. Francis M. Wilson won the leg for the Monthly Cup, with a full score of twenty-five on his handicap of three, and he also captured the special prize with another full score. Ralph L. Spotts won the fifteen-"bird" scratch prize, after a shoot-off with H. Ward, and he proved high gun for the day with a total of 115 as his scratch score. D. F. McMahon won the ten-"bird" scratch prize.

Another Championship for Spotts.

Ralph L. Spotts added another club championship prize yesterday to his long list of those trophies of the traps by winning the 100-"bird" shoot at the New Rochelle Yacht Club's traps. The high handicap man was D. Giriat, with a total of 100 on his handicap of 13. He was also the winner of the Monthly Cup. E. L. Hatch and C. W. Berner each returned "perfect" scores in the shoot for the Accumulation Cup, Hatch winning yesterday's leg for it, because Berner is not a club member. With 24 breaks on his handicap of 1, A. L. Burns won the scratch prize at 25 "birds," and W. B. Ogden captured the take home prize with a full score of 25, after a shoot-off with J. P. Donovan. Shooting from 21 yards rise, in the distance handicap match, E. L. Hatch won the prize with a score of 22.

Manhasset Bay Y. C. Shoot.

C. F. Winslow carried off the honors yesterday in the weekly shoot of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club at Port Washington. Shooting from scratch, he broke 47 blue rocks out of his 50 in the handicap take home match and captured the prize. This score, added to his other, gave him the high gun scratch prize with a total of 92 out of the possible 100. Waldo Grose was the winner of the leg for the Monthly Cup, and R. Howland of the leg for the Yearly Cup.

Letter for Tiger Indoor Relay Team

PRINCETON, March 28.—Princeton's Undergraduate Athletic Committee has awarded the 'Varsity "P" to the members of the winning indoor relay team which this year defeated Yale, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, it was announced tonight. The four who received the "P" are W. B. Moore, S. K. Atha, Capt. I. D. MacKenzie, and M. J. Hayes. Atha is the only one who had not previously won his letter.

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DAUBERT INJURED WHEN YANKS WIN

Bill Donovan's Boys Show Timely Hitting and Defeat Brooklyn, 5 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 28.—Things broke badly for Wilbert Robinson's Dodgers here this afternoon. The Yanks defeated them 5 to 2 in their Palm Sunday matinée, while Jake Daubert, Captain and stellar attraction of the Flatbush men, was carried off the field in the fourth inning by four healthy brother Dodgers.

Jake will be out of the Ebbets line-up for the next ten days with a sprained right ankle, though the injury is not nearly as severe as was first believed, when the Dodger ambulance carried him to the clubhouse. Thanks to strenuous toil by the trainers, the Dodger Captain was able to leave the clubhouse unaided at the end of the game.

The accident was all the more deplorable, as Jake became incapacitated after taking a very useless slide. The Captain was on second in the fourth, with Cutshaw on first and with none out, when Wheat grounded to short. Boone made no effort to get Daubert, but threw to Pipp. However, Jake suspected a play would be made for him and slid into third. Daubert rolled over, and a call was sent for help. Daubert says it is the same ankle which he injured in Boston last Fall, out says it is nothing serious.

The contest was very satisfactory to the Yankees, as they played a fine game and hit the ball hard and timely. Both Dell and Aitchison of the Dodgers were touched up when hits meant runs. The clubbing against Aitchison was especially gratifying to Donovan, as he is the first left-hander the Yanks have faced this season.

Cole and Brown pitched for the Yanks, the King going six innings, and his administration was marked by a scarcity of Dodger base hits. Maisel fielded brilliantly, a one-handed stop on Schultz in the fifth being the fielding feature, though Cook also deserves honorable mention with a great throw in the second inning, doubling Wheat at the plate. Boone was again on the job with his timely hitting and drove in two runs with a pair of pinch hits.

Donovan's lads put two runs together in the second inning. Dell walked Pipp and slammed Cook in the shoulder. Miller deftly sacrificed and Pipp scored when Otto Miller threw into left field trying to catch Walter off third, while Boone drove in Cook with a timely single. A third run came over a few minutes later in the third inning. High singled and Cree walked after two were retired. Pipp bounced a double off Wheat's shins, scoring High, but Cree was retired at the plate on a close decision.

Brooklyn scored a very expensive run in the fourth inning. Daubert and Cutshaw opened with singles and advanced on Wheat's out. It was on this play that Daubert was injured. Hummel, running for the injured Captain, scored on Myers's sacrifice fly. Carroll Brown started to pitch in the seventh, and the Superbas scored their second run on singles by Getz, Zimmerman and Miller. The Yanks came right back and banged Aitchison freely in the eighth, building up two runs on Cree's double and singles by Cook and Boone. The line-up:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.	5	0	1	0	5	Schultz, 3b.	5	0	0	0	2
High, lf.	5	1	2	4	0	D'b'rt, 1b.	2	0	1	7	0
Cree, cf.	3	1	1	4	0	Hum'l, 1b.	3	1	0	9	0
Pipp, 1b.	3	1	1	13	0	C'ts'w, 2b.	3	0	1	3	7
Cook, rf.	3	2	1	1	2	Wheat, lf.	4	0	2	3	1
Mullin, 2b.	2	0	1	1	1	Myers, cf.	3	0	0	1	1
Boone, ss.	4	0	2	2	5	Getz, ss.	2	1	1	0	3
Nu'ker, c.	4	0	0	2	0	Zim'n, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Cole, p.	3	0	0	0	2	Miller, c.	4	0	1	4	1
Brown, p.	1	0	1	0	2	Dell, p.	1	0	0	0	3
						*O'Mara.	0	0	0	0	0
						Aitc'son, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						†McCarty.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	10	27	17	Total	33	2	8	27	20

*Omara batted for Dell in fifth inning.
†McCarty batted for Aitchison in ninth inning.

Errors—Boone, Getz, Miller.

New York...........0 2 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—5
Brooklyn...........0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2

Two-base hits—High, Cree. First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 8. Double play—Cook and Nunamaker. Sacrifice hits—Mullin, Getz. Stolen bases—Maisel, Cree, Mullin. Sacrifice fly—Myers. Hits—Off Dell, 4 in five innings; off Aitchison, 6 in four innings; off Cole, 5 in six innings; off Brown, 3 in three innings. Struck out—By Cole, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dell, 3; off Cole, 1; off Brown, 2. Wild pitch—Aitchison. Hit by pitcher—By Dell, (Cook;) by Brown, (Getz.) Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Coombs.

Wingo Stars with the Bat.

MOBILE, Ala., March 28.—The Cincinnati Nationals won from the Mobile Southern Association team today, 6 to 3. Wingo hit safely four times, stole three bases, and scored two runs. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Mobile	3	6	4
Cincinnati	6	12	1

Batteries—Hogg, Gudger, and Schmidt, Berger; Lear, Brown, and Clark.

Walkers Perform for the Movies.

The fine weather brought out a large number of the members of the Walkers' Club of America yesterday on their weekly walk. There was another feature which may have influenced the members, and it was the fact that a moving picture concern took pictures of the walkers as they started on their journey. About twenty-five novices under Pacemaker Frank Heath went from Edgewater to Englewood, a distance of twelve miles, and about a dozen veterans, under Pathfinder Hocking continued on to Alpine, a distance of twenty miles. Next Sunday morning the walkers will leave City Hall Plaza at 9 o'clock on their weekly walk.

Schoolboys Walk Twenty-one Miles

The members of the Walking Club of the New York Evening High School covered twenty-one miles on their weekly walk yesterday. The walkers started from Edgewater and went to Alpine and return. Jim Hacking and Frank Gage, of the Walkers' Club, were pacemakers and the following members made the trip: J. Miller, C. Gross, E. Werzingen, M. Schwartz, J. Clancy, E. Z. Lang, F. Raymond, J. Farrell, T. Gee, B. Fitzpatrick, A. Flynn, C. Vagil, F. Senfert, A. Connolly, A. Garbed, T. MacNair, J. Thompson, and A. Kaplan.

Williams Wins Covered Court Title.

BOSTON, March 28.—R. Norris Williams 2d of Philadelphia, national singles lawn tennis champion, defeated Harry C. Johnson of the Longwood Cricket Club today in the final match of the indoor tournament on the Longwood Club's covered courts. The score was 6—1, 6—2, 8—6. Williams's service and placement were quite up to his best form.

SOCCER ON MANY FIELDS.

By dint of clever footwork, coupled with excellent defensive tactics, the Hollywood Inn F. C. of Yonkers disposed of the Continental F. C. in their New York State League engagement at Lenox Oval yesterday afternoon by 2 goals to 1.

Daring work on the part of St. George's forwards enabled the latter to score a victory over the Greenpoint F. C. in a New York State League game at Huber's Oval yesterday afternoon by 4 goals to 1.

In a benefit game for Charles Drinkwater, whose collarbone was fractured a few weeks ago, the White Rose contingent took the Fultons, runners-up in the second division of the New York State League, into camp, yesterday afternoon at Astoria by 3 goals to 1.

In a championship game of the Metropolitan District Football League the Subway F. C. easily defeated the West Side Rangers at Hedley Field yesterday afternoon by 2 goals to 1.

In a good game at Clark's Athletic Field, Newark, N. J., yesterday afternoon the Scottish Americans, finalists in the A. F. A. cup-tie series, and the Paterson Rangers played to a draw of 1 goal all.

At Bay Ridge the Brooklyn Celtics, finalists and semi-finalists in many cup-tie competitions, yesterday eliminated the Bay Ridge F. C. from the Southern New York State cup-tie series by 6 goals to 0.

The failure of McDonald to convert a penalty kick cost the I. R. T. Strollers an opportunity to tie the score in their game with the Our Boys, and as a result of the 3-to-2 defeat they were eliminated from the second round of the Southern New York cup-tie competition.

CROWDS WATCH FIGHTERS:

President Menocal Witnesses Willard Train After Betting on Johnson

HAVANA, March 28.—Holiday crowds watched Jack Johnson and Jess Willard do hard work today in their training for the heavyweight championship battle on April 15. Close to 5,000 spectators, a big percentage of them women, witnessed the afternoon training at the Stadium and Miramar, respectively.

Willard showed to the capacity of the palm garden at Miramar, which was packed. Every seat and box was sold and the spectators lined the aisles. The challenger worked for two hours steadily at the pulleys, punching the dummy, wrestling, and shadow boxing. There were no sparring bouts, owing to the hard hammering his partners had received Saturday. He finished strong and in good wind. His early morning road work consisted of four miles, in a series of sprints.

Johnson drew more than 3,000 people, and pleased the crowd with his fast and heavy hitting and clever footwork. His sparring partners were all glad when their turns ended. Johnson was on the road in the morning, doing about six miles, jogging and sprinting alternately. This was his hardest work of the week and his condition was better than for the past few days.

A feature of the day was the visit which President Menocal paid to Willard's camp. He expressed admiration for the young giant, although he had previously wagered $100 on Johnson. He was accompanied by Police Commissioner Duque Estrada, who yesterday placed $500 on Johnson.

There was a heavy sale of tickets for the fight throughout the day. The total sale, it is announced, has now reached more than $60,000. Among the purchasers in the United States are Alfred G. Vanderbilt, three boxes; Edward and Ira Morris of Chicago, two boxes, and Edward Swift of Chicago, one box.

Many wagers have been laid, the odds varying from 2 to 1 to 3 to 1, with Johnson the favorite. The largest bet to date is $3,000 to $1,000.

GOOD BOUTS FOR WEEK.

Johnny Kilbane Heads Strong Bill at Broadway Sporting Club.

Boxing fans will have an opportunity of witnessing several headliner bouts during the week, and probably the best show of the several scheduled will be held at the Broadway Sporting Club tomorrow night, when Johnny Dundee and Frankie Callahan are down for a ten-round set-to, and Johnny Kilbane, the world's featherweight champion, will tackle Eddie Wallace of Brooklyn in another ten-round go. Kilbane, who is anxious to get a bout with Freddie Welsh, is in the best of condition for his bout with Wallace, who has made a favorable impression in the bouts in which he has participated. The men have agreed to enter the ring at 125 pounds. Wallace, who is a clever boxer and has a big following in Brooklyn, is anxious to make a good showing, as this is the most important bout that he has had in his career.

Johnny Dundee has recently returned from Memphis and is in the best of condition. Dundee and Callahan boxed at this club a few weeks ago, and furnished one of the fastest and most interesting bouts of the season, and their bout should prove equally interesting. Young Wolgast of Brooklyn and Dan Moriarity of Woodhaven will furnish the preliminary ten-round bout.

Another bout scheduled for tomorrow night which should prove worth seeing is the ten-round bout between Jim Coffey and "One Round" Davis at the Fairmont A. C. The big Irishman, who has been doing a lot of boxing recently, and is signed for several bouts in the next few weeks, knocked out Sailor Delaney in the second round of their bout Saturday night, and is going at top speed. Davis is a fast and clever boxer and has a reputation as a hard hitter. Bob McAllister, middleweight, will make his first appearance here in a year when he meets Kid Wagner of Pittsburgh in the second star bout at the Fairmont.

Three star ten-round bouts have been arranged for the Olympic A. C. tonight. Irving Margolies, the ex-amateur champion, and Harry Specks of the Bronx will contest in the feature bout. Barry Hill, the ex-amateur bantamweight champion, and Eddie Sieger of Hoboken will furnish the second ten-round bout with Harry Nelson, a promising featherweight, and Eddie Cook in the opening ten-round bout.

This afternoon the Broadway Sporting Club will stage its eleventh matinee boxing show with Doc Schumacker of New York and Jimmy Barry, the hard-hitting Italian-American boxer, furnishing the ten-round bout. There will be the usual ten three-round semi-professional bouts. At the Astoria A. C. on Tuesday night Johnny Burt of Harlem and Bushy Graham of Greenpoint will oppose each other in the star bout. Young Molinari of Flushing and Tony Peters of Blissville will furnish the other ten-round bout.

The last amateur boxing tournament to be held under the auspices of the Crescent Athletic Club will take place on April 22 and 24 and the Athletic Committee in charge of the tournament has placed a 110 and 130-pound class on the program open only to those who have not won a first prize this season. This plan is to give those boys who have been taking part in the shows all season without winning an opportunity to win a prize. There will also be an intercity tournament between Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, and New York.

Billy Fitzsimmons will be one of the topliners next Saturday night at the Fairmont A. C. He is booked for ten rounds against Milton Bleir, the featherweight who so easily defeated Willie Brown two weeks ago. In the semi-final of ten rounds Artie Walsh tackles Kid Herman, the newsboy champion, and in the other feature Young Rosner will tackle the Corona Kid.

KRAMER CAPTURES FIRST CYCLE RACE

Big Crowd Sees American Champion Win at Newark Velodrome Opening.

The cycle racing season opened yesterday at the Newark Velodrome, where more than 11,000 people watched the initial competition, which gave evidence of mid-season form on the part of the professional and amateur riders. As if the racing could not properly be inaugurated unless Frank L. Kramer, the American champion, scored a victory, the title holder did his duty and captured the Overture Prize, the one-mile scratch race, from Alfred Goulet, the Australian, and Francesco Verri, the Italian sprinter. Kramer, who has had many a tussle with Goullet under similar circumstances, took the lead at the bell and was never headed in the long sprint around the saucer, though Goullet made a splendid effort and came within a few inches of the title holder at the tape.

The race was run in five heats, a repeatage and three semi-finals, so that the finalists had to do some fast riding before they qualified to face each other in the final. Verri sprung the surprise of the day, when he defeated both Bob Spears and Al Grenda in the third semi-final. In the final, the Italian made a good bid, but Goulet's speed shut him out of second place.

In the Shanley handicap at a mile, the leading professionals were shut out of qualification, McNamara, the Australian, doing the best work. In the final, Dupuy, the Frenchman, had the most speed, and was returned the victor from the seventy-five-yard line. McNamara looked like the winner, but he was passed on the home stretch. Linart of Belgium was third.

A match race ushered in the professional career of Donald McDougall with success, the former amateur champion taking the measure of Harry Kaiser, who turned professional at the end of the last outdoor season after winning the amateur crown. McDougall defeated Kaiser in a single heat of a mile race, and was awarded the Brassard, or armlet which he will have to defend against challengers at succeeding race meetings. A prize of $50 also went with the victory. McDougall won in a pretty finish after leading all the way. Kaiser tried hard to pass him in the sprint, but seemed to have timed himself wrong.

Frank Whitney of the New York A. C. proved himself the best in the scratch amatuer event, the three miles, and won after showing good judgment throughout and avoiding a number of spills. Anthony Desmond of the New Jersey division, C. R. C. A., won the half-mile handicap with an allowance of sixty-five yards. The summary:

Overture Prize, One-Mile Scratch Race, Professional.—Won by Frank L. Kramer, America; Alfred Goullet, Australia, second; Francesco Verri, Italy, third. Time—4:25 2-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Anthony Desmond, C. R. C. A., New Jersey division, (65 yards;) August Lang, East Orange, (45 yards,) second; William Simon, Plainfield, (70 yards,) third. Time—0:59 1-5.

Miss and Out Invitation, Professional.—Won by Percy Lawrence, San Francisco; Frank Corry, Australia, second; Martin Ryan, Newark, third. Time—6:50 3-5; distance 8 miles 4 laps.

Brassard Race.—Match race, one-mile, professional between Harry Kaiser, Bronx, and Donald McDougall, Newark, (one heat)—Won by McDougall. Time of last one-eighth mile—0:13 2-5.

B. M. Shanley, Jr., Handicap, One-Mile, Professional.—Won by Marcel Dupuy, France, (75 yards;) Reginald MacNamara, Australia, (15 yards,) second; Victor Linart, Belgium, (100 yards,) third. Time—1:55.

Three-Mile, Open, Amateur.—Won by Frank Whitney, New York A. C.; Chester Smith, Baldwin, L. I., second; Thomas Grimm, Irvington, third. Time—6:58 2-5.

C. R. C. A. Holds Club Run.

In view of the fact that yesterday was the opening day of the Velodrome track at Newark and the desire of the members to compete in the first races of the year, as well as the big gathering at Public School 159 for an athletic carnival, the weekly point races of the Century Road Club Association, which was to be held at Pelham Park, was called off. After disbanding at the school, Capt. Steppello gathered his riders together at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue and started a club run, which took the cyclists through Yonkers, Bronxville, Tuckahoe, Scarsdale, and Mount Vernon, and returning to starting place at 5:45 P. M. Those on the run were Capt. George Steppello, Max Naphtal, William Winquist, Harry Glotzer, Sylvain Segal, Joseph Naphtal, Charles Akuntius, Harry Naphtal, George J. Harvey, Ray Cauldwell, and Howard W. Zarr.

On Wednesday night the club will hold an amateur night and dance at the club house, 307 West Fifty-fourth Street. Twelve will be staged and some of the members will show their ability as actors.

Cyclists to Hold Century Run.

The Century Road Club Association will hold its eighteenth annual Spring Century and Pan-Pacific endurance run on Sunday, April 18. The starting and finishing points will be from Columbus Circle and Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, the course chosen is over the best roads of Long Island and free from interference with traffic. There will be two divisions, the Pleasure and Pan-Pacific, the former is to encourage the novice and the pace will not be as strenuous as in the Pan-Pacific division, in which the riders, who are going to take part in the exposition games on the coast will be entered. Only the most experienced riders selected from the different clubs will act as pacemakers.

GOLFERS PLAN LONG TRIP.

College Players to Visit Exposition and Pacific Coast.

College golfers are planning a trip to the Pacific Coast this Summer, not only to visit the exposition at San Francisco but also to play a series of team matches with various country clubs on the coast. Immediately after the intercollegiate boat races on the Hudson and the Thames, the Yale special will start West.

There will be representatives of Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Williams, and possibly Columbia in the party. A week will be spent at the fair, after which a tour of two weeks in automobiles will be made of the links in Central California. It is even possible that the Northwest will be visited.

Two dates have been arranged by the Yale combination, of which W. Hamilton Gardner, 2d, is again Captain. On May 15 the annual clash between Princeton and Yale will take place at Greenwich, while on May 8 Yale will visit Garden City to play a match with the representatives of that club, one of whom probably will be Walter J. Travis.

DESIMONE LEADS CYCLISTS.

Century R. C. Rider Wins Series of Home Trainer Competitions.

To decide the championship of the Inter-Club Amateur Cycle League, on home trainers, races were held last week in the Bronx, the finals being decided on Saturday night, when Anthony Desimone of the Century Road Club Association won two of the three races against Edwin Jensen of the same club to decide the said championship.

Teams of two riders to compete in the eliminations were from the Acme Wheelmen, Unione Sportiva Italiana, Century Road Club of America, and the Century Road Club Association.

The semi-finals were won by Edwin Jensen of the Century Road Club Association, Anthony Desimone of the Century Road Club Association, James Papesca of the Unione Sportiva Italiana, and L. Andre Fraysse of the Century Road Club of America, who drew a "bye" in the preliminaries.

The finals were contested by the two of the three riders making the best time for an exhibition mile, resulting in a victory for Jensen in 0:50 2-5, making a new roller record; Desimone was second in 0:51 4-5, and Papesca third in 0:54 1-5. In the match between the winners Desimone made the best time in two out of the three heats, and captured the championship.

Papesca, however, asserted that he was the fastest of the trio, and challenged Desimone. This match resulted in a decided win for Desimone, who takes the title of Italian and Inter-Club League roller champion for the year.

Exhibitions at various distances by George Cameron, Harry Kaiser, and Elmer Collins during Friday evening's performance were as follows: Collins, one-half mile, 0:25 1-5; Cameron, one-half mile, 0:25, and Kaiser, one-quarter mile, 0:12.

In the one-mile match between Cameron and Collins, the former won in 0:54¼, and Kaiser beat Cameron in 0:53 2-5.

Cyclists Ready for Title Meet.

Cycling champions are preparing the national indoor races which are to be decided next Saturday night in the Eighth Regiment Armory, which is declared by riders generally to be the safest for the game in the metropolitan district. Former title holders will vie with the most recent fine crop of riders in their tries for the 1915 championship honors, and every indication points to a stellar series of short and long distance events. The one-hour team race, six-day style, for the N. C. A. championship promises to develop into quite the best contest of the type ever witnessed hereabouts, as the entry includes the cream of the sprinting division. In the short-distance events the only star who will be missed will be Eddie Goodwin, whose ability is on a par with that of Al Lake, the most recent "phenom" on flat floors. Goodwin is enjoying an enforced suspension, dealt out by Richard F. Kelsey, Chairman of the Board of Control of the N. C. A.

Small Captures Cork Race.

The weekly cork race of the Acme Wheelmen was won by T. Small, G. Wedmeyer was second, and F. Messner third. Yesterday's event was over a measured five-mile course. Fast time was made by the contestants, in spite of the high winds and poor roads. The distance was covered in 13:40.

Dolan Finishes in the Lead.

The weekly road run of the St. Peter's and St. Paul's Club was held yesterday over a five and half miles course. Nearly fifty athletes took part in the race which was over the club's regular course. G. Dolan of Our Lady of Lourdes Lyceum was an easy winner in 27:40; B. McGinty was second, two minutes behind the first man.

ATHLETES SWARM THROUGH EAST SIDE

Protest Holds Up Point Trophy in A. A. U. Novice Run Held by Sheridan A. C.

Bronx Church House athletes accounted for both the individual and team honors in the A. A. U. novice run of about four miles, held under the auspices of the Sheridan A. C. through the lower east side streets yesterday, but there is a probability that the club may turn over the point trophy to the Ozanam Association. Jack Phillips, a rugged youngster from the Bronx, showed the way almost throughout for more than 100 non-prize-winning athletes, and breasted the tape first in the good time of 22:27. The course was not one conducive to fast running, for the greater part of the way was comprised of cobbled roads.

In the original figuring of the points the Bronx Church House team was credited with 62, against 108 for the Ozanam Association. A protest was lodged with Referee Hermann Obertubessing against J. Walker and F. Crozier who finished eighth and sixteenth, respectively, on the grounds that they were ineligible for the Bronx squad, inasmuch as they had been members of previous prize-winning teams. The referee decided to turn the matter over to Chairman Jacob W. Stumpf of the Registration Committee, and the prize was ordered held up.

From the Sheridan headquarters, in Montgomery Street, to the City Hall, on East Broadway and the Bowery the contestants were continually hampered by traffic. Phillips was very fortunate in escaping delays. He was among the first few away, and after the opening mile set the pace. James Quinn of St. Peter's and St. Paul's Club was right at Phillips's elbow when the turn at Bowling Green was reached, but in the return chase the former was literally lost, and eventually finished in seventh place. Jockers made a strong bid in the last half mile, but he delayed moving up too long. He finished stronger than Phillips. The summary:

33—J. Phillips, Bronx Church House....22:27
29—G. Jockers, Young Men's Catholic League..........22:32
23—L. Gertner, Boys' Club..........22:33
44—L. F. Dutka, Hungarian-American A. C..........22:37
37—John Warose, St. Peter's and St. Paul's Club..........22:38
108—C. C. Kintas, Greek-American A. C..22:41
38—James Quinn, St. Peter's and St. Paul's Club..........22:42
36—J. Walker, Bronx Church House....22:45
120—L. C. Tassi, Ozanam Association...22:46
65—S. Lichtenberg, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A..........22:48

19—William Charkin, Clark House; 86—Joseph Texel, Holy Family Lyceum; 106—F. Casse Morningside A. C.; 87—Fred John. Holy Family Lyceum; 121—J. Johnson, Norwegian-American A. C.; 81—F. Crozier, Bronx Church House; 34—F. Schimmel, Bronx Church House; 104—T. Riely, Morningside A. C.; 50—E. Herrofulos, Greek-American A. C.; 60—M. Samuels, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A.; 124—J. J. Reynolds, Ozanam Association; 11—C. McSorley, St. Peter's Club; 25—J. Barnes, Boys' Club; 88—William Flesche, Holy Family Lyceum; 54—E. Demetropolis, Greek-American A. C.

POINT SCORE.

						Total.
Bronx Church House	1	8	14	15	24	— 62
Ozanam Association	9	19	23	28	29	—108
Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A.	10	18	25	26	33	—112
Holy Family Lyceum	11	13	21	35	36	—116
Greek-American A. C.	6	17	22	27	49	—121
Boys' Club	3	20	31	38	43	—135
Morningside A. C.	12	16	37	39	44	—148
Hollywood Inn A. A.	30	34	48	50	59	—221

Carroll First in Etna Run.

Ideal weather conditions brought out a big field of harriers yesterday afternoon for the three and three-quarter-mile invitation cross-country run of the Etna Club of Brooklyn from the clubhouse at Cypress Hills. First honors went to Hughey Carroll, brother of Tommy Carroll, the veteran distancer. Hughey cantered home in first place in front of a fast field in 20 minutes 10 seconds. Johnny Bell of the Brooklyn Evening High School pressed the winner hard, causing him to extend himself to the limit in order to stay in front.

Fall to Agree on Regatta Officials.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 28.—Harvard and Yale crew officials, after an all-day conference here, lasting until late tonight, were unable to agree on certain details of the annual regatta at New London on June 25. Another conference will be held in New York on April 18. While no statement was issued, it is understood the discussion centred on the advisability of continuing the junior eight-oared race in preference to a 'Varsity four-oared event. It is said, however, that the prospects for the junior eight race are good.

RECORD FOR VOELLMEKE.

Veteran Walker Makes Fast Time Over the Pastime A. C. Course.

Al Voellmeke, the veteran pedestrian of the Pastime A. C., gave one of the best walking performances of the season yesterday, when in his club's weekly invitation walk he lowered the four and a half-mile course record from 33:55 to 33:36. The former mark was established only last week by Dick Remer. Voellmeke did not win the event, finishing tenth from scratch. First honors went to G. Kuffler of the Hanover A. C., a lower east side organization, who had the liberal handicap of ten minutes.

Fifty walkers started in the contest, twenty of whom represented the Hanover A. C., a subsidiary of the Boys' Club, at Tenth Street and Avenue A. The downtown boys were liberally treated by the handicapper, and seven of them finished in the first thirty.

M. McDonough of the Eighth Regiment A. A., won the three and three-quarter-mile road run conducted by the Pastime Club. T. O'Connor of St. Anselms A. C. was second and P. Lally, Union Settlement A. C., third.

Dead Heats in St. Anselm's Run.

Two dead heats between the first four men to finish marked the road run of about 6½ miles conducted yesterday by the St. Anselm's Athletic Club. C. Du Bois of the Hollywood Inn A. A. and Dick Brand of St. Anselm's crossed the tape together as leaders of the field, and C. Lauth and Frank Foran of St. Anselm's finished simultaneously for third place. Brand and Du Bois held the lead over the entire course. The summary: C. Du Bois, Hollywood Inn, 40:05; D. Brand, St. Anselm's A. C., 40:05; C. Lauth, St. Anselm's A. C., 40:20; F. Foran, St. Anselm's A. C., 40:20; M. Rianey, unattached, 40:23; F. Stein, Pennant A. C., 40:29; R. Hug, unattached, 40:36; W. Hannan, St. Anselm's A. C., 41:15; C. Holland, St. Anselm's A. C., 41:23; J. Barinque, unattached, 41:41; H. Williams, unattached, 41:56; Tim Nolan, St. Anselm's A. C., 42:06; W. Burke, St. Anselm's A. C., 42:21; W. Koch, Morris E. H. S., 43:01; W. Ward, Tinton A. C., 44:07.

Millrose Athlete Best in Chase.

The Millrose A. A. emblem was carried to victory yesterday by James O'Connor in the weekly invitation chase of the Bronxdale A. C. O'Connor finished almost 175 yards ahead of Sid Selig of the Bronxdale A. C. The 48-year-old Pennant A. C. representative, O. S. Weeks, made a hard try for second place, but was beaten twenty yards. The summary: James O'Connor, Millrose A. A., 27:40; Sid Selig, Bronxdale A. C., 28:21; O. S. Weeks, Pennant A. C., 29:25; J. Kirschbauer, Trinity Church Club, 29:26; J. Klatt, Bronxdale A. C., 29:45; B. Luedemann, Aquinas A. A., 30:35; J. Anderson, Bronx Church House, 30:54; N. Singer, Aquinas A. A., 32:05; J. McCormack, Aquinas A. A., 32:27; J. F. Catley, Aquinas A. A., 32:40; R. Higgins, Bronxdale A. C., 32:51; B. Boyle, Etna Club, 33:11.

Close Finish in Morningside Run.

Some of the best long-distance runners in the metropolitan district, including Charles Pores, winner of the recent Sea Gate Marathon, and Nick Gianakopulos, the Greek champion, took part in the trial run of the Morningside Athletic Club yesterday. The event was preparatory to the big handicap road race to be held by the club next Sunday, when more than fifty athletes will take part. The pack started at a stiff pace and hung closely together until the half-mile post was reached, when Gianakopulos took the lead, followed closely by Aaron Morris. Pores, although having started forty seconds behind the pack, gained steadily on the field and took third place after the third mile. In the next half mile Pores had passed Morris and was running neck and neck with the Greek champion. The pair ran side by side until about 100 yards from the finish, when Gianakopulos gave a final spurt and crossed the line with Pores at his heels. Morris was a close third.

Blankenburg Again Easy Winner.

Charles Blankenburg, Bronx Church House, yesterday registered another easy triumph in the invitation road race of the Glencoe A. C. He won by sixty yards from W. Lindfors of the Kaleva A. C., with G. Mazzuca of the Mohawk A. C. third. The first ten finished as follows: C. Blankenburg, Bronx Church House, 25:20; W. Lindfors, Kaleva A. C., 25:32; G. Mazzuca, Mohawk A. C., 25:45; W. Lund, Mohawk A. C., 26:10; J. Corino, Mohawk A. C., 26:22; E. Cordes, Federal A. C., 27:15; F. Freund, Federal A. C., 28:45; J. McCabe, Glencoe A. C., 28:50; D. Smith, Glencoe A. C., 28:59; W. Richman, Ninth Regiment, 29:05.

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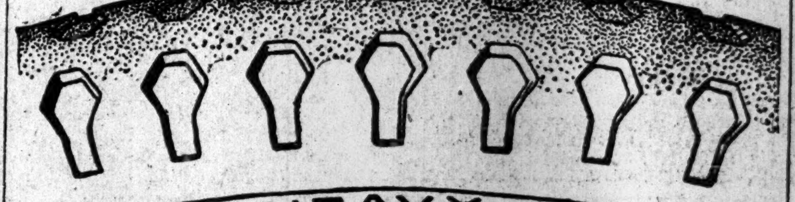

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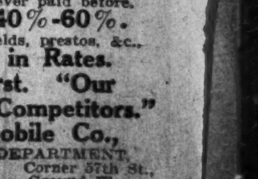

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CITY'S BOOKKEEPING HUMBUG, SAYS COLER

Charges Manipulation to Make Taxes Seem Low While Millions Are Wasted.

NEW YORK'S 'RED PAPER' OUT

Attacks Sociology and Parasitic Employes—Blow at City Bonds, Says Prendergast.

In a sixty-four-page pamphlet issued yesterday by Bird S. Coler, former Controller of this city and Democratic candidate for Governor in 1902, the policies of the present City Administration are ridiculed, and at least two of the officials are attacked directly.

The city finances are declared to be in desperate shape, and the Administration is flatly accused of "humbug" bookkeeping to make the tax rate appear low, while millions of dollars are being squandered in the employment of "parasitic labor" and for the futile development of sociological study, and the city is approaching dangerously near bankruptcy.

Mr. Coler charges that the Administration has transmuted temporary obligations into long-term obligations to make a specious appearance of economy, and questions the legality of some of the financial methods adopted.

Mr. Coler expresses the conviction that, despite the statements of Controller Prendergast, the city has already passed its debt limit, and that:

"The City Government is staking the city's financial future in a desperate gamble with fate. There is to be an increase in assessed valuations that will set all things right. Let us hope, for the sake of the city, that in this gamble the City Government may win, and let us hope, for the sake of the city, that the City Government then in power may be sobered enough not to take the increased taxing power as a license for still wilder extravagance."

He asks if it is possible that New York real estate can "stand much more of this kind of thing."

Warning to Taxpayers.

The pamphlet, which Mr. Coler says in a note near the front was prepared upon the request of the Real Estate Board of New York, he titles "The Red Paper of the City of New York," and explains that it is "so called because if ever the taxpayers needed a danger signal they need it now."

Controller Prendergast received a copy of the pamphlet yesterday afternoon and hastened to his office in the Municipal Building, where he dictated a three-page typewritten statement in reply to Mr. Coler's charges regarding the finances of the city. In this statement the Controller said he did not believe that Mr. Coler was the author of the pamphlet, but was acting for others who found him a willing tool and who, for mercenary purposes, were trying to reduce the value of New York City's bonds. The Controller told reporters he was sure there was not a statement in the pamphlet which could not be met satisfactorily by the administration, in so far as it concerned the Financial Department, at least.

In opening his attack, Mr. Coler says: "The City Government of New York faces a financial problem of the utmost gravity. It is precisely in the position of a spendthrift who has reached the limit of his income and, desiring greatly luxuries as yet unenjoyed, cuts into his principal to satisfy his extravagant desires."

Budget Lines Break Down.

The city budgets as originally prepared, he says, are "segregated" to ridiculous extremes, but are hardly adopted before "the softening process sets in, and supply appropriations become fluid, running into salary funds, while the money set apart for the care of consumptives goes to pay for a Commissioner's automobile."

Mr. Coler points out that the tax rate for 1915, of 1.87, is really larger than the tax rate for 1902, when he prepared his last budget as Controller, although the rate then was 2.27 plus. The difference is to be found in the fact, he says, that real estate is now taxed at 100 per cent. value, and that the cost of government has increased nearly 100 per cent. "Thus," he says, "the tax rate has been depressed while the actual tax has been elevated by a change in the method of valuation.

"But there are other means of depressing the tax rate, and these have been created and used with increasing recklessness since 1902. If the same devices for concealing from the people what their government was actually costing them had been put into practice in 1902, the tax rate would then have been approximately 1.27."

The principal means of depressing the tax rate, he then points out, has been to make raids on the sinking fund which were authorized by charter amendment in 1903 permitting the general fund for decrease of taxes to borrow surplus from the sinking fund. During that year $8,500,000 was borrowed. The amount increased steadily until in 1913 $22,000,000 was borrowed and in 1914 $23,500,000, and in 1915 $23,000,000 is to be diverted to the general fund in this manner.

Instead of reducing taxes, he says, this money enabled the administration to swell the cost of government without disclosing the full extent of its extravagance, as a consequence of which "a great elemental catastrophe, war, earthquake, or the continuance of present financial methods might precipitate upon the city this avalanche of debt."

Calls It Falsification.

"The general fund bond issues," says Mr. Coler, "when we strip away the bookkeeping humbug and get down to the bare bones of reality, represent nothing more than a falsification of the tax rate."

Later on he says the city has gone to the extreme of issuing bonds for salaries, and says:

"Next year something else will be found to keep the rate fictitiously low."

"The day of reckoning may grow nearer," he adds, "but others will have to face it."

To find the real financial predicament of the city, Mr. Coler suggests an independent audit, and names two prominent New York firms to which the task might be given.

"There might be some respect paid to the protest of the present administration against the extravagance of former administrations as it burdens us in the debt service," he says, "if the present administration showed the slightest sign of a realization of its own duties and responsibilities in the premises, but when in the face of most depressing conditions the city administration proceeds recklessly to increase salaries, and extend activities by fixed charges upon the city, which it offsets in the tax rate with temporary expedients, we cannot listen with a straight face to all this talk of inherited debt service and mandatory legislation."

Mr. Coler reiterates the statement he made in a St. Patrick's Day speech, that one of the biggest problems for the coming Constitutional Convention to solve is the question, "What are the functions of a city corporation?" He also delivers an attack on one of the expenditures used by the present administration for social service activities and says sociological work has increased various budget sums totaling more than $20,000,000 since 1905. The present government has gone considerable distance along the road to "socialism," he says, and cites its interest in the Hotel de Gink.

He questions the correctness of the present Controller's debt statement, primarily by maintaining that the $13,000,000 authorized for funding uncollectable taxes should be regarded as city debt, and says: "It would be an ungrateful task to exhibit this municipal chamber of horrors if one were not convinced that it would be salutary in effect. Let the 'experts' go to work until we get on our feet."

The first step, he says, is to get a clear survey of the facts regarding the city finances; the second, to check the sociologists, who, he says, would have made their living by alchemy, astrology or some other method rather than real work in another age; the third step he suggests is to introduce direct action into city finances, instead of shifting money from one fund to another; the fourth, to either stop "segregating" the budget, or keep it segregated once it has been adopted.

Mr. Prendergast's Defense.

In his statement in reply to Mr. Coler's "Red Paper," Mr. Prendergast said in part:

"In the many pages of Mr. Coler's latest output I find only two statements that deserve serious consideration or reply. They are, first, the correctness of the city's latest debt statement, and, second, the wisdom of the policy involved in issuing general fund bonds.

"Regarding No. 1, Mr. Coler attempts to impugn the correctness of our debt statement by maintaining that the sum of $13,000,000, authorized for the purpose of finding uncollectible taxes prior to 1905, (some of them from the time when Mr. Coler was Controller,) should be regarded as debt. I have told Mr Coler that the question whether this authorization for uncollectible taxes should be regarded as debt was submitted to the Court of Appeals in the so-called 'debt limit case' of Jefferson M. Levy against the City of New York. The Court of Appeals said that it was not debt within the meaning of the Constitution.

"The issuance of general fund bonds has taken place under a law that was passed in 1903. It was found by the then Controller, Mr. Grout, that Sinking Fund 1 was becoming very much overloaded, and that if this policy continued, at the end of the term of all the bonds that were to be paid off through this sinking fund, there would be a tremendous sum of money left over. It was therefore wise to resort to some means for making this unnecessary accretion in Sinking Fund 1 available for other purposes, providing that this could be done without impairing the integrity of the sinking fund."

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

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LIBERTY STREET—Week days, 8:15, 11:30 A. M.; 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 9:00 P. M.; 12:01 Midnight. Saturdays only, 1:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.; 4:00, 9:00 P. M.

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 2, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Morrell<Westchester L Co.
Cain<Smith Cont Co.
Smith Shipping Co<SS R W M Thompson.
Am Transp Co<Sch Augusta W Snow.
Erie RR<SS Allemania
Petri<Same.
Balaban<Tug Wyomissing.
Ackerman Ltge Co<CNY.
King & Co<Lighter Howard.
Sanbern<McAllister.
Thomsen<Barber & Co
Golden<Tugs Jas Roy and ano.
D, L&W RR<Tug Jas J McGuire.
Fesney et al<Tugs John Rugge et al.
McWilliams<Tugs S O Co No 20 et al.
NY Cont Co<Moran T & T Co.
Beach<Tug Jas McWilliams.
Makhat<SS Phila.
McWilliams<Tug P R R No 32.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 407, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar: Case on—Tidewater Oil Co<Globe Indem Co. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar. Robins Belt Co<Link Belt Co. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, 2d fl., P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Bank'cy discharges:
Gilbert Sherwood,
Alson Sherwood,
Abraham Zinefach,
Engels & Sinberg,
Bonwit Costume Co,
Samuel Sheindelman,
Frank F Smith,
James Costy,
Anna M Smith,
Max Rapp,
Samuel Elkin,
Louis Levinson,
John J Hassett,
Moses H Rosenblum,
John S Bacon,
Abraham Mirsky,
Kantor Kantrowitz & Weber,
Walter R Gorman,
Alex B Johnson,
Louis B Johnson,
Louis Porkowitz,
Altman & Sokoloff,
Isaac Silberstein,
Thomas Henegan,
John S Bacon,
Bernard Wexler,
I & M Aronow,
Abraham Selwitz,
Under objections:
Nathan Mathaus,
Morris Levy,
Joseph Liebling,
Jacob Ungar,
Michael Stern,
Chas Wiener,
W E Leuchtenberg,
Geo Pfeuffer,
Nathaniel W Hatch,
Masur & Phillips,
Parson Mfg Co.
Adjourned cases:
Simon Blatt,
H & H Safchik.
Involuntary cases:
Petition<Abraham Fisher.
Motions:
Oliner Bros,
Bertha Rotta,
Louis Saltzman.
Louis Smith,
Edwd I Wormser,
The Annex Homes,
"Rector's,"
M S Globe & Son,
Keepdry Const Co,
E & H Levy,
Leland Co,
Hyman Schechter,
Jane L Durant,
Malkan Furniture Co,
Pomerantz Bros,
Bernard Kraus,
Joseph W Strauss,
Keystone Materials Co
Thomas F Lynch,
Joseph Sheiman,
Pete I Wertheimer,
Beaver St Restaurant Co,
Abraham Samuels,
Annex Houls,
W & W Duncan,
Mitchell & Co,
Steller Photo Play Co,
Louis Schwartz,
Ernest Wiener Co,
John L Martin,
S S Singer & Sons,
Samuel Braun,
City Laundry Co,
A & A Deutsch,
Isidore Pilser,
Abraham Lazaroff,
Motorkart Co,
Rockwell Furnace Co,
Excelsior Baking Co,
Louis Kaplan,
Jacob Kugelman,
Adolph Mandel (2),
M & I Jarmulowsky,
Max Kobre,
Higgins & Seiter,
Pell & Co,
Gingold & Scheffer,
Aaron Masia,
Boessnick Brocael Co,
Print Weaner Co,
Wexler Ross & Co,
Gingold & Schaffer,
Isidor Pilser,
"Rector's."

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg. Common law calendar.

Morrison<Leh V RR.
U S<From & Waldbaum
Welz & Zerwick<Maxwell.
Stankus<Jamison.
Deguzis<D, L & W RR
Yonaitis<Jamison.
Rossiter & Decker, recvrs, <Citizens Trust Co.
Utah Lead M. Co<Booth.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg. At 10:30 A. M.

Re Venette F Pelletreau & Co.
At 2 P. M.:
Re Barnett L. Davidson.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Union News Co<CNY.
Stern<Coleman.
Boeckhoff<Amer-H SS.
Dick<I R T.
Bailey<Hyman.
Holcombe<Holcombe.
Same<same.
Berger<Lowe.
Cons Elec Lamp<Elbright Co of Amer.
Brambill<Nor Brit & Mercantile Ins Co.
Stocky<Lowenthal.
Re John F Boyle Co.
Boldt<Auchmuty.
Van Tuyl, Jr<Amerman.
Lande<Imperator Film Co, (2.)
White<Amer Sec & T.
Mann<F Munch Brew.
Irving Sav Inst<Janpole.
Baron de Hirsch Fund<Cohalan.
Re Jarmulowsky.
Driscoll<Hammill.
Met Sav Bk<Doelger.
Udall<Lynch.
CNY<Barber Asp Pav
Guchiardi<Erie RR.
Clander<Schwab.
Van Nort<Van Nort.
Market<L I RR.
Furst<Stevenson.
Re Hydrocarbon Con.
Di Franco<Di Franco.
Alfinito<Nelson.
Soc Libr Ital<Nicoletti
Baumann<Pfd Accident Ins (2.)
Barry<Eiger.
Freegar<Minzesheimer
Cammann<Mackay.
Landau<Trust for Corp of African Meth (2.)
Snyder<Cuba Co.
Livert<Blumberg.
Kozicka<Maguire.
CNY<Bryan.
New Church Bd of Pub<Hoyt.
Mackay<Rumore.
Ryan<Clark.
Schafer<Max Held, Inc
Helfrich<Wanamaker.
Mosner<Boyd, (2.)
Matten<Windsor Con.
Wolf<Tanenbaum.
Thomas<Sommers.
Garcia<Goldsmith.
Hersfeld<Hasselberger, (Fowler.)
Powell<Powell.
Gross<Herschkowitz.
Laurillard<Anglo-Am Film Corp.
Same<Robertson.
Powell<Rosenwasser.
Noble<Hinds.
Reasenberg<Schwerdtfeger.
Morris<Morris.
Corse<Chapman.
Anderson<Anderson.
Bushnell<Hammond.
Brady<Savage.
Germino<Thurnauer.
Donnin<Columbia Bk.
East Riv Sav Inst<Blank.
Barry<Eiger.
Re U S Fidel & Guar.
Amezaga<C Fernandez
Miller<Robinson.
Met Sav Bk<Vanderv'r
Adams<Stewart.
Liebman<Liebman.
Saul<Russian Transp & Ins Co.
Cordier<Cordier.
Buckman<I R T.
Clark<same.
Weeks<same.
Lowinson<Hilton, (2.)
Interstate Note & H Co<Raguet.
Weinrib<Union Rwy.
Weil<Richardson.
CNY<Almy.
Schafer<M Held, Inc.
Re Lissner, (140 W 4th St.)
People, &c<Dale.
Loucaris<Surlingas.
CNY<Quinn.
Meyrson<I R T.
Kelly<Kelly.
Hoye<McBean.
Levy<Louvre Rlty Co.
Blanchard<Blanchard.
Leventhal<Lustig.
Model Fireproof Tenement Co<Fields.
Mock<Leonard.
Re Stump, (Lehner.)
Burton<Burton.
Morris<Goelet.
Israel<Burk & Sons.
Verschleiser<Versch'r.
Boston Fin'ce<Barron
Guar Trust<2d Av RR
Brand<Mendlow.
Macarovsky<I R T.
Barber<Woelf.
Turpin<Fleming.
Litwin<Seidman.
Myers<Bennett.
NY Tel Co<Hyand.
Wood<same.
Warren Bros Co<same
Ostro<Ostro.
Powell<Carvert Hold.
Tilney<Bates.
Rosenberg<Moore.
Kreyhenbohn<I R T.
Re Downes<Millison.
Seiden<Roma Amer F
Lang<Smalls, (3.)
Dalland<Quintard.
Dunleavy<Royal Trans Storage Co.
MacDonald<Cassidy.
United Paperboard Co<Basket Co.
Re US Fidel & Guar.
Fitch<Shubert Theat.
Fearing<Jacobson.
Re Hanauer.
Kissel<Morgan.
Ragona<Riccobona.
Wallach<Koronsky.
Dudley<Dudley.
Innovation Ingen, Inc<Stern Bros.
Gerschenson<Stone.
Beers<McNaught.
Van Beil<Aetna Life.
Hoff<Markowitz Co.
Gindes<A Perlman Iron Works.
Duffy<P Carroll, Inc.
Joseph Feinberg & Sons Co.
Norwalk<Endler.

PART II.—Bijur, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Blair<Turbo El Co.
Fleming<Flynn.
Isaacs<Isaacs.
Shurman<Shurman.
Warrin<Warrin.
Hickson<Howard.
State Bank<Cohen.
Black<Gibbs.
Norcross<Norcross.
Lehmann<Spies.
Piehl<Piehl.
Crittenden<Crittenden.
Black<Black.
Riddell<Riddell.
Kleckner<Kleckner.
Drukker<Drukker.
Preferred causes:
Case on—Di Benedetto<Egan.
Lyttle<Monahan.
General calendar:
Case on—Metz<Palmer.
Vechsler<Blitzer.
Miller<Miller.
Pecoraro<Bonemolo.
T P Lodge Ind West Sta Order<Lakewood Cemetery Ass'n.
Hampfner<Beers.
Commoss<Commoss.
Tanswell<Tanswell.
Schoenborn<Schoenborn.
Reed<Intercity Power.
Lewy<Maisner.
Hamburger<Sulken (2.)
Roth<Roth.
O'Beirne<Nixon.
Rochester Tr & Safe Dep Co<Erb.
Rogers<same.
Lo Forte<Horton.
Rosenstock<Cushman Bread Co.
Weissheimer<Wyanoak Pub Co.
Hepper Co<Malatesta (2.)
State Bank<Cohen.
Safron<Kleban.
Cohen<Cohen.
Elec Conservation Co<Arnold.
Baumgart<Rosenthal.
Ottmann<Blaugas Co.
Material Men's Mer Ass'n<NY MM Ass'n
Himowich<Moore.
Salvin<Salvin.
Equit Tr Co<Hammerstein.
Case on.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inquest Indian Ref. Co.<Murphy.
Inquest Natl. Print. Co.<Kerr.
Demartine<Junino.
Schleisser<Thanhauser Film Corp, (4.)
Lowenberg<Peasenberg.
Flannery<15 West 44th St Co.
Oppenheim<Shubert Theatrical Co.
Degenhardt Const Co<Pringle.
Indian Ref Co.<Seymour.
Meyer<Murphy.
Cockey<Caples.
Kuh<Mass Corset Co.
Fleischmann<Gerlich.
US Print & Lith Co<Syndicate Pub Co (2 acts.)
State Bk<Klein.
Girardi<Clemens.
Clear.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Bauman<Somerville Rlty Co.
Klugerman<same.
Tobias<same.
Spitzer<Ahearn.
Tasjian<Spengeman.
Hebst<CNY.
D. Javna<Ward Bak.
A. Javna<Same.
D. Yanny<Same.
Shanley<Prickett.
Butler<CNY. (2.)
Neary<Whitehouse Co.
Nieman<Cauldwell Wingate Co.
Meyers<Hillman.
Bird<NY Times Co.
Mille<Bradley Cont.
Dunlevey<Fuller.
Calligan<Rutzler & Co
Berkowitz<CNY.
Provenzano<CNY.
Salmon<CNY.
De Santo<Union Ry.
Hawkins<CNY.
Case on.

PART IV.—Delany, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Nothstein<NYC & H R RR.
Monjo<Block.
Tarlos<Lubinsky.
Davidson<Smith.
Ziemborak<CNY.
Fey<Levy.
D'Alessandro<Bonn.
Persion<same.
Same<D'Alessandro.
D'Alessandro<same, (2)
Persion<same.
Bloom<O K Exp Co. (2 acts.)
McGlain<Fitzgerald.
Gotthold<NYC & H R RR.
Murtagh<CNY.
Hanlon<Nass El RR.
Quili<Sheffield Farms-S & D Co.
Allen<Motor Trans Co.
A Cogliti<Weil.
R Cogliti<same.
Triangle Waist Co<Eskay Waist Co.
Lange<Dickey.
Kopozynski<NY, N H & H RR.
Lynch<B'd of Educ.
Kopcynski<NY C RR.
Case on.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Murray<McGrath Plu.
Deren<Erie RR.
Springsteen<Butler.
Moran<Reason.
Carlson<McMullen-Snare-Triest.
Bertrand<Charmillot.
Mayer<NY Rys.
Miller<Drew & Bro.
Murphy<Case Mfg &c Co, (2 act's.)
Littler<Neptune Bath.
Engler<NY Rys.
Schulman<Newman.
Schwartz<Ost Realty Co, (2 acts.)
O'Donohoe<48th St.
Masbach<CNY.
Helmlich<Cher.
Lyon<Belmont (2 act's.)
Fressielle<Linch (2 act's.)
Sturmer<Rosenberg.
Case on.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Lange<CNY.
Forman<Levering & Garrigues Co.
Mahoney<Stancourt Laundry Co.
Allison<NY Rys.
Di Christian<NY Rys.
Johnstone<Bradley Cont Co.
Rosenberg<CNY.
James<NY Rys.
Gerchia<Un A Sup.
McDonough<A J Schwarzler Co.
Wein<Pearlman.
Streber<Fischer.
Gilson<Silverstein.
Beldegreen<Nas E RR
Peerless<Int R T.
Merrifield<N Eng SS.
Creighton<Topping.
O'Loughlin<Oppenhe'r
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Lynch<NY Times.
Lynch<Star Co.
Baker<CNY.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Berkowitz<Nas E RR
Grobart<I R T.
Ferraro<McAllister.
Wast<Int R T Co.
Sauter<Erie R R.
Dwyer<Int R T Co.
Egarian<same.
Burke<same.
Faherty<Cons Gas.
Jacobs<same.
Philips<same (2.)
Schneider<same (2.)
Stiles<Dowd.
Davidowitch<Smith.
Whitehorn<L & S Const Co.
Tesar<Knick Ice Co.
Wechsler<NY Cons RR.
Lundy<Fuller.
Kopezynski<Pullman Co.
Guistizia<Nelson.
Poctolosky<Bklyn Q Co, &c, RR.
Persutti<Goldman.
Sigmund<S Liebman's Sons Brew Co.
O'Connor<Nesbit & Co
Ellsworth<Int RT Co.
Clear.

PART IX.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inq—Kubert<Hill.
Longerman<CNY.
Anderson<Yellow Taxi Co.
O'Neill<Melchner.
Gilpin<Ruppert.
Loos<Rich.
Kurlina<Pitts Cont.
Waskowski<Bockhaus.
R Grossman<Dahl.
H Grossman<same.
Cox<St Luke's Home.
Fay<Am Surety Co.
Jordan<Knick Ice Co.
Seligman<Scholtz.
Schwartz<F H Chapman Cont Co.
Lang<Belwin.
Amezaga<Fernandez.
Brenner<Maxims Hotel & Restaurant.
Goldstein<F H Chapman Cont Co.
Fitzgerald<Cushman Globe Co.
Laurie<Transit Dev.
Case on.

PART X.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Klein<Fraser.
Gillespie Co<Kerbaugh.
Davis<Kovacs.
McCusker<A Silz.
Kirwin<Duncan Hotel.
Murphy<Pola Const.
Kehn<P & D Pub
Artyskewitz<O'Rourke Eng & Con Co.
Guala<Bath Port Cement Co.
Gindes<Perlman Iron Works.
Strohmier<Graf (2.)
Caruso<Spadacini.
Forin<Jaeger.
Jaffe<BQ Co, &c, RR.
Sabella<Kerry.
Walsh<NY Rys.
Montgomery<Sun P & P Co.
Gabriel<Graham.
Kopances<Ocean SS Co.
Thurston<Pitts Cont.
Cohen<Peshkin.
Case on.

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Kominsky<N Y Cons R R.
Gil<Thompson Scenic Ry, (2.)
Hart<Amsterdam News.
Brown<Degnon Cont.
Cook<Reardon.
Flood<Kaplan.
Nichols<NY Edison.
Reidy<Iselin.
Hammer<Van Dyk.
Kennedy<Roach.
Higgins<Powers.
Teicher<Rongy.
Costantino<McMullen Snare & Triest.
McCaughy<NY & Stamford Ry.
J Weil<McMullen Sn & Tr.
A Weil<same.
Golden<Kane.
Kirby<Ital Swiss Col.
Esterkes<Lieb.
Mahoney<Nat Fireproof Co.
Pettibone<Hammerstein.
Dauler<Dietsch.
Defina<McMullen, Sn & Tr.
Case on.

PART XII.—No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Lubasch<Corp of H & A Cohen.
Lynch<Press Pub Co.
Minners<Bradley.
Ballantine<Beckwith.
Sadowsky<Turkel.
Menn<Kobre.
Nilson<Degnon Con.
Reilly<Earley.
Ontopolsky<Neal & S.
Cuetkovitch<Ansonia Cloak Co.
Silverman<So Bkn Ry
Greenberg<NY Piano
Del Co.
Trewin<Leader.
Baker<Jennings.
Wehncke<Pigueron.
McDermott<Froment.
Roach<Hudson Nav Co.
Fay<Reynolds.
Weinstein<Robinson.
O'Connor<Loesch.
Campbell<Thomas & Buckley H Co.
Pollack<B H RR.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Hasbrouck, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Cases to be sent from contract calendars for trial.

PART XV.—Davis, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Olena<Martin.
Nugent<Nugent.
Martin<Long Co.
Freund<Stoneham.
E C Moore Co<Am Credit Ind Co.
Stewart<Thorburn.
Nugent<Nugent, Jr.
Berger Rlty & Cont Co<Parnes.
Workman<Great Neck Villa Co.
Chapple<F & D Co.
Oliber<N Y C & H R RR.
Weber<Gr Neck Villa.
Cramp & Co<Mass Bond & I Co.
Daly<Harriman Na B.
CNY<McMahon.
Lambert<Bryan.
CNY<Willey.
Staiti<Savarese Maca.
Browning<Fox.
Reilly<CNY.
Hayek<Casey.
Genl Acct F & L As Corp<Kelly.
Kelly<Genl Acc F & L Assn Corp.
Col & Knick T Co<Hay.
Frayer<Morell.
Harris<Baron.
Barry<Cordley & Hayes.
Talcott<Slater Brs Cl & S Co.
Jacobs<Weingarten Bros, Inc.
Bennett<Monarch Rd Rolier Co.
F V Smith Cont Co<CNY.
Brothers V Coal Co<Garfield & Proct C.
Thayer<Catts.
Starr<Gayley.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Bostwick<Burke & Sons Co.
E Side Firepr St & St<NY Mail Co.
Casselberry<Tietenberg.
Windsor Const Co<Ruland.
Levitt<Griswold.
Feinstein<C N Y.
Bowser & Co<Edson.
Sullivan<Tucker.
Schnurmacker<Ham Brem F I Co.
Hellman<Sterling F I.
White Co<Brinckwo'h
Mente<Corn Prod Ref.
Federal Tr Co<Carber.
Heningham<Robinson.
John Roach Rty Co<Stone.
Bryant<Davis.
Gillen<Brown.
Goelet<Shoninger Bros
Nat Surety Co<Stalio.
Mat L I Co<Flower.
Rattner<Hull Pottery.
Talcott<Nicholls.
Globe Stockinette Co<Rosenberg.
Mente<Maier.
Murray<Stalio.
Chapman<Am Pal Car
Monheimer<Herman.
Paterno<Paterno.
McDonald<Jacobs.
Iroquois Door Co<Newport Rty Co.
Clear.

PART XVII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Holman<Patten.
Jos Balaban Co<CNY
Hudson Co<McCormick.
Macauley<Press Pub.
Folz<Lowenstein.
Geller<Krausaer.
Nutter<Hand.
W S Bk<Van Ahnen.
Gallagher<Van Boskerck.
Filkins<New Era Prod Co.
Doll<Williams.
Dreyfus<Sulzberger.
Reilly<Mohegan Co.
Johnston<Weed.
Greenhaus<McNamee.
White Co<CNY.
Fixel<Devine.
Nat Surety Co<Winston.
Peavey<Cochrane.
Kringel<Fischer.
Chodraw<Goldstein.
Paine Lumber Co<Ambrose Rlty Co.
Munroe<Bradstreet Co.
Walter<Radio Tel Co.
The Richardson Press<Vandergrift.
Weinberg<Gottesman.
Brunn<Derby Rubber.
Morgan<Legrand Bronze Co.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

La Sala<Friedman.
Furst<Moskowitz.
Basson<Kirchstein.
Haff<Mankowitz Co.
Turpin<Fleming Co.
Usona Stamp Wks<Wagner.
Marlow<Equit Life.
Cusso<City R E Imp.
Blumberg<Barnett.
Chanet<Smith.
Carnegie Tr Co<Deely.
Gillett<Brisco & Dock Eng Co.
Crawford Co<Coon.
Kraus<McCaffrey.
Nimis<Krauss.
Sockloff<Burstein.
Savage<McMarrow Eng, &c, Co.
Fish<Vanderlip.
Smith<CNY.
United Exp't<Moisant
Botassis<Thanasules.
Guerber Eng Co<Cent Theatre L Co.
Levi<Heiss.
Gramer<US Drink Cup
Universal M B Co<Nelson.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.

Edgar P Hollinshead,
Bridget Clancy,
Sophia F Stott,
Odalie M Clifton,
David M Dyer,
Adele C Schroeder,
Louis C Hecht,
Julia G Hecht,
Robert W Kidd,
Mary J Kissam,
Emma Deshon,
Henry Miller.

TRIAL TERM.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Green<Trawler Corp.
Langenthal<Oberman.
Titon<Martin D & Fin.
Safian<Frank.
Krupner<Goetz.
Samelovitch<Nadler.
Samourkash<Donald.
Fine<Weil.
Epstein<Richman.
Annania<Chiarello.
Mulberg<Dick.
Rosenbaum<Aetna Mtg.
Trent<Parkinson.
Belivan<Goldberg.
Rader<Isaacs.
Scher<Kenner.
Flynn<N Y Rys.
Harlem River L & W Co<Goldstein.
Lissberger Co<Lobsitz.
Mullen<Speedwell Const.
Lambert<Elsen.
Lloyd Fresco & Ren<Dodd.
Hayes<Leffler-Bratton Co.
Rosen & Co<Rothkrug.
Skalnik<Arnstam.
Rutchik<Romer & Reiss.
Buriak<Holbrook, C & R.
Prats<same.
Ball<Brandon.
Stoddard<Levy.
Glass<Alkopf.
Atlas Engr<Dragon Features.
Golder<Glasgal.
Erkins<Howard.
Callmann<Koch.
Lynch<McCarthy.
Lexmeter<Rachel R F K V Verein.
Bruckenfeld<Wechsler & Neushotz.
Baxman<Blumenthal.
Kesner<Greenfield.
Int Bldg<Katzenstein.
Lucas<Lichtenstein.
Murray<Williams.
Levy<Ferguson.
Fordyce<Wolff.
Newman<Dietzel.
Saltzhauer<Rappaport.
Goldsmith<Schiller.
Sochet<Rocco.
Brown<Mack.
Miller<Jones.
Wegner<Kramer.
Case<Nass E RR.
Rosenburg<Mass Amuset.
Stifter<Fresco.
Rutchik<Gersh.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Schwartz<Allison.
Shatzberg<541 W 158 St Co.
Terrespolsky<N Side Hoist Co.
McCormick<5 Av Coach Co.
Levine<Cassidy.
Smith<Rishorn.
Dash<Sheff'ld Farms-Sl-Decker Co.
McMorrow<Silberberg.
Williams<Univ Invest.
Kirsch<Solomon.
Grossman<Yockel.
Greenblatt<Rosenberg.
Agalstein<Stark.
Mandelbaum<NY Rys.
Persicatti<Trenkmen.
Cicometti<Muscello.
Murray<Am-Hawaiian SS Co.
Hauser<Int R T Co.
Koenigsfest<Salzer (2.)
Lakin<Roemer.
Zabrowitz<Bernstein.
Mason<Zimmerman.
Levine<Trachtenberg.
Marino<Runkel Bros.
Constad<Schwenker.
Friscia<NY Rys.
Danlin<Slayne.
Fried<Miller.
Thuman<J Parker Co.
Kugel<Ostro Const Co.
Flammer<Burghardt.
Verdeshi<NY Rys.
Kraut<O'Leary Cont.
Kaufman<Weinberg.
Spiridon<Peatelli.
Jones<Int R T Co.
Poland Spring Wat Co<Century Holdg Co.
Williams<Van Elten.
Gionbone<O'Connor.
McDermott<First Const Co.
Zwern<Merowitz.
Rosenthal<Rosenberg.
O'Brien<Eagle Wet Wash Lndry Co.
Sommer<Levy.
Wetreich<NY Rys.
Blattburg<Chrystal.
Miller<Zipkins.
Britt<Hamb-Am Line.
Curro<Barrett.
Gruber<Waldron.
Case on.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.

Masucci<Malsen.
Collins<Fischer.
Buxton<Squire.
Mountain<Kirby.
McKay<Doe.
Wingers<Stern.
Polstein<Gen Acc F & L Assur Co.
Kaufman<Pasbach & Voice Litho Co.
Mirken<Nat Nass Bk.
Bodensiek<Curtis.
Harris<Weinberg.
Grossman<Rothleder.
Bauman<Gotman.
Rosenberg<Mass Amus Co.
Case on.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Braddon<New Theatre Co.
Ofner<Fritz.
Welham Co<Buffington.
Wolfert<Dorsen Co.
Stimel<Bregstein.
6 Av & 28 St Co<Dane
Alexander<Coolidge.
Wechsler<Adler.
Lloyd<Vitale.
Bernheimer<Lancia Co
Damast<Vitale.
Paris<Troubetsky.
Grosswith<Kabak.
Union Stove Wks<Weinstein.
Scheinberg<Feirverger.
Marino<Levin.
Clear.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Clear.

PART V.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Nathan Waxberg<L & D Realty Co—Theodore K McCarthy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Rlty Oper Co<Steutenburgh.
Same<Ostro Con Co.
Turk<Defendant Con.
Gardner<Grill.
Manhat Rwy<Grunzfelder.
Newman<Greenwald.
Park Mtg Co<Guidone & Gallardi Co.
Gewirtz<Gewirtz.
Hemenway<Lockwhit.
East Riv Sav Inst<Bassford Rlty Co.
Schwendinger<Stern.
Scheele<Wahlig.
Salemon<Bulkowstein.
Kahn<Kahn.
Lowy<Ordway.
Ahlert<Ahlert.
Goldstein<F & F Con.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.

Estates of:
George Lutz, (acct'g,)
Geo A Feld, (acct'g)
Robert Grecco,
Margaretha Feisel,
Giuseppe Naclerio,
Vincenzo Palumbo,
Bertalon Neuman,
Daniel Fitzmaurice,
Charles Lowen,
Amelia King.
Wills for probate:
William Callahan,
Frederick Ochs,
Libbie Loevenstein,
Vincent D Ascoli,
Elizabeth I Grogan,
Amalia C Binning.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.

Scheer<R G Rlty Corp.
Goodman<Yodice.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Wacker<Soell—J Homer Hildreth. Kilsheimer<Cioffi—Harold C Knoeppel.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. L Josephine Van Dusen<Lena Stein—John W Stocker. Ignatz Mantler<Max Koenig—David Geiger.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions.

Levin<Levin.
Re Lehrenkrauss.
Billings<Billings.
Brockhagen<Brockhagen.
Re Meyers.
Elliott<Burchell.
Re Eagle Sav & L Co.
Bloomer<Yokel (2.)
Schmadeke<Galleher.
Re Schmitt.
Re 85th St.
Ford<Ford.
Re So Bklyn Ry Co (Pass.)
Padgett<Kelly.
Greve<Arnold.
DeKalk Co<Marvin R Co.
Re Knox St & Bway.
Re New Utrecht Av.
Bogart<Sullivan Co (2.)
Koerrner<Zahn.
Williams<Kings Co Lodge O of M.
Bressett<Bressett.
Steenwerth<Steenwerth.
Edwards<B H RR Co.
Re Heik.
Sachs<Hecker (2.)
Stubing<Stubing.
Fulton<Ingalls.
De Vito<Sussman.
Willison<Hauserman Metal Mfg Co.
Rabinowitz<Rabinowitz.
Maroney<Manuell.
Lococo<Pitts L & T Co.
Greenberg<Wood.
Re 64th St. (Bennett.)
Re 64th St. (same.)
Schofield<Morse.
Worthun<Powers.
Oesterling<Sitkoff.
Monroe<Musica.
Re Federal Asph Co (Montgomery.)
Mechanics Bk<Carlin.
Vose<Conkling.
Re Strouse.
First Mortgage<Hartman (2.)
Re West 37th St.
Re Church Av (B E 98th St.)
Mitchell<Haas.
Szaletray<Kollar.
Duryea<Cooper.
Stehlin<Stehlin.
Bogert<Sullivan Co (2.)
Ullrich<Hardy.
Froehlich<Murray.
O'Loughlin<O'Loughlin.
Katz<Rubin.
Greenbaum<Titsell.
Benoit<Sartorius.
Seigel Rosenberg<Corrao.
Dykeman<Greenberg.
Re Anderson.
Re Kells Sons.
Lower Bay V Rty Co<Goulding.
Chinnery<Duffy.
Re Lerner Rty Co (Miller.)
Shanin<Or of Keser T H-N C. Inc.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Experts business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Mary Henderson,
Pauline Bores,
Hedwig Rolker,
Mary Fleck,
Mary Ann Gallagher,
Susan E. Sheridan,
Arthur G. Stone,
Charles M. Gray,
Ann Egan,
Henry Levine,
William Malone,
Elizabeth Grimshaw,
Anthony C. Mills.
Accounting of:
John Huner,
Sarah McCarthy,
Moses Karmell.
Admin. of:
Mary E. Decker.
Estates of:
Henry Loeffler,
Jared Brewster,
Dressler Infants,
Kate Smith,
Margaret G. Hubbard,
Ella V. Praddow.
Transfer tax:
Blanch S. Fulton,
Hamilton Fulton,
Sebasten Bender,
Henry Mahler,
Jemima Goozuy,
Rosamima Doyle.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Mills, J. Case on. Part II. and Part III., recess. Remainder of calendar goes over until April.

County Court.

Platt, C. J.

Johnson Co Sav Bk<Kornhauser.
De Henry's<Thomas.
Fauser<Schmidt.
Mosher<Smith.
Rose & Hibbard<Eberspacher.
McNeill<Mulwitz.
Lucas<Guinsberg.
Coles<NY & Stamf Ry Co.
Fell<Solfanelli (2.)
Ceritarese<Fishel.
Conners<NY & Stamf RR Co (2.)
Acton<Westch St Ry Co (2.)
Curran<Donovan.
Kuritzky<Amato.
Gengenbach<Vil of Elmsford.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:

Hiller<Ebling Brew Co.
Nat Surety Co<Jones.
Alamshah<Tamraz.
Polakoskey<Simpson.
Ward<Wetzel.
Wolfe Douglass Co<Ceder.
Raneri<NY & Stamf Ry Co.
Bruno<NYC & HR RR Co.
Mattiaccio<Yonk RR.
Sanford<Witt.
Gnap<Bottger.
Richards<Vil of Wh Plains.
Vallaris<Eiseman.
Zebrowski<Shelley.
Cimaglio<Saverino.
Wendler<Coleman.
Kjellmark<same.
Paul Motor Car Co<O'Cain.
DeLille<Underhill
Gen Motors Co<Yardley.
Stumpfel<Nelson.
Vinekur<Ella.
Von Frankenberg<Philips.
Jamba<Feldman.
W B Tibbits Co, Inc<McCullough.
Rizzi<Briante Const.
Kahn<Irving.
Morgan<Leonard.
Ewall<Kofsky.
Gilbert<Linder.
Charla<Pirone.

QUEENS COUNTY.

County Court.

TRIAL OF EQUITY CAUSES.—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Graff Furnace Co<Bernstein.
Cumming<Bernstein.
Meis<Ehlert.
Fetterolf<S & L Const Co et al.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:52 | Sun sets..6:21 | Moon sets..4:49

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:01	6:30	12:21	12:00
Governors Island	6:29	6:56	12:36	12:58
Hell Gate	8:19	8:46	2:16	2:38

Arrived—Sunday, March 28.

SS El Dia, Bremen, March 1.
SS Moerdik, Port Talbot, March 17.
SS Voltaire, Rio Janeiro, March 13.
SS Napoli, Naples, March 6.
SS Vestris, Liverpool, March 17.
SS San Onofre, Tuxpan, Feb. 22.
SS Stephan, Barbados, March 20.
SS Monterey, Havana, March 22.
SS Francisco, Boston, March 26.
SS Luciline, Cardiff, March 13.
SS Nueces, Tampa, March 22.
SS St. Patrick, St. Vincent, March 5.
SS Rufford Hall, Boston, March 26.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Terence	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 23
Tellus	Naples	Mar. 9
Korona	Demerara	Mar. 13
Perugia	Palermo	Mar. 1
Duca d'Aosta	Naples	Mar. 17
Bratsberg	St. Lucia	Mar. 18
Santa Cruz	San Pedro	Mar. 15
Borinquen	San Juan	Mar. 24
Brazos	San Juan	Mar. 24
Calamares	Colon	Mar. 22
Manhattan	London	Mar. 12
Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar. 27
Cameronia	Glasgow	Mar. 20
Aspinet	St. Lucia	Mar. 18
El Occidente	Galveston	Mar. 23
Medina	Rotterdam	Mar. 18
Joseph J. Cuneo	Baracoa	Mar. 16
Port Antonio	Jamaica	Mar. 24
Creole	New Orleans	Mar. 24
DUE TOMORROW.		
Potsdam	Rotterdam	Mar. 21
Frederik VIII	Copenhagen	Mar. 18
Sommelsdyk	Rotterdam	Mar. 16
Canning	Manchester	Mar. 17
Grangesberg	Rotterdam	Mar. 15
Chicago City	Swansea	Mar. 15
Dulebank	Havre	Mar. 13
Mundale	Gibara	Mar. 24
Kentucky	Copenhagen	Mar. 18
Mandeville	Jamaica	Mar. 25
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Chicago	Havre	Mar. 22
Palermo	Genoa	Mar. 14
Polynesia	Rotterdam	Mar. 15
Mississippi	London	Mar. 15
Dayton	Balboa	Mar. 21
El Alba	Galveston	Mar. 25
Lenape	Jacksonville	Mar. 28
Veendyk	Rotterdam	Mar. 16
DUE THURSDAY.		
Philadelphia	San Juan	Mar. 27
Carrillo	Kingston	Mar. 27
Antilles	New Orleans	Mar. 27
Huron	Jacksonville	Mar. 29
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Mar. 29
DUE FRIDAY.		
Pleiades	London	Mar. 18
Thessalonika	Patras	Mar. 16
Maraval	Grenada	Mar. 26
Colon	Cristobal	Mar. 27
El Sol	Galveston	Mar. 27
Concho	Galveston	Mar. 27
Evangeline	Bermuda	Mar. 31
DUE SATURDAY.		
Lydie	Rotterdam	Mar. 18
Eemdyk	Port Talbot	Mar. 20
Libra	Gibraltar	Mar. 20
John D. Archbold	Baton Rouge	Mar. 24
Cretan	Savannah	Mar. 31
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Mar. 31

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
America, Naples	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Madison, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P. M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Megantic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oldfield Grange, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Mauritz, Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P. M.
Mexico, Gibara		12:00 M.
Santa Theresa, Havana		12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Alban, Para		7:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Santiago, Santiago		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P. M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Madison, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Lusitania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cameronia, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Borinquen, San Juan		12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P. M.
Colorado, Tampa		1:00 P. M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Munwood, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Feb. 26; Sydney, Feb. 27; Auckland, March 3, and Wellington, March 4—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, were dispatched East on March 24, and are due in New York today.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Georgian, at Colon, March 28.

Sailed.

SS Soestdyk, from Rotterdam, March 28.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MARCH 28.

SS New York, Liverpool to New York, was 378 miles E. at 6:30 A. M.; due 29th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Medina, Bremen to New York, was 153 miles E. of Ambrose Channel at 7 P. M.
SS Caloria, Tampico to New York, was 668 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 685 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 34 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 183 miles S. at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 198 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 250 miles S. at noon.
SS W. B. Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 80 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 220 miles S. at noon.
SS Pan-American, bound to New York, was 785 miles S. at noon.
SS John D. Rockefeller, Baton Rouge to New York, was 25 miles E. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 120 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan to New York, was 1,344 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Atlantic, Genoa Bay to New York, was 872 miles N. of Colon at 8 P. M.
SS Seminole, Georgetown to New York, was 255 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Neches, Galveston to New York, was 475 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Winifred, Tampico to New York, was 130 miles W. of Sand Key at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 270 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Santa Cruz, San Pedro to New York, was 330 miles S. at noon.
SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, left Samana for Porto Plata at 6 P. M.
SS El Cid, New Orleans to New York, was 315 miles S. at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 33 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS John D. Archbold, Baton Rouge to New York, was 330 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 250 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 150 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Topila, Sabine to New York, was 532 miles E. of Sabine at noon.
SS Calamares, Limon to New York, was 265 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru	Mar. 29
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Mar. 31
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Titan	April 1
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina	April 2
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia	April 5

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
Now at Madison Square,
WILL REMOVE
ON APRIL FIRST
To 28-30 West 34th Street.

Expert mandolin teacher; private instruction; lesson by appointment. 51 West 129th.

INSPECT ALIENS ON SHIPS.

Ellis Island Closed for the Present to Lamport & Holt Passengers.

Acting under instructions from Washington, the immigration authorities inaugurated a new departure yesterday, on the arrival of the Lamport & Holt steamship Voltaire from South America, of sending Inspectors to Quarantine to examine passengers on the way up instead of sending the third-class travelers to Ellis Island.

Inspector Roman Dobler was in charge of six Inspectors, a secretary, and an interpreter. Coming to her pier near Brooklyn Bridge, the Inspectors passed all of the thirty-one saloon passengers and all but seventeen of the third-class on the first inspection. Court was convened in the saloon of the Voltaire, with Inspector McGregor presiding, for further inquiry into the cases of these seventeen, and one of them had been passed and two detained when, at 11:45, the steward brought word that the Captain and officers wanted to use the saloon. He suggested that the Inspectors adjourn to the steerage.

Inspector McGregor replied that the board would not move to the steerage, and adjourned its session until this morning, when it will resume in the saloon of the steamship.

Lorenzo Daniels of Busk & Daniels, agents for the Lamport & Holt Line in New York, when asked for an explanation of the new departure, replied that no definite word had been received by his firm from Washington on the subject. "It is possible," he said, "that in view of the small number of aliens arriving in New York now, the Government may have in mind the question of closing Ellis Island temporarily for the sake of economy."

Byron H. Uhl, Deputy Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, said last night that instructions had been received from Washington to take no aliens from the Lamport & Holt steamships to Ellis Island until their agents showed more inclination to comply with the immigration laws, without awaiting the threat of a suit each time a question arose. The Deputy Commissioner said the reference was to the prompt settlement of accounts with the Immigration Bureau without an annoying and unjustified dispute over each bill sent in. "Until this attitude has been changed to the satisfaction of the immigration authorities, all aliens to whom admission to the United States is refused will be kept on board until the Lamport & Holt liner sails again for South America," he said.

When informed by a TIMES reporter of the statement made by Deputy Commissioner Uhl, Mr. Daniels said:

"Is that the reason they give? Well, all I can say is that we have written repeatedly to Washington for an explanation of the order about the examination of our ships, and have received no reply. My opinion still is that they intend to shut up Ellis Island. Examining immigrants on the steamships would no doubt be very popular with aliens arriving here; those passed could leave at the pier at once, instead of going to Ellis Island."

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Solicitor Densmore of the Department of Labor says there is absolutely no truth in the report that Ellis Island is to be closed. He says no employes are being discharged, and that no changes are being made in the administration of the island. Everything is going on in the regular way, with no reductions in force, he said.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. April 2, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. April 3, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 5 P. M. April 9, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. March 31, SS Patris.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. April 10, SS Bassam.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. March 29, SS Rotterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 5 P. M. April 3, SS Potsdam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. April 1, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. April 2, SS Duca d'Aosta.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
CHICAGO . . . Apr. 3, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA . . . Apr. 10, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . . Apr. 17, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . . Apr. 24, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

FABRE LINES
TO PARIS AND ALL OTHER EUROPEAN POINTS
VIA THE MEDITERRANEAN
T. S. S. SANT' ANNA (15,000 Tons.)
Sailing April 20, 3 P. M.
TO NAPLES & MARSEILLES (13 hrs. from Paris)
SINGLE ROOMS. DE LUXE SUITES, SUITES WITH BATH.
JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

Go To BERMUDA
TWIN SCREW "Bermudian"
Largest and Fastest Steamer to Bermuda
Sails Every Wednesday—Carries U. S. Mail.
Quebec S. S. Co., L'td, 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Cook & Son, 245 Broadway and 561 5th Ave., or any Ticket Agent.

$3 Direct Between NEW YORK & PORTLAND MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Reduced Fares All Points. 'Phone 6930 Cort.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Caserta, April 27. Taormina, May 29.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS to any port.
Official Agent All Lines.
Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 225 5th Av., N. Y.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.50 BOSTON $2.50
Worcester, $2.50; Providence direct, $1.50.
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:00 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

Navigation Open
TO
Albany and Troy
Steamer Leaves Pier 32, N. R., Foot Canal Street,
EVERY NIGHT AT 6:00.
West 132d St., 6:30 P. M.
Hudson Navigation Co.
TEL. SPRING 9400.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.60
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.60
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St. week days only, 5:30 P. M.

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Low fares to all points South.
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Circle tours at low round trip rates, combining ocean and rail journeys via Mobile, Ala., Galveston, Texas, and other points.

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HAVANA AND POINTS IN CUBA
Sailings Thursdays and Saturdays.
NASSAU
Weekly service from New York.
EASTER TRIPS
HAVANA AND RETURN
10 Days $89
Including All Expenses
6½ Days at Sea 3½ Days Ashore
Sailing from New York
S. S. SARATOGA, April 3rd
Excellent service, spacious passenger quarters. Booklets, rates and schedules will be promptly supplied on application.
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General Offices, Pier 14 E.R., New York

THE GREAT WHITE FLEET
Sailing Under the American Flag
From NEW YORK to
CUBA, JAMAICA, PANAMA CANAL
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA
Sailings every Wednesday at noon to JAMAICA, PANAMA, COLOMBIA.
Sailings fortnightly Thursday noon to SANTIAGO, CUBA; PORT ANTONIO, JAMAICA; BARRIOS, GUATEMALA; CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.
Sailings every Saturday at noon: HAVANA—PANAMA—COSTA RICA
Additional weekly sailings from New Orleans to HAVANA, PANAMA and CENTRAL AMERICA. Connections at Colon for Pacific Coast ports of Central and South America. Write for booklets.
United Fruit Company Steamship Service
Passengers 17 Battery Place, New York Freight

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
LUSITANIA
Fastest and Largest Steamer now in Atlantic Service Sails
SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 10 A. M.
Transylvania. . Sat., Apr. 10, NOON
*Orduna. . . . . Sat., Apr. 17, 10 A.M.
Tuscania. . . . . Sat., Apr. 24, NOON
LUSITANIA. . . Sat., May 1, 10 A.M.
Transylvania. . Sat., May 8, NOON
*Calls at Halifax Eastbound.
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Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
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American Line
American Steamers
Under the American Flag
Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers Only.
New York—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R.
New York, Apr. 3, noon | Phila'phia, Apr. 10, noon

Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
MINNEHAHA, APRIL 17, 11 A. M.

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Megantic. . . . . Mar. 31 | †Cymric. . . . . Apr. 14
†Arabic. . . . . Apr. 14 | Adriatic. . . . . Apr. 21
†Cabin & 3rd Class Passengers only
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
CRETIC, APRIL 9, 10 A. M.
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
CAMERONIA, April 3, Noon
From Pier 64, N. R., Foot W. 24th St.
New Twin-Screw Geared Turbine
TRANSYLVANIA, Apr. 10, N'n
CALLING AT LIVERPOOL
From Cunard Dock, Foot W. 14th St.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—DILL-BALL COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of South Carolina, plaintiff, against ALONZO S. BAILEY, defendant.—Summons with notice.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, February 23, 1915.

BARRY, WAINWRIGHT, THACHER & SYMMERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Alonzo S. Bailey, the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Nathan Bijur, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of March, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1915.

Dated, March 19th, 1915.

BARRY, WAINWRIGHT, THACHER & SYMMERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Canadian Northern Railway

Equipment 4½s
Due March 1, 1916

Price to net 5%

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To yield over 4.30%

Direct lien on entire property of Company (including 1683 miles of road). Followed by junior securities having aggregate market value of over $50,000,000.

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Price 105¼ and Int.
Yielding About 4.11%

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CLARENCE HODSON & Co
ESSEX BLDG NEWARK

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

We had a peace market last week. Other factors entered into the strength which prices showed, but the idea that the war in Europe was nearing its end was the mainspring of the rise. Seldom does the stock market seem, entirely consistent. Some advances which were under way last week were attributed to the profits which were to be made out of war orders even while the hope of early peace was being advanced as the chief reason for the rise in the market as a whole. Possibly the explanation of this contradiction lies in the fact that the profits on war orders are real while the chance of early peace is less real, yet capable of exerting influence on the market, because of the tremendous importance which would attach to a cessation of the war.

When something of very great importance is awaited the stock market in looking forward to it is very apt to run ahead of reasonable expectations, and to attempt to discount the occurrence too long in advance. It may be so in the market's efforts to discount the coming of peace. That is something which will mean much to the whole world. Whatever difference of opinion exists as to the market influence of the many opposing factors which will exert themselves during the period of recuperation, it is universally assumed that the actual coming of peace will prompt a decided rise in prices. That being the expectation the market will not wait on the actual occurrence, but will rise in advance in the exercise of the stock market's proverbial function of "discounting" expected events. The market's judgment in such matters is not infallible, and therefore it is to be expected that at times it will misinterpret the signs. It seems to many that it is doing so now in advancing on the theory that peace is near. Yet the market may be right. All will join in the wish that it may be so.

Last week Jacob H. Schiff repeated his prediction that the war would probably end in the Fall. But it was not on that basis that the stock market developed such noteworthy strength. It was talking of peace in a few weeks. It is difficult to escape the view that in this the wish was father to the thought. In view of the vast preparations which have been made by the Allies to reverse the victories which fell to Germany in the first months of the war it is difficult to see how peace can come before use has been made of the new armies which have been gathered to try the issue with the German forces. It is not, however, a matter in which any one can foresee clearly. The forces at work are too great to be readily measured even by the most astute. It is not physically possible that a few weeks should suffice to try to exhaustion the forces now in the field. It is possible, however, that a few weeks should suffice to bring about such a change in the alignment of these forces that prudence might temper valor and make peace possible on terms on which it would not be possible now. The handwriting may be so clearly on the wall in the course of a few more weeks that a continuance of the struggle might seem like folly even to the most determined. In some such way peace may come in a few weeks; in no other way does it seem possible that weeks will suffice. If neither side to the struggle is to yield until further resistance is impossible, and many believe that will be the case, the war cannot end in weeks, even if it ends in months.

A few weeks may suffice to put Constantinople in the hands of the Allies; to carry the Russian forces far into Hungary; to bring Italy and possible the Balkan States or some of them into the struggle on the side of the Allies; and to destroy such hopes as the German forces still may have of renewing this Spring their drive of last Summer into France. All of this can readily be conceived as happening in a few weeks, and if this would suffice to bring peace the stock market may be right in its assumptions of last week. Those assumptions would be more convincing if they seemed to reflect the judgment of the country or of the world at large, but that they clearly did not do. This movement has been a movement from within Wall Street, not from without it. Such buying as came from the country at large appeared to be the effect rather than the cause of the rise. A certain amount of this buying was attracted to the market after it had advanced considerably, but in the earlier stages of the rise the support seemed to come almost exclusively from Wall Street sources. The unusual thoroughness of previous liquidation made the advancing of prices unusually easy even in the face of continued foreign liquidation, and it may well be that results have been attained out of proportion to the sustaining forces at work.

If the consensus of the world's opinion was that peace was very near liquidation from abroad would probably have halted; negotiations for fresh credits here with which to continue the purchase of supplies would probably have been postponed, and in reflection of similar expectations on the part of the people of this country domestic buying other than that for strictly Wall Street account would probably have reached a much larger volume. No doubt the international exchanges would have begun in noteworthy fashion to right themselves and still other signs of the passing from war to peace have made themselves felt. It still seems that the talk of early peace is based on the world's hope rather than on its calm judgment.

Unfortunately from some points of view, fortunately from others, there is more apparent substance in the secondary influence which made itself felt in last week's markets—the effect upon our trade of Europe's enormous purchases in this market partly for the purposes of peace, but largely owing to the necessities of war. If we could place side by side the figures of domestic trade and those of our commerce with the rest of the world the record-breaking credit trade balance of $173,600,000 in our February foreign trade would lose much of its inspiration. Our domestic trade, much greater in volume than our foreign trade, is subnormal at a time when our export trade is above normal in volume and in relation to imports greatly above normal. It is therefore necessary to temper enthusiasm over the unprecedented volume of our exports with regret that our home trade is not better than it is. It is certain, however, that our home trade in due course will be better; not so certain is it that our foreign trade will continue good on the present scale unless we take special care to foster it. Just now we are engaged in many negotiations looking to the establishment of credits for foreign countries. Some of these are directly for the purposes of war; others are not, although it is the war which has led these borrowers to look to us rather than to Europe for the funds which they need. We should be keenest about the credits which point to the permanent trade relations of peace rather than to the transient necessities of war. In the course of commerce both have to be filled, but so far as the matter goes by choice we should favor the peaceful needs over the others. In that way we will help to build up for ourselves new or enlarged trade relations which will stand us in good stead when we come to lose the shortlived trade which feeds on war.

LONDON EXCHANGE ACTIVE.

An Increase in Confidence Follows Fall of Przemysl.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 28.—The fall of Przemysl and the generally favorable character of the war news gave the market a rather more confident tone. There was greater activity in American railroad and industrial shares than there has been at any time since the Stock Exchange reopened on Jan. 4. The large business in Union Pacific was due to the rise above the marking-up price established July 27, 1914, which enabled lenders on the stock to require purchasers to take up the loans or submit to the closing out of speculative positions. The new minimum prices have had little effect so far on investment business. Rubber shares are strong and active owing to their scarcity, which is due to the regulation requiring physical possession. The Stock Exchange Committee election resulted in the return of all retiring members who sought reinstatement.

Announcement of the new Canadian Government loan of £5,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds of 1920-1925, offered at 99½, created some surprise, but it is recognized that the Dominion must receive reasonable financial assistance. There were further interesting developments in the money market. The Bank of England's determination to establish higher discount rates has again curtailed market supplies of cash.

In view of the low rate of New York exchange, the large gold movement thither from Ottawa and heavy American exports as indicated by the February returns, it is believed that the position will be partially adjusted by the establishment of a substantial British credit on your side. It is believed that the credit so established will at first be for a moderate sum, and that it will be expanded as required.

An issue of £15,000,000 of six months British Treasury bills has been announced. In view of the large exchequer balances, this issue is probably intended to assist in reducing the superabundance of credit. Some scheme for helping Russian exchange is expected to be put in operation shortly.

BOURSE NOTES REVIVAL.

Greater Demand for Investment Securities Felt in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 28.—There are indications of a revival of business on the Bourse and a slightly greater demand is noticeable for investment securities. This is especially true of French railway bonds and stocks, as all of the roads have announced that they will not take advantage of the recent decree allowing them the privilege of suspending repayment of drawn bonds until the war is over. There is some demand for American bonds and copper stocks in sympathy with their strength in New York.

Turkish bonds and Russian industrials, especially oil shares, fluctuate with the news from the Dardanelles, but with an optimistic undertone. In fact, the behavior of the whole Paris market reflects the general satisfaction felt over favorable news from the Russian and French fronts.

Gold holdings of the Bank of France increased this week, and there was a large decrease in overdue bills. Trade revival unquestionably depends on military successes. Sterling and dollar exchanges are as dear as ever, and Swiss exchange is also higher. The others show no important change.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended March 20, 1915.

STOCKS. (Shares.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	373,830	332,425	231,732
Tuesday	619,156	222,001	324,482
Wednesday	573,304	235,190	446,551
Thursday	445,301	205,883	248,019
Friday	373,153	140,883	389,396
Saturday	264,683	109,355	292,499
Total week...	2,649,427	1,245,737	1,932,679
Year to date..	15,865,130	21,760,888	22,158,352

BONDS. (Par value.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	$1,908,500	$2,913,000	$1,541,000
Tuesday	2,589,500	2,300,500	2,174,000
Wednesday	2,562,000	1,985,000	1,575,000
Thursday	2,900,500	2,316,500	1,184,000
Friday	2,517,000	2,424,000	2,297,000
Saturday	1,617,000	847,500	1,373,000
Total week.	$14,045,000	$12,786,500	$10,144,000
Year to date.	152,278,500	214,681,000	140,863,500

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows:

STOCKS.

	Mar. 27,'15	Mar. 28,'14	Decr'e.
R. R. & mis.	2,649,407	1,244,825	*1,404,582
Bank stocks.	20	12	*8
Min. stocks.	......	900	900

BONDS.

	Mar. 27,'15	Mar. 28,'14	Decr'e.
R. R. & mis.	$13,691,000	$12,011,500	*$1,679,500
Government..	57,000	43,000	*14,000
State	100,000	335,000	235,000
City	197,000	397,000	200,000
Total	$14,045,000	$12,786,500	*$1,258,500

*Increase.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended March 27, 1915.

	Last Week.		Year to Date.	
Total sales	$14,045,000		$152,278,500	
Same period last year	12,786,500		214,681,000	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	83.07	82.67	83.97	81.51
Same period last year	88.30	88.17	89.42	86.40

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	71⅛	71	71⅛	3
A. G. M. cv. deb. 6s	130	126	128	58
Albany & Sus. 3½s	84½	84½	84½	1
Am. Ag. Chem. cv. 5s	101	100⅝	101	20
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	10
Am. Hide & L. 6s	102½	102	102½	16
Am. Smelters Sec. 6s	105	104⅛	104⅝	38½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	100	98⅞	99⅞	315
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	94¾	94	94¾	11
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	87¾	87¼	87½	48
Am. Writing Paper 5s	64	64	64	3
Armour & Co. 4½s	92⅛	91½	92⅛	36
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93	92¼	93	155½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	84	83	84	17
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	84⅝	83¼	84⅝	46½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	99¾	96⅛	99¾	373
A. T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	99⅞	96⅛	99¼	50
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
A., T. & S. F., Tran. S. L. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	22
A., T. & S. F., E. Okla. 4s	93	93	93	1
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	91½	90½	91¼	63
At. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	86	86	86	5
Balt. & Ohio pr.l'n 3½s	91½	91	91½	20
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	89	88	89	70
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	86½	84½	86	226
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. 4s	78⅝	78½	78½	45
B. & O. Southw'n 3½s	89⅞	88⅝	89⅞	31
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100½	100¼	100¼	24
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	88⅜	87¾	88	173½
B. R. T. ref. cv. 4s	84¼	83⅛	84¼	12
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	99⅞	99⅛	99⅞	149
B'klyn Union El. 5s	100⅝	100⅛	100¼	38
B'klyn Union El. 5s, sta.	100⅜	100⅛	100¼	4
B'klyn Union Gas 5s	104	104	104	2
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Bush Terminal 4s	85	85	85	2
Bush Terminal 5s	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	1
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	92¼	92	92¼	43
Can. So. con.5s, Ser. A	102⅛	101½	101½	6
Central of Ga. con.5s	101¾	101	101¾	8
Central Leather 5s	99	98⅝	98¾	75
Central of N. J. 5s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	34
Central Pacific 1st 4s	88⅛	87¼	88⅛	491½
Cent. Pac. Thro. S. L. 4s	86	86	86	2
Central Pacific 3½s	88¾	88¾	88¾	1
Cent. R. R. & B. C. Ga. 5s	92	92	92	8
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	5
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	86	86	86	3
Ches. & Ohio fund. 5s	92¼	92	92¼	3
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	74¼	73	74¼	126
Chicago & Alton 3s	56½	56½	56½	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	40	39	40	30
Chi., B. & Q. joint 4s	96½	96⅛	96⅜	255
C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 4s	94⅝	94½	94⅝	14
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	91½	91	91½	65
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	99	99	99	6
C., B. & Q., Denver Div. 4s	99⅛	99	99	4
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	84½	83	84½	26
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	96½	96½	96½	2
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	57	54	55½	137
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s, reg.	52½	52½	52½	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	95½	94¾	95½	9
Chi. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st 5s	102	102	102	5
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	70¼	69	70¼	40
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	113	113	113	1
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	88⅜	88¼	88¼	16
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	97	96¼	97	78
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s full pd.	101½	101	101½	355
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Series A	90¼	90	90¼	16
C., M. & St. P. 5s, '34	88½	87¾	88½	19
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	99¾	99⅜	99½	37
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	102¾	102½	102½	86
C., M. & Puget S. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	17
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81	80½	81	17
Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s	111	110	111	16
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s, sta.	92½	92½	92½	3
C. & N. W. St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	106	105	106	7
Chicago Rys. 5s	96	95	96	21
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	82	81⅜	82	30
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	66	65	66	69
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, c. t. r.	21¾	21⅝	21¾	49
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	56⅛	55¼	55¾	48
Chi. & West. Ind. con. 4s	77	77	77	12
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	70	69	70	21
Clev. Short Line 4½s	93	92¾	93	15
Colorado Indus. 5s	72	70	71⅞	12
Col. & Southern 1st 4s	89	88	88⅞	34
Col. & South'n ref. 4½s	82	81½	81⅞	84
Con. Gas deb. 6s	113⅝	112⅞	113½	168
Cumberland Tel. 5s	97	96¾	97	11
Del. & Hud. deb. 4s, '16	99¾	99⅝	99¾	6
Del. & H. eq. lien 4½s	100½	100½	100½	5
Den. & R. G. con. 4½s	81¾	81½	81½	4
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	77½	77½	77½	2
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	45¾	45	45	47
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	75	74½	74⅝	61
Detroit Edison 5s	103	102½	103	2
Detroit United 4½s	79	76	76	74
Distillers Sec. 5s	52	49	50	52
Du Pont Powder 4½s	89⅛	87½	88⅝	49
East. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	5
Edison E. I., B'klyn, c. 4s	88	88	88	1
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. A	63½	63	63½	14
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B	65	64¾	65	67
Erie gen. 4s	67½	66½	67½	12
Erie con. 4s	82	80½	82	84
Evans. & T. H. con. 6s	86	85	86	18
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s	65	65	65	5
Fla. Cent. & P. 1st con. 5s	101	101	101	1
Ft. W. & Den. City 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	3
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	103½	103¼	103½	36
General Motors 6s	101¼	101	101¼	46
Granby Con. cv. 6s	99	99	99	5
Gt. Northern ref. 4½s	97	97	97	10
Green Bay deb. B	11⅝	10½	11	16
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	83	83	83	10
Housatonic 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	6
Houston & T. C. 1st 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	6
Hudson & Man. adj. inc. 5s	28	27	28	110½
Ill. Central 4s, 1952	85	85	85	6
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	82½	82¼	82¼	9
Ill. Central ref. 4s	86½	86	86½	20
Ill. C., St. L. Div. 3½s	78	78	78	5
Ill. C., Lo. Div. 3½s	77½	77½	77½	5
I. C., C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	13
Illinois Steel 4½s	83½	82⅞	83½	7
Indiana Steel 5s	99⅝	99½	99⅝	57
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1919	109¾	105	109¾	348½
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1922	110½	106¼	110½	363
Inter.-Met. 4½s	76⅝	73¾	76¼	175
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	98	97⅞	98	121
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	36	33½	36	27
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s, tr. r.	35	34	35	28
Int. Navigation 5s	37	36	36	17
Int. Steam Pump 5s	47½	47½	47½	5
Int. Paper 6s	100⅜	100	100¼	22
Iowa Central 1st 5s	86	86	86	1
Iowa Central ref. 4s	54½	51¼	52	40
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	72¼	70½	72¼	16
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	107	107	107	3
Kan. City South'n 5s	90½	89½	89½	2
Kan. City South'n 3s	68½	68¼	68½	23
Kan. City Term. 4s	90	90	90	3
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	83	83	83	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	90½	90	90½	10
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101	101	101	7
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101	101	101	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	91¾	91¼	91¼	27
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	91	90⅝	90⅞	13
Lake Shore 3½s	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	2
Liggett & Myers 7s	122½	122¼	122¼	15
Liggett & Myers 5s	100½	100	100¼	35
Liggett & Myers 5s, reg.	99¾	99¾	99¾	½
Long Island con. 5s	104	104	104	2
Lorillard 7s	122¼	121¾	121¾	11
Lorillard 7s, reg.	122¾	122¾	122¾	½
Lorillard 5s	100	99½	100	15
Louis & Nash. gold 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	93	92	93	33
Louis. & N., St. L. Div. 6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	2
Louis. & N., St. L. Div. 3s	65	60	61	6
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	1
L. & N.-So. Ry. jt. 4s	78	78	78	2
Mexican Pet. cv. 6s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	4
Mich. Central deb. 4s	78½	78½	78½	10
Mich. State Tel. 5s	98¾	98⅝	98¾	2
Milwaukee Gas 4s	91½	91½	91½	3
Mil. & Northern con. 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	1
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	85	85	85	2
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	57¼	53½	54¾	45
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	90¾	90⅜	90⅝	13
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	79⅝	78¾	79⅝	16
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	60	58	60	4
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	55	53	55	20
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	70¾	70½	70½	6
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	100½	100	100¼	34
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	96½	96½	96½	9
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	90⅝	90½	90⅝	4
Mo. Pacific 4s	47⅞	46	47⅞	25
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	46	44	44½	10
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	72	72	72	1
Mon. Power 5s, Ser. A	91½	91½	91½	28
Morris & Essex ref. 3½s	85⅝	84⅝	84⅝	6
Nash., C. & St. L. con. 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	10
Nat. Enam. & Sta. 5s	92½	92½	92½	12
National Tube 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1
Nat. Starch deb. 5s	84	84	84	2
N. O., M. & C. 5s	38	38	38	1
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	92	91	91⅛	18½
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	79½	79½	79½	1
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, 1934	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	10
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, w. i.	101	100½	100½	1227½
N. Y. Cent. ref. and imp. 4½s	87¾	87¼	87¾	148
N. Y. C., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	71	71	71	10
N. Y. C. eq. 5s, 1919	100	100	100	3
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	92½	92⅜	92½	8
N. Y. & Erie 3d. ext. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	5
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	102¾	102¼	102¾	65
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	84¾	84¼	84¾	20
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	106⅞	103¼	106⅞	61½
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	65	63½	64	33
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 4s, '56	70	70	70	1
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	81	80⅝	81	19
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	71	70⅞	71	10
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	54⅝	53	53	186
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	96	95⅝	95¾	5
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	72½	69½	72½	37
N., L. & O. Power 5s	89½	89½	89½	5
Norf. & West. con. 4s	92¼	91½	92¼	10
Norf. & W. divis. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	1
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	102⅞	101⅞	102⅞	50
N. & W., P. C. & C. 4s	88⅞	88	88⅞	3
Norf. & W. 10-20 yr. cv. 4s	101½	101½	101½	1
Northern Pacific 4s	92⅝	91⅛	92⅝	279½
Northern Pacific 3s	64⅝	64	64⅝	190
Oreg. & Cal. 1st 5s	101	100⅞	101	62
Oreg. Short Line 6s	108⅜	108	108	20
Oreg. Short Line 5s	104	103½	104	5
Oreg. S. L. ref. 4s	90½	89⅞	90¼	39
Ore. R. R. & Nav. con. 4s	90¼	89⅝	90⅝	56
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	95½	95½	95½	9
Pacific of Mo. 1st 4s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	9
Pacific T. & T. 5s	97⅜	97	97¼	21
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100¾	100⅝	100¾	2
Penn. gtd. 4½s, reg.	100	100	100	3
Penn. con. 4s, 1948	98	98	98	2
Penn. 3½s, 1915	100	100	100	73
Penn. c. 4½s, c. f. p.	103¾	103½	103¾	68
Penn. gtd. 3½s, S. B.	84½	84½	84½	1
People's G., C., r. 6s	114	114	114	2
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	1
Prov. Sec. deb. 4s	55	55	55	1
Public Service 5s	88¾	87	88¾	14
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	110½	109	110½	55
Ry. St. S. I.-O. 5s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	2
Read.-J. C. col. 4s	92¼	92	92¼	6
Reading gen. 4s	93¾	92⅞	93⅜	89
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	93½	92¾	93⅛	15
Rich. & Dan. d. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Rio. Gr. West. 1st 4s	70¾	70½	70¾	8
R., W. & O. con. 5s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	1
St. Law. & A. 1st 5s	101	101	101	3
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	98½	98⅜	98½	20
St. L., I. M. & So. u. & r. 4s	68	67	68	14
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	7
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	108½	108½	108½	1
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	69¼	67½	69¼	7
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s, t. r.	69½	69½	69½	10
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r., one c. pd.	67	67	67	5
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r., sta.	65½	61	65½	84
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	51½	42	51½	16
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r.	51	40	51	308
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r., sta.	49	35	49	101
St. Louis S. W. 1st 4s	75⅞	75½	75½	9
St. L. S. W. 2d I. 4s	64	64	64	3
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	101	100½	100½	13
St. P., M. & M., M. ext. 4s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	1
St. P. & Nor. P. 6s	110	110	110	3
St. P. & S. City 6s	105½	105½	105½	1
San Ant. & A. P. 4s	73	73	73	16
San Fran. & N. P. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	6
Seaboard A. L. g. 4s, sta.	80¼	80	80⅛	5
Seaboard A. L. ref. 4s	67	67	67	5
Seaboard A. L. adj. 5s	65	63	64	84
Scioto V. & New Eng. 4s	89	89	89	2
Southern Bell Tel. 5s	97½	97¼	97½	28
Southern Pac. col. 4s	84½	83½	84½	26½
Southern Pac. cv. 4s	82⅜	81¼	82⅜	148
Southern Pac. cv. 5s	98¼	97⅝	98⅛	182½
Southern Pac. ref. 4s	86	84⅝	85⅞	459
So. Pac., San F. Term. 4s	81	80½	81	120½
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	98⅞	98½	98⅝	55
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	65¾	64	65½	52
So. Ry., Mob. & O. col. 4s	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	1
So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	2
Stand. Milling 1st 5s	90½	90	90½	7
Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
Tenn. C. & I., Tenn. 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	2
Term. Ass'n St. L. ref. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	3
Term. Ass'n St. L. 1st 4½s	99½	99½	99½	2
Texas Co. cv. 6s	99½	99	99	103
Third Avenue ref. 4s	82¼	81½	82¼	77
Third Avenue adj. 5s	81½	80½	81⅛	284½
Tol., St. L. & West. 1st 4s	49	48	48⅝	8
Ulster & D. 1st ref. 4s	74	74	74	1
Union Bag & P. 5s	75	75	75	5
Un. El. L. & P. 5s, '33	90	89	89	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s	95¼	94⅝	95⅛	117
Un. Pac. 1st 4s, reg.	93½	93½	93½	12
Union Pacific ref. 4s	89½	89½	89½	2
Union Pacific cv. 4s	89⅜	89	89¼	58
Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s	47	45	46½	103
U. S. R. & I. 5s	75	75	75	2
U. S. Rubber 6s	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	45
U. S. Steel 5s	102	100⅞	101⅝	266
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	101½	101⅜	101⅜	4½
Utica El. L. & P. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	3
Virginian Ry. 1s 5s	96⅜	96¼	96⅜	8½
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	91¼	91	91¼	2
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	85	85	85	2
Wabash 1st 5s	99⅞	99⅝	99¾	42
Wabash ref 4s	26	24½	26	55
Wabash ref. 4s, Eq. tr. r., sta.	22	19¾	22	181
Wabash 2d 5s	90	90	90	1
W., P. Term. 1st 4s, c. t. r.	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	17
Western Electric 5s	101½	100½	101⅛	10
Western Maryland 4s	70½	70	70½	10
Westinghouse E. & M. cv. 5s	92⅛	90⅜	91¾	76
W. N. Y. & Penn 1st 5s	101⅞	101½	101⅛	6
W. N. Y. & Penn. gen. 4s	75	75	75	4
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	97	97	97	3
W. U. Tel. r. e. 4½s	93	91	93	13
West Shore 4s, reg.	88½	88	88¼	20
Whl. & L. E. con. 4s	65	65	65	2
Wiscon. Cen. gen. 4s	86	85¼	86	9
Total sales				$18,691,000
Government Bonds.				
U. S. 3s, registered	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	6
Panama 3s, coupon	101¾	101¾	101¾	4
Japanese 4½s	79½	79½	79½	2
Japanese 4½s, 2d ser.	78	78	78	7
Jap. 4½s, 2d series, Ger. sta.	75⅝	75	75¼	19
Rep. Cuba 5s, 1904	95¾	94¾	95¼	19
Total sales				$57,000
State Bonds.				
N. Y. Canal 4½s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	10
N. Y. State 4¼s, '65	104¼	104¼	104¼	2
N. Y. Canal 4¼s, '65	104¼	104¼	104¼	84
N. Y. State 4½s	108¾	108¾	108¾	4
Total sales				$100,000
New York City Issues.				
3½s, May, 1954	84¾	84¾	84¾	1
3½s, Nov., 1954	84¾	84¾	84¾	1
4s, 1986, registered	96	96	96	1
4s, 1957	95⅛	95	95	11
4s, 1958	95¼	95¼	95¼	1
4s, 1959	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	10
4¼s, 1960	99⅝	99½	99⅝	83½
4¼s, 1964	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	69
4½s, 1963	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞	67½
4½s, May, 1957	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
4½s, May, 1917	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Total sales				$197,000
Grand total				14,045,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE. Week Ended March 27.

370	A. G. Mines	33⅜	35⅛	33⅜	34½
100	Al. Chal. Mfg.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
19,280	Amal. Copper	57½	63⅛	57¼	62
2,400	Am. B. Sugar	42⅝	45¼	42¼	44½
3,660	Am. Can	29⅜	30⅝	28⅞	29½
70	Am. C. & Fdy.	42¼	46	42¼	45¾
120	Am. Cot. Oil	46¼	47½	46¼	47⅛
500	Am. Ice Sec.	29	29⅜	28⅜	29⅛
30	Am. Linseed	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
140	Am. Loco.	22	26⅝	22	26⅛
7,150	Am. S. & Ref.	65½	68½	65½	67¾
410	Am. S. Ref.	103¼	106	103¼	105
780	Ana. Cop. Co.	27¼	29	27¼	28⅝
710	A., T. & S. F.	96	99½	96	99½
1,040	Balt. & Ohio	67	72⅝	67	72½
7,130	Beth. Steel	67	76	66⅝	74
1,000	Bklyn. R. T.	87¼	90⅛	87¼	90
390	Calif. Petrol.	17	17⅜	15	15¾
20	Calif. P. pf.	47	47	45	45
410	Can. Pacific	158¾	163½	158¾	163½
2,070	C. Leather Co.	34⅝	36⅝	34⅝	35⅛
710	Ches. & Ohio	41½	45⅜	41½	44½
10	Chi. Gt. West.	11	11	11	11
630	C., M. & S. P.	87¼	90¾	87¼	90¼
190	C., R. I. & P.	21	21¼	21	21¼
800	Chino Copper	36¾	39½	36¾	39¼
710	Col. F. & I.	25	28	25	27⅞
330	Corn P. Ref.	11⅛	11¾	11⅛	11½
20	Distillers Sec	8	8¼	8	8¼
3,600	Erie	22⅞	24⅛	22⅝	24
980	Erie 1st pf.	36⅞	39	36⅞	39
140	Gen. Motors	107½	118½	106	118½
1,100	Goodrich, (B. F.,) Co.	38⅛	39¼	37½	38
90	Gt. Nor. pf.	117¼	118½	117¼	118½
230	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for O. Prop.	33⅝	34¾	33½	34¾
50	Gug. Explor.	52½	52½	52½	52½
545	Insp. Copper	22¾	24½	22⅝	24⅛
390	Int.-Met. V. Tr. ctfs.	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	12⅞
1,880	Int.-Met. pf.	60⅝	62½	60	62
30	Kan. City So.	22¾	23⅛	22¾	23⅛
940	Lehigh Val.	136	140	136	138
105	Max. Motors	33¼	33¼	32½	32½
30	Max. Motors 1st pf.	73⅞	76⅛	73⅞	76⅛
1,370	Mex. Petrol.	69⅜	72⅝	69¼	70½
310	Miami Cop.	24¼	24¼	23⅜	23½
530	M., K. & T.	11	13⅜	11	13¼
1,390	Mo. Pacific	11	12⅛	10⅜	11⅜
280	Nat. Lead Co.	58¼	58⅞	57	58¾
40	Nev. C. Cop.	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12¾
650	N. Y. Central	84	86½	83⅜	85⅝
300	N. Y. C. rts.	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.25
1,490	N. Y., N. H. & H.	54⅛	60½	53⅞	60
40	N. Y., O. & W.	25	27¾	25	27¾
60	Nor. Pacific	103¼	106⅝	103¼	106⅝
160	Penn. R. R.	105¼	106¾	105¼	106¾
50	Pitts. Coal	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝
130	Pr. Steel Car	29	31¼	28⅞	31¼
510	Ray Con. Cop.	18⅜	19¼	18½	19¼
50,280	Reading	144¼	149	142⅞	147⅞
80	Rep. I. & S.	20⅞	21¾	20⅞	21¾
10	Sea. A. L. pf.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
2,810	So. Pacific	84⅛	88⅛	83⅜	87⅞
80	Southern Ry.	15¾	16½	15⅝	16⅛
10	So. Ry. pf.	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
270	Studeb'k'r Co.	48⅛	49⅝	48	49
550	Tennesee Cop.	29¾	30¼	28⅞	29¼
3,180	Third Av.	52¼	55¾	51½	55⅜
30,890	Union Pacific	121	126¼	120½	125⅛
10	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	26	26	26	26
1,860	U. S. Rubber	60⅛	64⅝	60⅛	64⅝
51,200	U. S. Steel	45⅝	49¼	45⅝	48¾
10	U. S. Steel pf.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
1,490	Utah Copper	55⅛	56⅝	55	56
270	Va.-C. Chem.	20¼	22½	19⅛	22⅝
190	W. U. Tel.	64¾	65⅛	64	65⅛
1,120	West. E. & M.	68⅜	73½	68¾	72⅜
212,900					

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E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary.

FACTS.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Week Ended March 27, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,649,427	15,365,130
Same period last year	1,245,737	21,760,883

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	64.74	61.74	64.74	58.99
Same period last year	71.32	69.44	73.30	67.50

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
84¼	Mar. 22	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	84¼	84	84	..	400
35½	Mar. 23	26⅛	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold Mines.	35½	33⅝	34¾	+1⅛	26,475
11	Jan. 19	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	9½	9	9½	+¼	800
38½	Mar. 24	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	38½	35¼	38	+2⅞	1,270
68	Mar. 24	50⅝	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop.	63	57⅞	62⅛	+5⅜	141,915
52¾	Jan. 19	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical.	49½	48	49⅝	+⅝	1,550
91½	Feb. 16	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	90	90	90	−1⅛	100
45⅝	Mar. 27	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	45⅝	42¼	44¾	+2⅜	34,800
86¾	Mar. 22	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	86¾	85	85	−2½	300
92¼	Mar. 22	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	92¼	90½	92¼	..	300
137¾	Jan. 22	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	132½	132½	132½	..	100
31⅜	Jan. 19	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	30⅝	28⅞	29¼	+¼	44,275
97⅝	Jan. 21	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.	95	94	94	−⅞	2,575
48½	Jan. 8	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	46½	41⅝	45⅞	+5⅝	5,040
115	Jan. 20	112	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	114	114	114	+⅜	100
60	Jan. 12	48¾	Mar. 12	Am. Cities pf.	49¾	48½	48½	+¼	200
82	Jan. 20	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	84	82½	84	..	113
*109	Feb. 20	*105	Jan. 7	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	108¼	107	108¼	..	95
48⅝	Feb. 11	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	47¾	46	47½	+1¾	5,125
97⅝	Jan. 26	97½	Jan. 8	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	..	..	97⅝	..	....
95	Jan. 20	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	90	88	90	..	400
5½	Feb. 9	4⅝	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	5	5	5	..	200
28¾	Feb. 9	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf.	28	26¼	26⅝	+⅞	8,400
29¾	Mar. 27	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	29¾	28½	29¼	+½	9,550
11½	Jan. 16	7¼	Jan 2	Am. Linseed	10⅝	9¼	10⅛	+1⅛	2,200
30¼	Jan. 18	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.	28½	27	28½	+1⅞	500
28¾	Jan. 12	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	27	21	26⅝	+5⅝	6,940
96¼	Jan. 9	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	85	77	83½	+8½	600
6	Jan. 22	4	Jan. 6	Am. Malt	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅞	300
31	Feb. 15	28½	Jan. 30	Am. Malt pf.	30	29	30	+1	800
68½	Mar. 24	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	68½	65	67⅞	+2⅞	40,400
104	Mar. 26	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & R. pf.	104	103	103⅞	..	800
78¾	Feb. 3	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	78¼	78¼	78¼	+⅛	200
155	Jan. 29	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	..	..	151½	..	....
106	Feb. 1	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	104	104	104	..	150
32	Jan. 18	24⅛	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	26⅜	25	26	+1¼	1,770
111½	Jan. 29	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	105⅞	101¾	104½	+2⅞	8,420
114½	Jan. 29	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	111	110	111	+⅞	417
60	Jan. 15	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	58⅛	58¼	58¼	..	40
122	Mar. 25	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	122¼	120½	122	+1¾	8,650
234¾	Jan. 29	220	Jan. 4	Am. Tobacco	224¾	223½	224	−¼	810
108	Mar. 8	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	107½	107⅜	107⅜	−⅛	470
18	Feb. 16	15¾	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	..	..	16½	..	....
84¾	Mar. 18	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.	..	..	84¾	..	....
8¼	Mar. 24	7	Feb. 18	Am. Writing P. pf.	8¼	8	8¼	+1⅛	305
29	Mar. 25	24¾	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper	29	27	28¾	..	36,000
8	Jan. 21	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	..	..	6	..	....
99¾	Mar. 26	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	99¾	96	99½	+2⅝	33,225
99	Feb. 11	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98⅞	97⅞	98½	+½	1,210
107	Jan. 22	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	104	100½	104	+4	700
40	Jan. 11	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO.	33½	33	33	..	800
103½	Jan. 15	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf.	96	96	96	+2	100
74⅝	Jan. 26	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	72½	66¾	72¼	+5½	38,559
73¼	Jan. 20	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	70½	67½	70½	+2¾	5,574
⅞	Jan. 9	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining	⅝	½	⅝	+⅛	1,100
76	Mar. 27	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	76	66⅝	74⅝	+8¼	112,732
105¾	Mar. 25	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	105¾	105	105	−½	1,200
90⅛	Mar. 27	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	90⅛	87	89¾	+2⅝	17,200
129	Jan. 22	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	126⅞	..	....
*39	Jan. 19	*39	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	..	..	*39	..	....
5	Feb. 25	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term.	4¼	4¼	4¼	..	100
30	Feb. 23	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	28½	28½	28½	−1½	100
21⅝	Feb. 8	15	Jan. 12	CAL. PETROLEUM	17¼	15	15⅝	−⅝	9,110
54¾	Feb. 8	45	Mar. 26	Cal. Petroleum pf.	47	45	45	−2½	1,475
*56½	Feb. 13	*56½	Feb. 13	Canada Southern	..	..	*56½	..	....
168¾	Jan. 21	153¼	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	163⅜	158½	162⅝	+3⅛	16,100
80	Mar. 19	77	Mar. 1	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	..	..	80	..	....
39¼	Jan. 8	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co.	36½	34¼	35	+1	27,950
104	Jan. 27	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	102	101½	102	+⅛	335
325	Jan. 22	324	Jan. 22	Cent. R. R. of N. J	..	..	325	..	....
*118	Mar. 10	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*118	..	....
46⅝	Jan. 26	40	Feb. 23	Ches. & Ohio	45¼	41¼	44	+2¾	7,400
9⅝	Jan. 27	9⅜	Jan. 27	Chicago & Alton	..	..	9⅝	..	....
11⅛	Feb. 27	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	11⅛	..	....
12⅜	Jan. 22	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Gt. West.	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	+1⅛	1,700
32	Jan. 21	27	Jan. 11	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	31⅛	28¾	31	+2½	1,610
93½	Jan. 22	83¼	Feb. 24	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	90⅞	87	90¼	+3¼	13,410
130	Jan. 22	123	Feb. 25	C., M. & St. P. pf.	125	123⅛	124¾	+1½	710
129½	Jan. 22	121	Mar. 3	Chi. & Northwest.	126	124⅝	126	+3⅝	2,100
*175	Jan. 30	*166	Feb. 10	Chi. & Northwest pf	170	167	170	..	100
23¼	Mar. 8	18¼	Mar. 1	Chi., R. I. & P.	22¼	19¼	19½	−⅞	19,400
39¼	Mar. 27	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper	39¼	36½	39	+2¾	35,485
30	Mar. 26	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	30	30	30	+5	150
58	Mar. 26	53⅛	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	58	57	58	+4¾	200
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	102	..	....
28¼	Mar. 24	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	28¼	24⅞	27¾	+3⅜	13,160
26	Jan. 23	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern	25⅝	25	25⅝	+1¾	200
49¾	Mar. 17	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf.	..	..	49¾	..	....
37	Jan. 18	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf.	..	..	37	..	....
122¼	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas.	117½	115⅝	116	+¼	2,175
54½	Mar. 24	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	54½	52½	53⅞	+1⅞	1,360
93½	Mar. 16	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	93½	92¼	93½	..	850
11⅞	Mar. 11	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	11⅜	11	11½	+⅜	8,800
73	Mar. 25	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	73	71¼	72½	+2	1,400
*45	Feb. 24	*45	Feb. 24	Crex Carpet	..	..	*45	..	....
52¼	Mar. 24	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	52¼	42	50	+8	5,630
95	Mar. 24	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	95	93	94⅞	+1⅞	1,200
89	Feb. 11	88	Jan. 29	DEERE & CO. pf.	..	..	89	..	....
152	Jan. 18	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson	148¾	146	148¾	+2½	745
425	Jan. 19	399⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	..	..	410	..	....
7½	Jan. 25	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande.	..	..	6	..	....
13⅞	Jan. 21	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf.	11	9¾	11	−1	500
7	Feb. 24	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	6¼	5	6¼	−¾	550
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des. M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29½	..	....
114¼	Mar. 10	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	115¾	115¼	115¾	..	34
60½	Mar. 19	60¼	Mar. 10	Detroit United Ry.	..	..	60½	..	....
13¾	Jan. 25	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	8¾	7¼	8⅝	+1½	1,650
5	Jan. 11	4	Feb. 5	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	4	..	....
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	7½	..	....
24¼	Mar. 24	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	24¼	22⅝	23⅞	+1⅝	62,750
39¼	Mar. 26	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.	39¼	36⅝	39⅛	+2⅞	17,450
31½	Mar. 24	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.	31½	29½	31	+2	2,400
10	Jan. 6	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM.	8	8	8	−2	153
30	Jan. 22	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	26¾	24	26¾	+6¾	500
192½	Mar. 3	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	186	182¼	186	..	83
108⅜	Feb. 10	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf.	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞	−⅛	200
145¼	Jan. 19	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	142	139¾	142	+2½	2,700
120	Mar. 27	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	120	105	118⅛	+14¾	12,475
100	Mar. 24	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf.	100	99¼	99½	+⅝	1,540
39⅛	Mar. 23	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	39⅛	37¼	38¼	+1¼	25,200
100½	Mar. 18	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.) Co. pf	100	98½	98½	−2	485
119	Mar. 27	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf.	119	115½	118¼	+2¼	17,540
35⅝	Jan. 21	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt. N. cfs. for ore prop	35⅛	32⅝	35	+2⅝	34,450
52¾	Mar. 27	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n.	52¾	50⅝	52⅝	+1⅝	9,800
*73	Mar. 16	*71	Mar. 13	HAV. EL. RY., L. & P.	..	..	*73	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf.	..	..	112	..	....
116	Feb. 24	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	116	116	116	..	83
110	Jan. 22	102½	Mar. 11	ILLINOIS CENT.	108¼	105	108¼	+5¾	900
24¼	Mar. 27	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper	24¼	22⅜	24	+1¾	34,822
13⅛	Mar. 8	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	13⅛	12½	13	+¼	7,150
62½	Mar. 23	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	62½	60	62	+2⅛	18,965
12½	Jan. 27	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	..	..	8	..	....
99¾	Jan. 11	90½	Mar. 5	Int. Harv., N. J.	96½	94	95¾	+4½	1,600
117	Jan. 9	112	Mar. 24	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	112	112	112	+¾	100
73⅛	Jan. 11	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	73	67½	73	+3	300
114	Jan. 14	90¼	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	100	95⅞	100	+7½	200
9⅜	Jan. 16	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	+⅜	2,850
38¾	Mar. 22	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf.	38¾	36	37	+1	2,050
⅞	Mar. 3	⅞	Mar. 3	Int. Steam Pump	..	..	⅞	..	....
7⅝	Feb. 26	5	Jan. 4	Int. Steam Pump pf.	..	..	7⅝	..	....
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	9	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
65	Feb. 4	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	..	..	65	..	....
25⅛	Jan. 22	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	23½	22	23	+2	2,350
58	Mar. 24	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	58	57⅛	57¾	+2¾	720
81¾	Mar. 24	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	81¾	81	81	+1	200
108¾	Mar. 25	107	Jan. 13	Kayser (Julius) 1st pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾	+1¾	100
*6½	Feb. 15	*6½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	*6½	..	....
*121	Feb. 18	*120¾	Mar. 22	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	120¾	120¼	120¾	..	52
123	Mar. 22	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	123	119	119	−½	1,850
108	Mar. 22	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.	108	107	107	−⅝	375
30½	Mar. 23	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	30½	28½	30¼	+1⅛	592
98	Feb. 9	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	97⅞	97¾	97⅞	+⅞	200
7⅛	Jan. 22	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	7	7	7	+1¼	150
139¾	Mar. 24	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley	139¾	136	137⅝	+3⅞	16,500
220½	Mar. 8	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	..	..	218¾	..	....
119½	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	118	118	118	−½	343
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island	36	35	36	+1	200
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	18½	18½	18½	..	10
105⅛	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	95	..	....
65	Mar. 11	65	Mar. 11	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	65	65	65	..	110
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	..	..	179¾	..	....
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	118	118	118	+1	222
121½	Jan. 22	110	Mar 1	Louis. & Nashville	119	118	118	+5	700
76	Feb. 17	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	76	76	76	..	50
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.	..	..	66½	..	....
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
128	Jan. 20	128	Jan. 20	Manhattan Elevated	..	..	128	..	....
51	Jan. 29	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	50½	50	50½	+½	400
101½	Feb. 4	101½	Feb. 4	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	101½	..	....
34¼	Mar. 27	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	34¼	30⅜	34¼	+2⅜	26,095
76½	Mar. 27	43¼	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 1st pf.	76½	72¼	76½	+1⅝	19,930
32¼	Mar. 12	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf.	32⅛	29	31½	+⅝	22,400
56	Mar. 2	48	Mar. 26	May Dept. Stores	52½	48	48	−4½	1,300
98½	Mar. 15	96	Feb. 19	May Dept. Stores pf	..	..	98¼	..	....
77	Feb. 9	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum.	72⅞	69	71	+1¾	39,200
80⅛	Feb. 11	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf.	77	77	77	+2	100
24½	Mar. 19	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper	24⅛	23⅛	23½	−⅛	20,035
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅝	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	14¼	13	14	−1¾	675
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf.	39⅝	38	39⅝	−⅝	450
116	Jan. 20	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	115⅞	111½	115⅞	+⅞	1,995
128	Jan. 19	126	Jan. 14	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	..	..	128	..	....
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., S. P. & S. S. M. l. l.	..	..	75	..	....
13½	Mar. 27	7⅞	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	13½	10¾	13½	+3	30,000
36	Mar. 27	26	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	36	29	35⅞	+8⅜	5,100
15¼	Jan. 21	6⅜	Jan. 8	Missouri Pacific	12¼	10⅝	12	+1¼	18,750
54¼	Mar. 27	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	54¼	49⅞	54¼	+5¼	8,400
101½	Feb. 16	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf.	101⅛	100	101⅛	+1⅛	779
168	Mar. 15	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex	..	..	167⅞	..	....
126	Jan. 27	125	Jan. 19	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	125¼	..	....
132	Jan. 22	118	Feb. 24	National Biscuit	123	120½	122	+2	1,127
126	Jan. 28	120⅛	Feb. 19	National Biscuit pf.	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	−⅛	100
70	Mar. 27	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit	70	68	70	..	1,370
101	Mar. 25	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.	101	100¼	100¼	..	560
13¾	Mar. 16	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S.	13⅝	12¼	13¼	..	1,800
80	Mar. 11	80	Mar. 11	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	..	..	80	..	....
59¼	Mar. 22	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	59¼	57	59	+2¼	20,427
109¾	Jan. 19	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.	107½	106¾	107½	+½	300
23	Jan. 5	23	Jan. 5	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	23	..	....
6	Mar. 22	4⅞	Jan. 23	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	6⅝	5⅜	6	+⅜	1,000
13⅝	Jan. 19	11¾	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Copper	12⅞	12¼	12½	−¼	5,600
69⅝	Mar. 24	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	69⅝	67	68½	+4½	1,290
92¾	Jan. 22	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central.	86⅝	83¾	85½	+1⅝	14,190
*113⅝	Feb. 11	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*113⅝	..	....
60⅝	Mar. 27	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60⅝	53¾	60	+6¼	39,460
28¼	Mar. 27	21¾	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West.	28¼	24½	28	+3	5,925
25	Feb. 15	25	Feb. 15	Norfolk Southern	..	..	25	..	....
103¼	Jan. 22	99½	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.	103	101	102½	+1⅞	2,210
85½	Jan. 26	85	Jan. 27	Norfolk & West. pf.	..	..	85½	..	....
70	Mar. 23	64	Jan. 19	North America	70	68¼	70	+2	400
*84¾	Jan. 27	*84¾	Jan. 27	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	..	....
107	Jan. 22	99⅛	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific	106½	102⅞	106	+3	24,411
2	Feb. 23	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SIL. M.	..	..	2	..	....
22½	Jan. 12	18	Mar. 17	PACIFIC MAIL	20½	20	20	+¾	600
31½	Jan. 16	26⅛	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel & Tel.	26¼	26⅛	26¼	..	100
*91	Mar. 26	*88	Feb. 15	Pacific T. & T. pf.	91	90½	91	..	25
108¾	Jan. 21	103⅝	Feb. 24	Pennsylvania R. R.	106⅞	105	106⅜	+2	13,764
123	Mar. 24	117⅛	Feb. 24	People's Gas, Chi.	123	120¼	123	+3	1,525
7	Jan. 19	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern	..	..	6¼	..	....
15	Mar. 5	15	Mar. 5	Pettibone-Mulliken	15	15	15	..	200
72	Jan. 18	68	Mar. 15	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	70	70	70	+2	325
21⅝	Feb. 11	15¼	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal	20¾	20	20½	..	2,100
98	Feb. 10	81⅝	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	92⅞	91	91½	−½	2,150
*158	Jan. 22	*158	Jan. 22	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	..	..	*158	..	....
*75	Feb. 1	*75	Feb. 1	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	..	..	*75	..	....
39	Jan. 11	25	Mar. 6	Pressed Steel Car	32⅝	28½	32⅝	+4⅛	5,150
102¼	Jan. 25	86	Mar. 10	Pressed Steel Car pf	92	87½	92	+5½	810
106	Jan. 13	106	Jan. 13	Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	..	..	106	..	....
155½	Jan. 22	150⅛	Mar. 12	Pullman Co.	152	150⅜	152	+1½	745
1⅞	Jan. 12	¼	Mar. 15	QUICKSILVER	⅝	½	⅝	..	900
2¼	Jan. 22	1	Feb. 19	Quicksilver pf.	1	1	1	..	1,400
25½	Jan. 11	19	Mar. 6	RY. STEEL SPR'G.	24¼	21¾	23	+2½	1,810
88	Jan. 8	87	Mar. 3	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	..	..	87	..	....
19¼	Mar. 23	15¼	Jan. 2	Ray Con. Copper	19¼	18½	18¾	+½	28,925
153⅞	Jan. 22	140⅛	Feb. 24	Reading	148⅞	142½	147⅞	+3⅞	300,660
86½	Jan. 11	85	Mar. 8	Reading 1st pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼	..	40
85½	Feb. 2	80	Feb. 23	Reading 2d pf.	83½	83½	83½	−¼	205
22⅜	Jan. 19	19	Feb. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel	21¾	20⅞	21¼	+1¼	4,605
78¾	Jan. 20	72	Jan. 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	78⅛	76½	77½	+½	1,855
1	Jan. 19	½	Mar. 25	Rock Island Co.	¾	½	⅝	..	300
1⅞	Jan. 15	⅞	Mar. 23	Rock Island Co. pf.	1	⅞	1	..	2,500
4⅞	Jan. 4	⅞	Jan. 22	Rumely (M.) Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞	−⅛	100
16	Jan. 5	2½	Jan. 20	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛	200
2½	Jan. 26	1¾	Mar. 22	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	2½	1¾	1¾	..	400
11	Jan. 21	10	Jan. 25	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	..	..	10	..	....
5½	Mar. 24	3	Jan. 18	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5½	3¼	5½	..	1,020
17¾	Jan. 23	15	Feb. 15	St. Louis Southw'n.	17	16⅞	17	+2	300
37	Jan. 21	33	Mar. 23	St. L. Southw'n pf.	34¼	33	33	−3	400
15½	Jan. 26	11¼	Jan. 4	Seaboard Air Line	14½	13¼	13¼	−½	1,609
41	Jan. 26	32	Feb. 25	Seaboard Air L. pf.	35½	33¾	34½	+1	2,800
209¼	Feb. 1	131¾	Mar. 17	Sears, Roe. & Co.	137½	134	136	+3	2,330
125¼	Feb. 19	121⅜	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	..	..	125½	..	....
28½	Mar. 24	24	Jan. 6	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co	28½	26	28	+2	600
*40	Feb. 16	*40	Feb. 16	So. Porto Rico Sug.	..	..	*40	..	....
89⅝	Feb. 4	89⅝	Feb. 4	So. Porto R. Sug. pf	..	..	89⅝	..	....
88⅞	Jan. 22	81¼	Feb. 5	Southern Pacific	88⅛	83⅛	87¾	+4¼	86,025
98⅞	Jan. 26	94⅞	Feb. 20	Southern Pac. t. r.	100	97¾	100	..	30
18	Jan. 23	12⅝	Feb. 24	Southern Ry.	16½	15⅛	16¼	+1	8,390
63	Jan. 26	43	Feb. 25	Southern Ry. pf.	51¾	48⅝	51¾	+3¾	2,420
54	Mar. 23	43½	Feb. 23	Standard Milling	54	51¼	52½	+3	2,957
73	Mar. 22	66	Feb. 17	Standard Milling pf.	73	73	73	+1	260
49⅝	Mar. 23	35¾	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co.	49⅝	47⅞	49⅜	+1½	13,445
96¼	Jan. 19	91	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co. pf.	95	94	94	..	600
33⅛	Jan. 8	25⅛	Feb. 24	TENNESSEE COP.	30¼	29	29½	+⅞	6,830
135¼	Jan. 11	123¾	Feb. 24	Texas Co.	134⅞	132½	134½	+2	3,997
14⅝	Mar. 24	11	Jan. 11	Texas & Pacific	14⅝	14	14	+¼	1,700
55⅝	Mar. 26	35	Jan. 2	Third Avenue	55⅝	51¼	55⅜	+4½	51,137
2	Jan. 11	1	Jan. 6	Toledo, St. L. & W.	2	2	2	+¼	100
9⅝	Jan. 23	6	Jan. 6	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	7½	7½	7½	..	200
99½	Jan. 14	95⅝	Feb. 25	Twin City R. T.	97½	97	97½	..	300
66	Mar. 9	55	Feb. 18	UNDER. TYPE.	66	65	65	−¾	230
100	Mar. 10	100	Mar. 10	Underwood Type. pf.	104	104	104	..	50
6½	Jan. 19	4⅜	Jan. 4	Union Bag & Paper	6¼	5⅛	6⅛	+1⅛	4,570
28½	Jan. 15	25¼	Mar. 27	Union Bag & P. pf.	28	25¼	25¼	−¼	500
126	Mar. 25	115¾	Jan. 2	Union Pacific	126	120½	125⅛	+4¾	219,910
81¾	Feb. 26	79	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf.	80⅛	79¾	80	−¼	1,448
29¼	Mar. 27	27¼	Feb. 24	Union Pacific war.	29¼	28⅝	29¼	..	900
45⅝	Feb. 17	42	Jan. 25	United Cigar Mfrs.	44½	43	44½	+½	800
105	Feb. 11	102¼	Feb. 1	United Cigar Mfrs. pf	..	..	103¾	..	....
60	Feb. 11	48½	Jan. 12	United Dry Goods pf	56	56	56	−8	100
14¼	Jan. 20	8	Jan. 5	United Rys. Invest.	10	8½	9	+¼	1,000
35	Jan. 19	21¼	Mar. 15	United Rys. Inv. pf.	27	23½	26	+4	3,650
10⅛	Mar. 4	8	Jan. 8	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	..	..	10⅛	..	....
35	Jan. 22	32½	Mar. 3	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	..	..	34	..	....
73¼	Mar. 9	69¾	Feb. 26	U. S. Express	71	70	70	−⅜	350
27	Mar. 24	15	Jan. 27	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	27	27	27	+5½	100
80½	Mar. 24	70	Jan. 26	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	80½	79¾	80½	+2	1,040
50	Jan. 12	36	Feb. 11	U. S. Realty & Imp.	44	40⅞	41	+5	1,250
64¾	Mar. 25	51⅞	Jan. 2	U. S. Rubber	64¾	59½	64	+5	56,082
106	Mar. 23	101⅜	Feb. 24	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	106	103½	105½	+2½	4,900
76½	Feb. 1	76½	Feb. 1	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	..	..	76½	..	....
53⅜	Jan. 21	38	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel	49¼	45¼	48¾	+3¼	306,725
109	Jan. 21	102	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel pf.	106¼	104⅞	105⅞	+1⅛	7,135
56¾	Mar. 24	48½	Jan. 6	Utah Copper	56¾	54⅝	55¾	+1⅛	55,050
22⅜	Jan. 22	15	Jan. 4	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	22⅜	19¼	22⅜	+3⅛	2,830
88	Jan. 16	80	Jan. 6	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	88	82	87⅞	+5⅝	2,010
44	Mar. 26	36½	Feb. 11	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	44	40	44	+4	626
5	Jan. 21	5	Jan. 21	Vulcan Detinning	..	..	5	..	....
21	Jan. 22	21	Jan. 22	Vulcan Det. pf.	..	..	21	..	....
1⅝	Jan. 22	⅜	Feb. 24	WABASH	¾	½	½	−¼	500
3⅜	Jan. 22	1⅜	Feb. 24	Wabash pf.	2	1¾	2	+¼	500
94¾	Mar. 26	77⅛	Jan. 6	Wells Fargo Exp.	94¾	92	94¾	+4⅝	824
23⅞	Mar. 26	9¼	Jan. 4	Western Maryland	23⅞	21¾	23¾	+2⅛	4,020
38	Mar. 27	25	Jan. 5	West. Maryland pf.	38	36½	38	+1⅞	200
65¼	Mar. 27	57	Jan. 2	Western Union Tel.	65¼	64	65	+¾	10,630
74	Jan. 11	64	Feb. 24	Westing. E. & M.	73⅜	69	72⅛	+3⅝	24,990
119	Mar. 10	117	Mar. 12	Westinghouse 1st pf	..	..	117	..	....
3¾	Jan. 18	1¾	Jan. 6	Wheeling & L. E.	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+⅜	300
16	Jan. 18	10	Mar. 24	Wheel & L. E. 1st pf	10	10	10	−2	100
6	Jan. 18	3	Jan. 4	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	4¼	4	4¼	−¼	400
120¾	Mar. 27	87	Feb. 23	Willys Overland	120¾	116	120¾	+5⅝	6,485
100½	Mar. 17	95⅛	Feb. 17	Willys Overl'd pf.	100	99½	100	+½	1,100
39⅞	Jan. 21	30⅝	Feb. 24	Wisconsin Central	36	32	36	+4⅛	720
107¾	Mar. 23	90¼	Jan. 6	Woolw'h (F. W.) Co.	107¾	105	106¼	+1	6,425
118¾	Mar. 27	115	Jan. 8	Woolworth pf.	118¾	118	118¾	+1¼	600

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*.) †Par $50. ‡Par $25. §Par $20. ¶Par $10. ||Par $5.

MONEY

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
March 22	2¼	1¾	2¼	1¾
March 23	2¼	1¾	2	1¾
March 24	2¼	1¾	1¾	1¾
March 25	2¼	1⅞	2	2
March 26	2	1¾	2	1¾
March 27	2	2	2	2

	On Call.	Renewal Rates.
Week's range—		
High	2¼	2
Low	1¾	1¾
Same week last year—		
High	2	1⅞
Low	1¾	1¾
Year to date—		
High	3	2¾
Low	1¾	1¾
Same period last year—		
High	10	4½
Low	1¾	1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
March 22	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
March 23	2½@2¾	2½@2¾	3@3¼
March 24	2½@2¾	2½@2¾	3@3¼
March 25	2½@2¾	2½@2¾	3@3¼
March 26	2½@2¾	2½@2¾	3@3¼
March 27	2½@2¾	2½@2¾	3@3¼
Week's range—			
High	2¾	3	3¼
Low	2½	2½	3
Same week last year—			
High	3	3¼	3½
Low	2⅝	2⅝	3
Year's range to date—			
High	4½	4½	4½
Low	2½	2½	3
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4½
Low	2¼	2⅝	3

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

Days.	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4½	4½	5	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4	4½	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
March 22	$4.79½	$4.78½	$4.78½
March 23	4.78¼	4.78⅛	4.78¼
March 24	4.79⅜	4.78⅝	4.79⅛
March 25	4.80	4.79⅛	4.80
March 26	4.80⅜	4.79⅞	4.80
March 27	4.80½	4.79½	4.79⅜

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
March 22	$4.79½	$4.78¾	$4.78¾
March 23	4.79	4.78⅝	4.79
March 24	4.79⅜	4.79	4.79¼
March 25	4.80⅛	4.79⅝	4.80⅝
March 26	4.80⅞	4.80⅛	4.80⅜
March 27	4.80½	4.80⅛	4.80⅛

	Demand.	Cable.
Week's range—		
High	$4.80⅜	$4.80⅞
Low	4.78¼	4.78⅝
Same week last year—		
High	4.8660	4.8685
Low	4.8620	4.8655
Year's range to date—		
High	4.85¼	4.85⅜
Low	4.78¼	4.78⅝
Same period last year—		
High	4.87	4.8735
Low	4.8535	4.8555

	Paris. Dmd.	Cab.	Berlin. Dmd.	Cab.	Switzerland. Dmd.	Cab.
Mar. 22	5.32¼	5.32	82⅝	82⅞	5.42	5.41
Mar. 23	5.32¼	5.31⅞	82⅞	83	5.40	5.39½
Mar. 24	5.31¼	5.31	83⅛	83⅜	5.39	5.38
Mar. 25	5.30⅝	5.30	83¼	83⅜	5.38	5.37
Mar. 26	5.30⅝	5.30	83⅛	83⅜	5.38	5.37
Mar. 27	5.30⅝	5.30¼	83⅜	83½	5.38	5.37

	Holland. Dmd.	Cab.	Italy. Dmd.	Cab.
Mar. 22	39½	39⅝	5.72	5.71
Mar. 23	39½	39⅝	5.74	5.73
Mar. 24	39⅝	39⅞	5.72	5.71½
Mar. 25	39⅝	39¾	5.72½	5.72
Mar. 26	39¾	39¾	5.74	5.73
Mar. 27	39⅝	39¾	5.74	5.73½

	Russia. Cables.	Austria. Cables.
Mar. 22	42⅝@43	15.55
Mar. 23	42⅝@43	15.60
Mar. 24	42¾	15.65
Mar. 25	42¾	15.70
Mar. 26	42¾	15.75
Mar. 27	42¾	15.75

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	S. L.	San F.
March 22	Par	*5c	Par	*50c
March 23	Par	*5c	Par	*50c
March 24	Par	*5c	Par	*50c
March 25	Par	Par	*5c	*50c
March 26	Par	Par	Par	*50c
March 27	Par	*5c	Par	*50c

*Premium.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris. Ex. on Lon.
March 22	1	2 @2¼	2 @2¼	25f 50c
March 23	1	2 @2¼	2 @2¼	25f 49c
March 24	1	2¼@2½	2¼@2½	25f 50½c
March 25	1	2¼@2½	2¼@2½	25f 49½c
March 26	1	2¼@2½	2¼@2½	25f 49½c
March 27	1	2⅜@2½	2⅜@2½	25f 49½c

BAR SILVER AND GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Bar Silver. London.	N. Y.	Gold Premiums. Madrid.	Lisbon.
March 22	23⅛d	50⅝c	2.40	55
March 23	23⅛d	50⅝c	2.40	55
March 24	23⅛d	50⅝c	2.40	55
March 25	23⅛d	50⅝c	2.40	55
March 26	23⅛d	50⅛c	2.40	52
March 27	23⅜d	49⅝c	2.40	50

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	Rentes, Paris.
March 22	66⅛	71f ..
March 23	66⅛	71f 20c
March 24	66¼	71f 50c
March 25	66⅛	71f 70c
March 26	66⅛	71f 95c
March 27	66⅜	71f 95c

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Bank of Belgium	5	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Austria	5½	Dec. 24, 1914
Bank of Italy	5	May 9, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	5	Sep. 10, 1914
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of Norway	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of Bengal	6	Nov. 6, 1914
B'k of The Netherl'ds	5	Aug. 20, 1914

Photographic Exposition.

The committee in charge of the International Exposition of Photographic Arts and Industries has sent out 20,000 invitations to camera clubs, professional photographic societies, scientific associations, railroads, and individuals, asking for comprehensive picture displays. The exposition, which was secured for this city by the Merchants' Association through its Convention Bureau, will meet in the Grand Central Palace tomorrow for a four days' session. The list of exhibits will include collections from astronomical observatories, scientific laboratories, and microscopic societies, together with collections of daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, and various later processes up to and including the latest developments in color photography.

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CHARTERED 1864

Union Trust Co. of New York

80 BROADWAY

Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.

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Allows Interest on Deposits.

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Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before March 31 earn from April 1. Even $1 starts you. Begin now or write for Booklet A. Simple Mailing System.

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CLIFFORD WILMURT, Assistant Cashier

Interest Paid on Daily Balances

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Franklin Trust Company

at the close of business on the 19th day of March, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $2,393,616.81), market value		$2,412,796.10
Private securities (book value, $4,320,292.22), market value		4,248,903.08
Real estate owned		528,000.00
Mortgages owned		750,360.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		45,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		3,295,913.55
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		3,037,623.25
Overdrafts		360.29
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,267,840.24	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	806,226.01	2,074,066.25
Specie		710,138.95
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		415,050.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$370,762.69	
Other cash items	9,217.50	379,980.19
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		704,892.02
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date		107,777.82
Total		$18,710,861.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	90,854.11	1,090,854.11
Surplus on book values, $1,193,975.18.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$1,612,825.42	
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions	1,559.02	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	61,228.43	
Deposits by the State of New York	100,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	328,535.80	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	8,073,619.43	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	2,580,028.67	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,782,568.43	
Other certificates of deposit	550,135.32	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	204,182.60	
Certified checks	38,873.16	
Unpaid dividends	84.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	417,635.18	15,751,275.46
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		723,716.98
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$15,229.65	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	80,148.01	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	23,237.29	
Estimated unearned discounts	21,400.00	140,014.95
Total		$18,710,861.50

LOAN WANTED.

Responsible business man wishes loan on absolutely sound security, every incident in connection with which can be fully investigated. Will deal only with principals who are known to be responsible. Willing to pay good interest for accommodation.

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Crawford, Patton & Cannon

Tel. 1170 Rector. 61 Broadway.

Executor — Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator — Guardian

Second National Bank

Fifth Avenue and 28th Street

Established 1863

CAPITAL and SURPLUS
$4,000,000

The largest Capital and Surplus of any uptown National Bank

Situated in the heart of the new wholesale district, has unsurpassed facilities for handling *commercial* as well as individual accounts, and invites the attention of those seeking a strong and conservative depositary.

DIRECTORS

JOHN W AITKEN	PERCY A. ROCKEFELLER
DANIEL A. DAVIS	WILLIAM A. SIMONSON
H. BLANCHARD DOMINICK	JOHN J. SINCLAIR
FRANK A. MUNSEY	LOUIS M. STARR
EDWARD H. PEASLEE	JAMES A. STILLMAN
DWIGHT S. RICHARDSON	PERCY S. STRAUS

DIVIDENDS. — DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

26 BROAD STREET

COUPONS DUE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER APR. 1, 1915.

- Birmingham Ry., Lt. & Power Co. 4½s
- Carter Coal & Iron Co. 1st 5s
- Central Ry. Co. of Peoria 1s Mtge. 5s
- Citizens' Gas & Fuel Co. of Terre Haute 1st Mtge. 5s
- Clinton Iron & Steel Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
- Col. Springs Light & Power Co. 1st 5s
- Columbia University Club 2d Mtge. 4s
- Columbus, London & Springfield Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
- Consolidated Light & Power Co. of Whitehall 1st 5s
- Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. Cumulative Adj. 7% Gold
- Erie Electric Motor Co. 1st Ref. S. F. 5s
- Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. Cons. 6s
- Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
- Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. Gold Deb. 6s
- Kansas City Southern Ry. Co. 1st 3s
- Lincoln Heat, Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
- New London Gas & Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
- New London Gas & Electric Co. 2d Mtge. 5s
- New York & Stamford Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
- Otis Elevator Co. Conv. Gold Deb. 5s
- Peekskill Ltg. & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
- Pine Bluff Natural Gas Co. 20 year 1st Gold 6s
- Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 5s
- Raleigh & Southport Ry. Co. Gen. 6s
- Santa Fe Water & Light Co. 1st Mtge. Prior Lien 5s
- Santa Fe Water & Light Co. 1st Cons. Mtge. 4s
- Spring Brook Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
- Standard Screw Co. Gold Deb. 5s
- Tompkins Cove Stone Co. 1st 6s
- The Tri-City Railway & Light Co. 5% Coll Trust 1st Lien
- Water, Light & Gas Co. of New Jersey Cons. & Ref. 5s

DUE APRIL 15TH, 1915.

- Dedham & Hyde Park Gas & Electric Light Co. 1st 5s
- Detroit, Tol. & Ironton R. R. Co. Equip. 6s

DUE APRIL 20TH, 1915.

- Colorado Springs Electric Co. 1st 5s

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY

Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Adjustment Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The semi-annual installments of interest on this Company's Adjustment Bonds, amounting to Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½%), represented by Coupons Nos. 10 and 11, will be paid on and after April 1, 1915, at The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York; at Messrs. John K. Gilliat & Company, 7 Crosby Square, E. C., London, England; at the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, and at Messrs. Adolphe Boissevain & Company, Amsterdam, Holland.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
By STEPHEN LITTLE, Secretary.
New York, March 1, 1915.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,

49 WALL STREET.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 24.

New York, March 24, 1915.

The Directors of this Company have today declared a dividend of two and one-half (2½%) per cent. from the earnings of the Company, upon the Preferred Stock, payable April 15, 1915, at the offices of the Company, No. 49 Wall Street, New York City, to preferred stockholders of record on April 5, 1915. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on April 5, 1915, at three P. M., and open on April 16, 1915, at ten A. M.

JOSEPH A. KNOX, Treasurer.

THE STANDARD OIL CLOTH CO., INC.

320 Broadway, New York, March 27, 1915.

The Board of Directors has declared the following dividends, payable April 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 15th, 1915:

PREFERRED STOCKS DIVIDEND No. 8.
Class "A", quarterly dividend 1¾%
Class "B", quarterly dividend 1¾%

The transfer books close March 15th, 1915, at 2:30 P. M., and reopen April 1st, 1915, at 9 A. M.

W. E. THACHER, Asst. Treasurer.

The Market and Fulton National Bank.

New York, March 23, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after April 1st, 1915. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 25 Broad St., New York, March 2, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable April 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., March 31, 1915.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 63

A quarterly dividend of two per cent on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 15th, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business, March 25th, 1915.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY

New York, N. Y.

The regular semi-annual Preferred Dividend of $2.50 per share on the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable April 1st to stockholders of record March 25th, 1915.

J. E. CROSBIE, Treasurer.

March 19th, 1915.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS COMPANY.

Notice of Interest Payment on Adjustment Income Bonds.

Under the terms of its Adjustment Mortgage, dated January 1, 1912, the New York Railways Company will pay on April 1, 1915, to the Adjustment Mortgage Income Bondholders the sum of $17.69 per $1,000 bond for the six months ended December 31st, 1914.

Payment will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 6 at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, Room 621, No. 165 Broadway, New York City.

The Registrar's Books close at 3:00 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 29th, 1915, to reopen at 10:00 o'clock A. M. on Friday, April 2d, 1915.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 7, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To authorize, approve and consent to the purchase by the Company of the properties of the following companies, the capital stock of which is now owned by this Company, viz.:

The Coos Bay, Roseburg & Eastern Railroad & Navigation Company;
Corvallis & Eastern Railroad Company;
Pacific Railway & Navigation Company;
Portland, Eugene & Eastern Railway Company;
Salem, Falls City & Western Railway Company;
Willamette Pacific Railroad Company.

3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 8, 1915, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 8, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

Dated January 2, 1915.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice of Election of Directors.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 1 Madison Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on Tuesday, the 13th day of April, 1915, the polls to be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and to remain open until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at which time they shall be closed.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
By JAMES S. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Dated March 29th, 1915.

THE HUDSON RIVER CONNECTING RAILROAD CORPORATION.

Albany, N. Y., March 29, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Hudson River Connecting Railroad Corporation, for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company in Union Depot, in the City of Albany, (N. Y.), on the third Wednesday (being the 21st day) of April, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Mar. 27, 1915. Bid.	Quotation Mar. 27, 1915. Asked.
Ad'k El......	$9,500,000	..	..	....	11½	13
Do 6% pf...	2,500,000	..	..	....	38	42
Albany So. 5s	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 15	85	89
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	48	49
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	Feb 1, 15	312	316
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	107½	109½
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jan 1, 15	61	62½
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	80	82
Do 6% nos,'21	2,200,000	3	S	F. & A.	97	98
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	63	66
Am. W. Wks, & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	5¾	6½
Do 1st pf. 7% cum...	5,000,000	..	..	....	59½	61
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	18	19
Am. W.W. & E. 5s, '34..	8,997,400	2½	S	A. & O.	64	68
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st a.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40..	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s..	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	88½	90
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57....	3,744,000	3	S	M. & N.	94½	96
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s.....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	71	75
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr..	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 15	93	95
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,659,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105¾	106
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con R. G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	....	45	50
Do 5s, '99...	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101½
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	....	15	16
Do 7% pf...	425,000	1¾	Q	Mar 15,15	88	90
Do 5s, '53..	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	82	85
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	92
Col. R., G. & Elec. pf...	831,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 15	53	55
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	80½	82½
Com. Power 1st 5s, 24..	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	88¼	88¾
C. T. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,15	73	74
Do. 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101¼	102
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89½	90½
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,492,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	98
Dt. Ed. Co..	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jan, 1915	115½	117
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
El. Bl. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	....	50	60
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	....	50	60
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	....	71	75
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18..	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	89
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	..
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	14	17
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 14	56	62
Ft Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96
G. & El. Sec.	1,000,000	..	..	....	65	75
Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	....	..	80
Gen. G. & E. 1st ln.5s,'32	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77	82
Gr. Rap. Ed. 1st 5s, '16..	763,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100½
Gr. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16..	3,085,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	100½
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	79
Harwood El. 5s, '39.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s......	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts....	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	60	62
Int. El. Corp. 1st ln. 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	96½
J.C. H.& P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	77¼	78
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	92½
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	22	25
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	45	46
Do 6% nts. '12, ext. at 7%..	5,478,000	3½	S	M. & S.	87	92
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	89
K. C. B. L.6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K.C. E. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	76	80
K.C.Met.S.R. cn.1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	96
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	90
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	90	100
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st 5s,'20	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	95
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	..
L.A.G.& E.5s	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.......	2,250,000	..	..	....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref.5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	95½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Feb 15,15	88	91
Mobile E. 1st 5s	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87½
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 15,15	85	90
Do 1st 5s,'26	1,036,000	..	..	....	85	90
Nashville R. & Lt. pf....	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 15	69	72
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Do ref.5s,'58	3,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	87
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79½	81
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	10	15
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	48	53
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	23	24½
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15,15	81	82½
N. T. Tr. 5s.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	..
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	79	81
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	8,967,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s,'28	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
Ont. Power..	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 15	60	65
Ont. Power 1st 5s, '43..	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94¾	96
Do deb.5s,'21	2,965,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	95
Ore. El. Ry.5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	15	20
Pot. El. Pwr 1st 5s, '29.	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104½	104¾
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	99¾
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mg.5s,'30	9,900,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	98½
Por. G. El.5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	106½	107
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	15½	17
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15,15	67	70
Roch.R&L5s tax ex. N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock.L&P5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	88	92
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L.,H.& P.5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	98
Sgn.Val.Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95½	98¼
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	95
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	95
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23...	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	..
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	62	70
Do con.5s,'32	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15,15	99	101
Scran. El. 5s.	4,363,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Sea. Ltg. 5s..	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	88	90
Sierra & S.F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82½	85½
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,15	73	75
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,15	90	92½
Do gen. 5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
So. Power 5s	5,800,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
So. W. Pwr. & Lt. pf...	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 15	95	100

DIVIDENDS.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.

New York, March 24th, 1915.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after March 31, 1915.

The transfer books will be closed until Thursday, April 1, 1915.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 25th, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of One and One-Quarter (1¼) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable April 26th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 15th, 1915.

F. J. LeMOYNE, Secretary.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons of the First Mortgage 3 Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The Kansas City Southern Railway Company, due April 1, 1915, will be paid at and after maturity upon presentation at the office of The New York Trust Company, No. 26 Broad Street, New York City.

H. VISSCHER, Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, March 10th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after April 1st, 1915. The transfer books will remain closed from March 20th until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Mar. 27, 1915. Bid.	Quotation Mar. 27, 1915. Asked.
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	$3¼	$4½
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Mar 15,15	$18	$19
Sup. W. L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	..
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	77	79
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s,'51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	845,500	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	....	5½	6½
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	26	30
Tex. Tr.1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92	93½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	82¾
Un. Util. Co. cv. 6s, '43.	700,000	3	S	J. & J.	95	100
U. L. & Rys.	6,920,000	..	..	....	44½	46
Do 1st pf.	7,707,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	68	70
Do 2d pf.	2,120,200	¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	66	68
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	92
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	....	13	15
Do 6s, '22..	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	79½	80½
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 15	88	90
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 15	84	85
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81	81½
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	....	15½	16
Do 6% cm.pf	6,000,000	..	..	....	60	61
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	1.75	Q	Mar 1, 15	$48	$50
Do db.6s,'24	6,590,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	95

a—Paid initial dividend of ¼% June 2, 1913. *Ex dividend. b—Also 2½% on common stock. sh—Shares.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 15	545	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 2, 14	207	215
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	120	135
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	Feb 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	125	135
Century	500,000	3	Q	Jan 4, 15	160	175
Chase Nat'l..	5,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	560	600
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	176	182
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 14	125	135
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 15	395	405
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	164	170
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 2, 14	346	350
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 15	147	155
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 15	300	325
Com. Nat.....	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	165	167
Corn Exch..	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 15	300	310
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan 2, 15	70	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 2, 14	140	155
Fifth Av.....	100,000	25	Q	Jan 1, 15	4200	..
Fifth Nat....	250,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	250	300
First Nat...	10,000,000	7a	Q	Jan 2, 15	825	840
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,14	195	210
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	135	145
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 15	390	410
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 2, 14	425	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	100	..
Greenwich ..	500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	265	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 15	620	635
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	....	280	290
Imp.& T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 15	495	510
Irving Nat..	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	170	177
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	10c	Q	Jan 2, 15	560	590
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 15	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8d	S	Jan 2, 15	310	325
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	235	245
Mec. & Met..	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 9, 15	239	245
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	180	190
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	170	180
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	300	340
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	165	175
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 2, 15	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 15	375	385
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 2, 15	725	825
N.Y. Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15,14	158	165
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 14	200	220
Park Nat....	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	385	390
People's ($25)	200,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 15	220	230
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	415	430
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	395	425
Security, new	1,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	..	90
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	S	Jan 2, 15	125	140
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,14	135	142
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 15	275	..
West Side...	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 15	400	450
Yorkville ...	100,000	10	S	Dec 31,14	475	550

a—Quarterly div. of 3% paid on First Security Co. Oct. 1. b—Incl. 3% extra. c—Incl. 5% extra. d—Incl. 1% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

A. In.,Nk.($5)	$1,000,000	7	Q	J,A,J,O	500	515
Am. Surety..	5,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 30,14	140	155
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,15	275	285
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 15	150	175
Colonial L. I.	250,000	..	..	....	300	325
Commer. Cas.	375,000	2½	S	M. & S.	185	200
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 15	325	..
Continental..	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	810	830
Eagle F. I...	200,000	..	..	....	124	144
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	250	258
Firemen's In. ($50)	1,000,000	6	Q	J,A,J,O	470	500
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	245	260
Ger.-Amer...	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	495	505
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	Q	Jan 1, 15	300	315
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 15	155	165
Home Fire ..	6,000,000	10	Q	Jan 15,15	383	388
LawyersMtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	187	190
Mfrs. Liabil.	200,000	..	A	....	120	150
Mtg.Bond Co	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	107	114
Nat. Surety..	2,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	160	170
Nwk F.I.($5)	500,000	7	S	J. & J.	280	290
N. Brun. F.I.	400,000	3	Q	J,A,J,O	180	200
N.J. F.& P.G.	300,000	3½	Q	J. & J.	135	140
N. J. Fire In.	1,000,000	..	..	....	88	104
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.....	1,500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	130	138
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	Jan 1, 15	55	65
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	305	325
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Oct 10, 14	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	98	102
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
U. S. (Fire).	400,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	80	90
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 15	490	520
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 15	140	175

b—Dividend payable 8½% in January and 3½% in July.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
Cities Serv..	15,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	46	48
Do pf.	27,368,426	½	..	July 1, 14	53	55
C. G. of N.J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30	1,210,000	2½	S	J. & J.	82	86
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s ...	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	89	91
Houston Gas 1st 5s.....	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	99½
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 14	129	132
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	11	12
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	94
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
N. Y. & Q. C. Co. 1st 5s..	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	1½	..	Jul 15, 14	44	45
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,15	82	84
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	103	104
Port. G.& C.5s	5,421,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	96
Sag. City G. 1st 5s, '16..	857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99¾
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	103
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Feb, 1915	73	73⅛
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	105½
Wilkes. G. & E. 1st 5s,'55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St. & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	25
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
Bway&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,15	160	175
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15,15	175	178
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	120	185
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	250	300
42d St.&Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	250
Ninth Av....	800,000	2	Q	....	125	160
2d Av. stock.	2,000,000	..	..	....	..	8
2d Av.Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	10	20
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	115	120

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAM P. BONBRIGHT & CO., Incorporated

New York, March 24th, 1915.

Regular quarterly dividend (No. 9) of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the First Preferred Stock outstanding of William P. Bonbright & Company, Incorporated, will be paid on April 10th, 1915, to stockholders of record March 31st, 1915. A. P. TALIAFERRO, Treasurer.

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK

NEW YORK, March 18, 1915.

The Board of Directors of this bank has declared the usual quarterly dividend of three (3%) per cent., payable April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record on March 24, 1915.

W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Mar. 27, 1915. Bid.	Quotation Mar. 27, 1915. Asked.
Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 15	350	365
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 1, 15	392	402
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	145	150
Brooklyn ...	1,500,000	10b	Q	Jan 1, 15	455	465
Columbia ...	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,14	440	..
Central	3,000,000	20c	Q	Jan 2, 15	970	990
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	....	..	85
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,14	295	305
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,14	395	405
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 1, 15	1075	1100
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	200	210
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,14	255	265
Fulton	500,000	7d	S	Jan 2, 15	275	300
Guaranty ...	10,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,14	535	545
Hamilton ...	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 15	265	275
Hudson Tr..	500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	125	135
Kings Co. ..	500,000	5	Q	Feb 1, 15	600	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co..	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	105	120
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	100	110
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 15	137	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,14	390	400
New York...	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31,14	575	590
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 10,14	950	965
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Mar 1, 15	280	295
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,14	365	375
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	340	350
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,14	390	398
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 15	1020	1050

a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Incl. 5% extra. c—Incl. 10% extra. d—Incl. 2% extra.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	$4,495,738	1	..	Aug 15,14	33	35
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Jan 2, 15	48	50
Am. Brass..	15,000,000	1¼	Q	Feb, 1915	134	136
Am. Chicle..	8,000,000	2b	M	Mar 20,15	166	170
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 15	94	96
Am. Dist. Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Jan 29,15	58	62
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	..	..	....	65½	66
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Feb 15,15	84	87
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 10,15	125	129
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	96	97
Bliss, E.W.Co	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 2, 15	195	200
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	135	142
Bord. C. M..	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,15	110	111½
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,15	102	104
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	....	7¼	7⅜
Bush Term..	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	55	60
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,14	130	*132
Childs	3,000,000	1¼	..	Dec 10,14	47	50
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Mar 10,15	90	92
Com'ng-Tabulating Rec.	10,457,200	1	..	Oct 10,13	25½	28
Do 6s	6,868,000	3	S	J. & J.	75	76
Em. S. & I.pf	2,500,000	..	..	....	18	25
Gen. Baking.	3,400,000	..	..	....	..	10
Do pf.	5,925,000	1	Q	Jan 1, 15	37	40
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15,15	106	108
Houston Oil.	20,000,000	..	..	....	11	11½
Int. Nickel..	38,031,500	2½	Q	Mar 1, 15	119¼	120½
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	103½	105
Int. Silver...	9,944,700	..	..	....	60	85
Do pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	Jan, 1915	102	104
Int. Textbook	8,500,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 15	85	88
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	....	..	70
L.V.C.S. ($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jan 16,15	156	162
Marc. of A. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	2¼	2½
Merg. Lino...	12,799,600	5¼a	Q	Dec 31,14	171½	173
Otis Elevator	[illegible]	1¼	Q	Jan 15,15	70½	71½
Do pf.	6,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15,15	90½	92
Proc. & Gam.	12,480,000	4	Q	Feb 15,15	555	570
Pr. & Gam.pf	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 15,15	188	..
Rem. Type..	10,000,000	..	..	....	12	13½
Do 1st pf...	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 14	67	72
Do 2d pf....	5,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 14	45	48
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,14	152	157
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,14	103¼	104
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Dec 23,14	101	103
Singer Mfg..	60,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 15	225	230
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	....	3	3 1-16
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	86½	87½
Temple Coal 1st col.tr.5s	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 11,15	106	107

*Ex div. a—Incl. 3% extra. b—Including 1% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. O.	$9,732,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	15¼	15½
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	..	Mar 15,15	585	590
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,14	260	270
Buck. P. L..	10,000,000	$2	Q	Mar 15,15	108	110
Chese. Mfg..	500,000	$10g	Q	Mar 20,15	660	670
Colonial Oil..	250,000	..	..	....	95	105
Contin. Oil..	3,000,000	3	Q	Mar 16,15	228	232
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Mar 15,15	37	39
Cumb. P. L..	1,000,000	$5	A	Dec 15,13	45	48
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 15	225	230
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,14	155	158
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	$2	Q	Dec 31,14	137	140
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	Feb 12,15	103	106
Nat. Transit.	12,737,575	50c	Q	Mar 15,15	30	32
N. Y. Tran..	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 15,15	215	220
Nor. Pipe L..	4,000,000	$5	S	Jan 2, 15	91	93
Ohio Oil.....	15,000,000	$2½	Q	Mar 20,15	142	144
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	247	250
Solar Ref'g	2,000,000	$5	S	Dec 21,14	238	243
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Mar 1, 15	215	218
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	5h	..	Jun 30,14	275	280
S.W. P. P. L.	3,500,000	$3	Q	Dec 31,14	111	115
St. Oil (Cal.).	49,702,400	2.50	Q	Mar 15,15	291	294
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	Feb 27,15	425	430
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	..	Feb 27,15	365	370
St. Oil (Ky.)	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	255	260
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Dec 20,14	325	335
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Mar 15,15	397	399
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Mar 15,15	185	188
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Jan 1, 15	427	432
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,13	120	130
Union T. L..	12,000,000	2½	S	Mar 25,15	81	83
Vacuum Oil..	15,000,000	$3	..	Oct 31,14	190	192
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$4	A	Dec 1, 13	33	37

b—Including $1.25 extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including $2 extra. ‡—Including 2% extra

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Conley Foil..	825,000	5	Q	Jan 15,15	295	315
John. T. & M.	300,000	3	Q	Jan 20,15	130	160
J. S. Young..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 15	150	160
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar, 1915	107	108
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,15	173	183
Do pf.	2,965,600	1½	Q	Jan, 1915	99¾	100¾
P. R.-A. T...	1,999,400	5sc.	Q	Mar 4, 15	200	210
R. J. Rey'lds	7,525,000	3b	Q	Jan 2, 15	280	290

a—Interim div. b—Incl. 4% extra. g—Payable in scrip.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Y'd.
Am. Bank Note Co....	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	..
American Locomotive.	5	July, 1915	100¼	100½	3.30
Am. T. & T. sub......	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100¾	4.30
Am Tobacco scrip....	6	Sept., 1915	100¾	101¼	3.25
Anaconda Copper....	5	Mar., 1917	99⅛	99½	5.20
Argentine Government	6	Dec 15, '15	100¼	100¾	5.00
Argentine Government	6	Dec 15, '16	100	100½	5.65
Argentine Government	6	Dec 15, '17	100	100½	5.80
Balt. & Ohio........	4½	June, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.70
Bethlehem Steel......	5	June 11, '15	100¼	100½	3.00
B'klyn Rap. Transit ..	5	July, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
Canadian Pacific Ry..	6	Mar., 1924	103	103½	5.45
Chesapeake & Ohio...	5	June, 1919	90¼	90⅝	7.60
Chicago & West. Ind..	5	Sept., 1915	100¼	100½	3.90
Chicago Elevated.....	5	July, 1916	95½	97	7.15
Com. P., R. & Lt. Co..	6	Nov., 1918	99	100	6.00
City of Mon..........	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100	5.00
Cons. Power (Minn.)..	6	May, 1917	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.............	5½	Apr., 1917	98⅛	98½	5.40
Erie R. R.............	5	Oct., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	3.40
Erie R. R.............	5	Apr., 1916	98¾	99	6.00
General Motor........	6	Oct., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	3.35
General Rubber......	4½	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.30
Gov. of Switzerland...	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.87
Gov. of Switzerland...	5	Mar., 1918	97¼	97½	5.90
Gov. of Switzerland...	5	Mar., 1920	95⅝	96⅛	5.90
Har. R. & P..........	5	May, 1915	99½	99¾	7.00
Hocking Valley Ry....	6	Nov., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	3.80
Int. Harvester.......	5	Feb 15, '15	99⅝	99¾	5.10
Lackawanna Steel.....	5	Mar., 1915	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & Mich. So......	5	Sept., 1915	100¼	100¾	3.37
L. S. & Mich. So......	5	Dec., 1915	100¾	101	3.60
Louisville Gas & Elec.	6	Oct., 1918	97	98¼	6.50
Michigan Railway.....	6	1919	98	99	6.26
Minneap. Gen. El. Co..	6	June, 1917	100	100½	5.62
Missouri Pacific......	6	June, 1915	91	91½	50.00
Mont. T. & P.........	6	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	2.95
Mont. T. & P.........	6	Apr., 1917	99	99¼	6.40
N. E. Navigation.....	6	May, 1917	93½	94½	8.70
N. Y. Central & Hud..	5	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	2.50
N. Y. Central & Hud..	4½	May, 1915	100	100¼	2.50
N. Y. Central & Hud..	5	Sept., 1915	100⅜	100¾	3.50
N. Y. Central & Hud..	5	Oct., 1915	100½	100⅝	3.80
New York City.......	6	Sept., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	2.85
New York City.......	6	Sept., 1916	102⅞	103	3.80
New York City.......	6	Sept., 1917	104⅜	104⅝	4.00
New York, N. H. & H.	5	May, 1915	99¼	99¾	7.00
Pacific G. & E........	5	Mar 25,15	100¼	100½	4.35
P. R. R. cv...........	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	3.05
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar 19,'16	100	100¼	4.70
Seaboard Air Line....	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Southern Railway.....	5	Feb., 1916	99⅝	99¾	5.15
Southern Railway.....	5	Mar., 1917	97	97½	6.25
Sulzberger & S.......	6	June, 1916	99½	99⅞	6.20
U. S. S. R. M........	5	June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Typewriter.....	5	Jan., 1916	96	97½	8.00
United Fruit.........	6	May, 1917	100⅝	101⅛	5.45
United Fruit.........	6	May, 1918	97½	97⅞	5.75
Utah Co..............	5	Apr., 1917	96	98	7.00
Western Penn. Trac...	6	Mar., 1917	96	99	6.50
Western Power........	6	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	5.00
West. States G. & El..	6	1917	96	97⅝	7.00

DIVIDENDS.

"AMERICAN PIANO COMPANY,

437 Fifth Av., New York.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company on March 24th, 1915, the 28th quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock was declared payable April 1st, 1915, to Stockholders on record of March 24th, 1915. Transfer Books closed March 24th, 1915, at 2:15 P. M., and reopened on April 2d, 1915, at 10 A. M.

The Citizens' Central National Bank of New York.

New York, March 19, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent., payable on and after April 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 26th, 1915.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

TRADE SALES THIS WEEK.

Monday.

Daniel Greenwald & Co., 309 East 43d St.—Sheriff's sale of bottling works, 2 P. M.

Daniel Greenwald & Co., 2,177 8th Av.—Sheriff's sale of dry goods, 10:30.

Daniel Greenwald & Co., 23 Lispenard St.—Millinery; also men's peanut hats, 10:30.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale, Century Iron Works, 629 Concord Avenue, Bronx—Iron, steel, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale, Rose Dress and Waist Co., 156 Greene St., 10:30 A. M.—Dresses, piece goods, fixtures, &c.

Tuesday.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale: Arent Clothing Co., 68 Bowery, 2 P. M., men's and youths' clothing, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale: Star Dress Goods Co., 115 Eldridge St., 10:30 A. M., dress goods, cotton goods, and fixtures.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 21 East 4th St.—Machinery, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co., 40 East 9th St.—Assignee sale of velvets, cotton goods, &c., 2 P. M.

Samuel Marx, 276 Lenox Av.—General stock of grocery store, delivery wagon, fixtures, &c.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale: E. J. Koegler & Co., 31 East 32d St., 10:30 A. M., women's cloaks and suits, gowns, dresses, cloth, silks, satins, machinery, office and showroom furniture and fixtures.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings; also cloaks and suits.

Wednesday.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sales: John J. Ferrara, 2,320 Hughes Av., Bronx, women's, men's, and children's furnishings, dry goods, fixtures, &c.; John J. Mitchell Company, 41 West 25th St., publications, magazines, stock, office furniture, &c.

Samuel Marx, 3,944 Broadway—Corsets and store fixtures.

Henry Lilly Company, 88 Reade St.—Rubbers, rubber boots, and general line of shoes; also Thursday.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale: Giovanni Savarese, 539 9th Av., 10:30 A. M., groceries, wines, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale: Isidore Morris, 86 Eldridge St., 10:30 A. M., white goods, flannels, and fixtures.

Samuel Marx, 816 Coney Island Av., Brooklyn—Steamfitters' supplies, office fixtures, &c.

Thursday.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales—Lesser Kalb Manufacturing Co., 57 West 38th St., 10:30 A. M., waists, piece goods, fixtures, &c.; S. Ellis & Son, 142 West 24th St., 2 P. M., children's and women's dresses, machines, and fixtures.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sales—Weissbaum Bros., Inc., 8 West 22d St., 10:30 A. M., women's dresses, dress materials, machinery, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

George E. Stein, 63 West 100th St.—Wall paper, ladders, painter's materials, &c.

Karp Bros., 477 Broadway—Sale of woolens.

H. Perelmutter, 208 Canal St.—Cloaks and suits.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's furnishings.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Woolens.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 200 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn—Machinery, &c.

D. Hartmann, 15 Lispenard St.—Blankets and general merchandise.

Friday.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale—539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., cloaks, suits, skirts, &c., stock of Kessler & Temkin.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise, &c.

Saturday.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale—Wolf Goldstein, 1,975 Second Av., 10:30 A. M., woolens, dress goods, silks, satins, fixtures, &c.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday.

Floyd Grant & Co., 776 7th Av.—Household furniture.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 363 Hancock Street, Brooklyn—Household goods.

Samuel Kreiser, Broadway and 24th St.—Entire contents of Albemarle-Hoffman; also succeeding days.

Tuesday.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Japanese prints from portfolios of early New York collection; also special collection of works of Hiroshige, Inro, Lacquer, Netsukes, and textiles, property of Shojiro Nomura of Kioto; also Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.

Wednesday.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 331 Fourth Av.—Furnishings and furniture from the estate of Mary A. Harriot; 2 P. M.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Av.—Fancy lamps, baskets, French favors, &c., also paintings by Calusd.

Keeler Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Table linens.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Massachusetts Collection, Part II., of pewter, old English salt glaze, china, and lustre, old Persian pieces, Staffordshire figurines, boxes, caddies, &c.; also Thursday, 2:30.

Thursday.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 333 Fourth Av.—Modern and antique furniture, Chinese porcelains, solid silver, Sheffield plate, mirrors, draperies, and other objects of household adornment; also Friday and Saturday.

Keeler's Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—The MacDonald collection of paintings; also Friday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Av.—Sheffield plate, diamonds, pearls, and other jewels.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—General household furniture and effects; also Friday.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—Household furniture and furnishings.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

The transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, March 27:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,200	Am. Thrift S. pf., w. i.....	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛	+ 1-16
400	Brit.-Am. Tob., ordinary	17¾	17⅝	17¾	− ¼
200	Brit.-Am. Tob., ord. bearer ...	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
100	Houston Oil ..	11	11	11	+ ¼
1,150	Int. Motors ...	6	2¼	6	..
1,425	Int. Mer. Mar. ctfs	1	⅝	11-16	− 1-16
100	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. ctfs	3	3	3	− 1½
400	Int.Rub.Tr.ctfs.	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
1,350	Kelly Spgfld.T.	118	112	118	+ 6
70	K. Spgfld. T. new 1st pf...	82½	81	81	− 3
130	K. Spgfld. T. new 2d pf....	125	122	124	..
1,200	Man. Transit..	11-16	[illegible]	⅝	+ 1-16
1,230	Nat.Cloak & S.	69½	63½	68	+ 3⅜
805	Nat. C. & S.pf.	100½	99½	100½	+ 1½
2,550	N. Y. Transp..	10½	8⅞	10⅜	+ 1⅜
500	Oil Flds.of Mex.	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ..
600	Pyrine Mfg Co.	7¾	7½	7¾	..
12,250	Riker&H.Corp..	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅜
5,900	Sterl. Gum,w.i.	3½	3	3 1-16	− ¼
6,050	Tob. Prod. pf..	98⅞	91½	98	+ 5
4,645	U. C. S. of Am.	101¾	94¼	101¾	+ 6¾
72,500	U. C. S., new..	10	9⅜	10	+ ½
1,797	U. C. S.pf.,new	12	11¾	12	+ ½
32,500	U. Prof.Sh.,new	3 15-16	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅜
6,700	World's Film..	4⅞	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
3,675	Anglo-Am. Oil.	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ½
93	Atl. Refining..	595	545	588	+51
150	Buckeye P. L..	110	107	109	+ 9
81	Continental Oil.	231	222	232	+12
70	Crescent P. L..	39	37	39	+ 2½
20	Eureka Pipe L.	230	225	228	+ 4
92	Galena S. Oil..	160	155	155	..
1	Gal. S. O. pf..	138	138	138	− 8
326	Ill. P. L., w. i.	132	125	132	+ 7
153	Ind. Pipe Line.	105	97	105	+ 8
245	Nat. Transit...	31	30	30	− ½
12	N. Y. Transit.	220	214	217	+ 4
65	North. Pipe L.	92	93	91½	+ 1½
1,413	Ohio Oil	143	134	143	+ 9
3,160	Pierce Oil, new	14¾	13¼	14⅝	..
212	P. P. L., w. i.	149	144	149	+ 4
340	Prairie O. & G.	249	230	247	+16
16	Solar Refining.	240	235	238	− 2
174	So. Penn Oil...	276	257	275	+20
131	So. Pipe Line..	212	200	212	+ 4
400	S. O. of Cal...	297	288	295	+ 5
190	S. O. of Ind...	435	405	428	+23
100	S. O. of Kan..	385	335	376	+41
90	S. O. of Ky...	260	250	258	+ 7
220	S. O. of N. J..	399	393	398	+ 7
533	S. O. of N. Y..	189	186	186	− 2
50	S. O. of Ohio..	432	425	430	+ 5
230	Union Tank...	82	81	82	+ ½
184	Vacuum Oil...	192	179	190	+10
15	Washington Oil	36	36	36	+ 6

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
24,570	N. Y. Central.	⅜	3-16	3-16	− 1-32

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
52,000	*Atlanta	42	37½	38	− 3
45,300	Alta C. M. Co.	80	22	80	
20	Alaska J., w. i.	14	14	14	
9,520	Braden Cop....	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
19,650	Cashboy	9	7½	7½	− 1
1,500	*C. O. D.	6	5½	5½	− ½
31,200	Cons. Ariz. S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,200	Cons. Nev.-U..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Crown Res've..	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
1,000	Dome Lake ...	23½	23½	23½	
1,500	*Dia. Bl. B....	3½	3¼	3½	
20,000	Dome Mines...	14⅝	10½	13¾	+ 1⅛
100	El Paso Con...	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ¼
2,100	*Florence	58	56	56	− 4
2,000	Foley O'Brien.	25	25	25	+ 6
2,640	G'field Cons...	1¾	1⅝	1 11-16	− 1-16
9,200	*G'field Merger	24	22	22½	− ½
2,160	Gr.-Can., new..	31	28½	29½	+ 3
400	*Halifax Ton..	39	39	39	+ 1
22,500	Jumbo Ext....	1	94	95	− 5
1,125	Kerr Lake....	4⅞	4 11-16	4⅞	+ ⅛
125	Mason Valley..	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅜
900	La Rose Con...	¾	11-16	¾	+ 1-16
5,700	*Kewanas	20	18	18	− 3
3,600	*McK.-Darragh	44	41	42	
1,500	*Nevada Hill..	25	22	23	− 1
500	*New U. B'ng.	60	58	60	− 8
3,700	Nipiss. M. Co.	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ¾
29,800	*Oro	12	11	12	+ 1
1,000	Pacific Smelt..	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9,700	Sand. Kendall.	8½	7½	8½	+ ½
4,700	*Silver Pick...	9½	8	9	
2,550	Standard S.-L.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
9,550	Stewart	2	1⅛	2	+ ⅛
7,000	*Ton. Merger..	40	38	40	
1,325	Tonopah Ext..	2⅞	2 11-16	2¾	
275	T. M. of Nev..	7⅝	7½	7½	
2,600	Tularosa	¼		¼	
6,200	*West E. Con.	62	57	61	+ 6
2,200	*West E. Ex...	7	3	7	+ 4½
900	Yukon G. M...	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅜

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$10,000	Brad. Cop. 6s.	151½	151½	151½	+ 6½
40,000	Chi. E. nw. 5s	96	95½	96	
11,000	Pierce Oil 6s..	82½	78	82½	+ 2
191,000	W. Pac. 5s...	37⅞	33½	34	− 3

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 22......	$1.56½	$1.51½	$1.24	$1.20¾
March 23......	1.55½	1.50⅜	1.23⅝	1.19⅝
March 24......	1.56	1.53½	1.24½	1.22⅛
March 25......	1.54	1.52	1.22⅞	1.21
March 26......	1.52	1.49	1.20⅞	1.19
March 27......	1.50	1.47¼	1.19⅝	1.18
Week's range..	1.56½	1.47¼	1.24½	1.18

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Cash, 2 Red. Low.
March 22......	$1.11¼	$1.08⅝	$1.57½	$1.54
March 23......	1.11	1.08	1.55	1.52¼
March 24......	1.11½	1.09⅞	1.55⅞	1.54⅞
March 25......	1.10¾	1.08⅞	1.54½	1.53
March 26......	1.08⅞	1.07⅞	1.51½	1.51
March 27......	1.08¼	1.07	1.48½	1.48¼
Week's range..	1.12⅛	1.07	1.57½	1.48¼

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 22......	74¼	72⅞	76⅝	75¼
March 23......	73⅝	72⅞	76⅝	75¼
March 24......	73⅞	73⅛	76⅝	75½
March 25......	73⅛	72⅛	75⅞	74⅛
March 26......	72⅞	71⅜	74⅞	74
March 27......	71½	71	74⅛	73⅝
Week's range..	74¼	71	76⅝	73⅝

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 22......	60⅛	58⅝	55⅛	53⅝
March 23......	59⅝	58⅝	55	53⅜
March 24......	59⅞	59⅛	55¼	54⅛
March 25......	58⅞	58	54⅞	54
March 26......	58⅛	56⅞	54⅛	53⅞
March 27......	56⅞	56¼	53⅞	52⅞
Week's range..	60⅛	56¼	55⅛	52⅞

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash. St. High.	Cash. St. Low.
March 22......	47¼	46⅛	60½	59
March 23......	47	46⅛	60	59
March 24......	46⅞	46⅛	60	59⅜
March 25......	46⅝	46	58⅞	58⅛
March 26......	46⅝	46⅛	58⅛	57⅛
March 27......	46⅛	46	57	56⅞
Week's range..	47¼	46	60½	56⅞

Provisions.

LARD.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 22......	$10.30	$10.00	$10.55	$10.25
March 23......	10.27	10.15	10.52	10.40
March 24......	10.22	10.15	10.47	10.40
March 25......	10.25	10.17	10.55	10.47
March 26......	10.37	10.17	10.67	10.45
March 27......	10.40	10.27	10.67	10.55
Week's range..	10.40	10.00	10.67	10.25

RIBS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 22......	$10.00	$9.90	$10.32	$10.22
March 23......	10.00	9.90	10.32	10.25
March 24......	9.95	9.95	10.30	10.27
March 25......	10.00	9.95	10.35	10.27
March 26......	10.10	9.95	10.42	10.27
March 27......	10.10	10.00	10.42	10.32
Week's range..	10.10	9.90	10.42	10.22

PORK.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 22......	$17.95	$17.25	$17.90	$17.70
March 23......	17.42	17.25	17.90	17.67
March 24......	17.40	17.20	17.82	17.70
March 25......	17.50	17.37	17.97	17.82
March 26......	17.55	17.30	18.02	17.72
March 27......	17.55	17.42	18.05	17.87
Week's range..	17.95	17.20	18.05	17.67

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 22....	8.75	8.76	9.10	9.00	9.41	9.30
March 23....	9.03	8.77	9.22	9.02	9.52	9.31
March 24....	9.19	9.02	9.37	9.20	9.68	9.50
March 25....	..	..	9.64	9.37	9.92	9.69
March 26....	..	..	9.70	9.43	10.00	9.71
March 27....	..	..	9.65	9.55	9.95	9.83
Week's range	9.19	8.76	9.70	9.00	10.00	9.30

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
March 22....	9.74	9.61	9.95	9.81	10.03	9.84
March 23....	9.82	9.67	10.03	9.87	10.11	9.97
March 24....	10.00	9.81	10.19	10.01	10.26	10.10
March 25....	10.23	9.99	10.43	10.19	10.51	10.27
March 26....	10.29	10.03	10.49	10.21	10.57	10.33
March 27....	10.26	10.14	10.44	10.31	10.50	10.41
Week's range	10.29	9.61	10.49	9.81	10.57	9.84

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Forecast:

N. and S. Caro., Ga., and Fla.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues., gentle shifting winds.

Ala.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy, gentle shifting winds.

Miss.—Fair Mon.; slightly colder in n. Tuesday fair in s., rain in n., gentle shifting winds.

La.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues., gentle shifting winds.

East. Texas—Unsettled Mon. and Tues.; probably rain, moderate e. winds.

West. Texas—Fair Mon.; rain or snow at night or Tues. in n., fair in s., colder Tues.

Utah—Snow in s.; snow or rain in n. Mon., colder. Tues. unsettled, probably snow, colder in n.

Okla.—Unsettled and colder Mon., probably rain. Tues. fair.

Ark.—Fair Mon.; rain, colder at night or Tues.

Tenn.—Unsettled and colder Mon. Tues. fair in e., probably rain in w.

Ky.—Fair and colder Mon. Tues. cloudy, probably rain or snow in w.

Ohio—Snow and colder Mon., followed by fair, Tues. fair, moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Ind.—Fair Mon., colder in s. Tues. cloudy, probably rain or snow in extreme s.

Ill.—Fair, colder Mon. Tues. fair, except rain in extreme s., moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Mon., Tues. fair, slightly warmer; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable Tues.

Upper Mich.—Fair and slightly warmer Mon., Tues. fair and warmer.

Wis.—Fair Mon. Tues. fair and warmer; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable Tues.

Minn.—Fair, slightly warmer Mon. Tues. fair in e., cloudy in w.

Iowa—Fair Mon. and probably Tues., warmer Tues.

Mo.—Fair, colder Mon., Tues. cloudy, probably rain or snow in s.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon., Tues. unsettled, probably rain or snow.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Mon., warmer in cen. and e., Tues. rain or snow.

Neb.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. unsettled, probably rain or snow.

Kan.—Cloudy and colder Mon., with snow in n., rain or snow in s. in afternoon or night. Tuesday unsettled.

Brokaw Estate Pays More Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—The estate of Isaac V. Brokaw has just paid to the transfer tax department of Controller Travis's office the sum of $75,000 on account of the tax against the estate. In March 1914 the estate paid $300,000. The estate has not been settled up yet and there may be a further payment. On the other hand if it is found that the tax has been over paid the State must refund the excess.

RESIDENT BUYER'S and BUYING OFFICES TO RENT.

In any size and fitted up with partitions to suit individual needs. Unusual packing facilities. Rentals very low.

In a modern 12-story, Fireproof Building given over to wholesale merchandising.

WORLD'S MARKET CORPORATION

28-30 West 23rd Street.
9-19 West 22nd Street.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE UNION BAG AND PAPER CO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

233 Broadway, N. Y. City, March 24th, 1915.

To the Stockholders of THE UNION BAG AND PAPER COMPANY:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Union Bag and Paper Company will be held at its office, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 13th day of April, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

E. B. MURRAY, Secretary.

Richmond Hill & Queens County Gas Light Company,

80 Broadway, New York City, March 29th, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the RICHMOND HILL & QUEENS COUNTY GAS LIGHT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 80 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, April 12th, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

FRANKLIN B. JOURDAN, Secretary.

NEW YORK TANNING EXTRACT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of NEW YORK TANNING EXTRACT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Number 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twelfth day of April, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1915.

WILLIAM M. BALDWIN, President.
WILLIAM C. LOW, Secretary.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 25th Street.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern, hats, caps; F. W. German, neckwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BANGOR—Miller & Webster Clothing Co.; E. N. Miller, clothing; Collingwood.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mrs. Plummer, ribbons, umbrellas; 1,133 Broadway.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Koch, millinery, basement; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Magrane, Houston Co.; Miss M. C. Gilligan, ladies' wear; Great Northern.

BOSTON—R. H. Watts Co.; R. H. Watts, cloaks, suits; Broztel.

BOSTON—L. Levenson Sons; J. Levenson, laces, clothing, notions; Navarre.

BOSTON—B. Wolf Co.; B. M. Wolf, clothing, furn. goods; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, notions; 134 W. 37th.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; G. C. Fleming, domestics; 116 W. 32d; Latham.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; N. Neuman, domestics; 215 4th Av.; Latham.

CHICAGO—J. B. Fox, furnishing goods; Grand.

CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; Miss J. Carey, muslin underwear; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss M. Kelly, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—F. Siegel & Bro.; J. P. Havland, Fall coats, suits; 7 W. 22d.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; D. Hogg, dress goods, silks; 71 W. 23d; Hermitage.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Z. L. White Co.; T. E. N. Taller, domestics, dress goods, silks, laces; Imperial.

DALLAS—Neiman-Marcus Co.; A. L. Neiman, dry goods; 13 E. 22d.

GRAND RAPIDS—P. Steketer & Sons; D. C. Steketer, domestics; Collingwood.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; Miss C. Kennedy, millinery; 2 Walker; Wallicks.

HARRISBURG—D. Kaufmann; I. E. Robinson, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.

HARRISBURG—Robinson & Co.; I. E. Robinson, dry goods; Breslin.

HOLYOKE—C. Misch; L. Strauss, ready-to-wear; 33 Union Square.

INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; C. H. Paige, silks; 1,261 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres Co.; C. P. Wolmsley, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis Dry Goods Co.; A. Taylor, domestics; 2 Walker; Grand.

KANSAS CITY—Harzfeld, Parisian Cloak Co.; J. L. Seidenbach, waists; 7 W. 22d.

LANCASTER, Penn.—M. T. Garvin & Co.; J. H. Ross, cloaks, suits, waists, infant's, children's wear; York.

LYNCHBURG—Quinn, Marshall Co.; Y. P. Marshall, notions, furn. goods; 72 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; I. A. Israel, millinery; 116 W. 32d; McAlpin.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; P. W. Hamilton, shoes; 116 W. 32d.

PORTLAND—Olds, Workman & King; L. M. Rice, dress goods, silks; 432 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE—B. H. Gladding D. G. Co.; F. W. Aldred, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear; 200 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 Broadway.

READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; E. J. Dives, dry goods; 2 Walker.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; Wm. Dudenhover, cloaks, suits, waists; 432 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; Mrs. Fall, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 114 5th Av.

SCHENECTADY—J. B. Hagerdorn, furn. goods; Breslin.

ST. LOUIS—Carleton, Ferguson D. G. Co.; C. D. Sharp, blankets, white goods; J. W. Stahlberg, laces, neckwear, corsets, ribbons; 358 Bwy.; Navarre.

ST. LOUIS—Ferguson, McKinney Mfg. Co.; A. W. Blanks, notions, fancy goods; 358 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. B. Joel, wash goods; 71 W. 23d; Wellington.

ST. LOUIS—Rice, Stix, D. G. Co.; E. R. Ganz, cloaks, suits, dresses; 377 Bwy.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Chappell-Dyer Corp.; C. E. Teeple, cloaks, suits; 315 4th Av.; Park Av.

SYRACUSE—L. A. Witherill; Miss N. Bemis, waists, house dresses; Breslin.

TACOMA, Wash.—Geo. Busky, cloaks, suits; Broztel.

UTICA, N. Y.—John A. Roberts Co.; Miss O. E. Shaw, laces, ribbons; Miss S. Morrison, fancy goods; Park Av.

WACO, Texas—Goldstein, Migel Co.; S. Hirschberg, silks, linens; 353 4th Av.

WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Mrs. C. M. Mohe, millinery; 215 4th Av.

Buyers' Wants

Where Manufacturer and Buyer Meet. Telephone Bryant 1000. 45c per agate line. Count six words to the line.

MANUFACTURERS or jobbers having small lots or large lots or miscellaneous collections of staple lines of plain or fancy silks that are not tender and which will sell $1.00 values to retail at 25c, or anything that is interesting. If they will submit samples at John A. O'Connor's, 20 West 22nd St., between ten and eleven on Tuesday, will receive consideration.

Can use silks that have become tender at a price. W 40 Times.

Jobbing Trade.—M. M. Kirschenbaum & Brother, Baltimore; best made pile and cloth coats. Showing Room 420, Broadway Central Hotel.

NOTICE.—I. L. Rosenstein and M. J. Birnbaum, having severed their connection with A. R. Gross Co., 29 Greene St., will be located in a few days. Due notice later.

Cloak salesman catering to the jobbing trade, catalogue houses, and large retailers, desires connection with a reliable house. T 101 Times.

Open for jobs in ladies' and misses' coats and suits. Eastern Jobbing House, 60 East 11th St.

Will buy anything in silk piece goods; any quantity, quality, or width. C. M. Oppenheim & Bro., 112 East 19th St.

SUB-CONTRACTORS of better grade, call with samples of Spring coats. 35 W. 31st St., 7th floor. Will place large orders.

Waists.—200 dozen crepe de chine and lace waists, $16.50 to $27.00 dozen immediate delivery. Swan Waist Co., 49 and 51 E. 21st St.

Contractor on waists and middy blouses can take on more work. Inquire 151 Spring St., phone. Spring 5962.

Dress plant for sale; 10 new singer machines; individual motors; figures ready to work; sell cheap. W 41 Times.

Fellows, resident buyer, 31 Union Sq., wants jobs, all kinds, merchandise; spot cash.

JOB IN HIGH-CLASS SILK WAISTS and dresses to close out. Stuyvesant 3470.

Will sacrifice 100 stylish serge dresses. 127 West 17th St., 5th floor.

Will buy rubberized goods, remnants and seconds. 43 2d Av.

Wanted.—Jobs in ladies' and children's hats. H. W. Stelle, 237 Lafayette St.

Jobber looking at Spring line waists. 118 W. 22d St., 9th floor.

Borgeneicht-Kornreich & Co.
1115 BROADWAY,
wish to announce that, owing to holiday, they will be closed Tuesday and Wednesday, March 30th and 31st.

BLOOM & MILLMAN WALDORF B'LD'G. 2-16 WEST 33D ST. $9.00 WAISTS & MIDDIES

DRESSES. WASH DRESSES TO RETAIL AT $2.00 TO $7.50 IN THE NEWEST FABRICS. Wonderful Sellers. Immediate Deliveries. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St.

PEARL BUTTONS APPELBEE & NEUMAN, 23-25 Greene St. Tel. Spring 8991

SHANTUNGS All Grades. Immediate Delivery. S. BRISKMAN & SALOMON, 33 E. 27th St. Phone Mad. Sq. 1889.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, April 13, 1915, for Contract 152, for surfacing with vitrified brick blocks and macadam about 5 miles of highways and constructing about 8 miles of guard walls, at the Ashokan reservoir, in the towns of Olive, Marbletown, and Hurley, Ulster County, New York. The grading for these highways has been largely done under other contracts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

ACCOUNTS Collected in every State. Small charge. Fidelity Collection Co., 63 Park Row. B'kman 3858.

ADDRESSING. Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram. 1354. BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 23d.

ADVERTISING Boost Your Business At a Low Cost. Write Bailey-Scott Co., Inc., 303 Fifth Ave.

AEROPLANE TOYS. FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

BELTS Ladies' BELTS and GATE BAGS AT POPULAR PRICES. BIENENZUCHT BROS. 109-111 Spring St.

BRAIDS. BRAIDS & RIBBONS PLAIN AND FANCY. Fall Styles Now Ready. Tel. 3873 Murray Hill. Uptown Office, AMERICAN BRAID CO., 12 East 33d Street.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING. ARTISTIC PRINTING AT MODERATE PRICES. STAR PRINTING CO. 301 W. 37th St. Greeley 883.

CURTAINS (Novelty.) Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 3 West 18th St.

DYEING OF FANCY TEXTILE FABRICS JACOB FEIBEL. Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring St.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS. Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.

FLOWERS & FEATHERS. ZUCKER & JOSEPHY, 715-719 BROADWAY, N. Y.

GIRDLES Newest Novelties at Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y.," 49 East 21st St.

LADIES' SPRING COATS. $2, to dispose of quickly. B. ANDREWS, 172 Fifth Avenue. Room 3.

MEN'S DRESS SUITS. FULL DRESS FROCK COATS. PRINCE ALBERTS. CHAS. N. MELTSNER & BRO., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

NOVELTIES. 10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

OVERALLS. "THE BOYS' FRIEND OVERALLS." $1.50 Per Dozen. S. COHEN, Mfg., 39 East Broadway, N. Y.

BANGKOK HATS. Bangkok and Pattern Hats. MILTON S. SOMMERICH, Room 1300, 38 W. 32d St.

RAINCOATS AND RAINCAPES. B. Boonims, manufacturer. Job lots always on hand. See me first. 17 East Broadway.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS. The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-12 West 20th St.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BLOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY. Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Sam H. Richmond, Inc., Auct. & Com. Mer. Cash advanced on mdse. 27 Greene. Sp. 889.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 13-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1056.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 Broadway.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyvesant.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

Auction Sale OF Oriental Rugs

ON ACCOUNT OF Advances for a Large Commercial House

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON Tuesday, March 30, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, New York City One of the Choicest Stocks of Oriental Rugs

Of the most approved styles and fancies (CHIEFLY LARGE SIZES.) Such as Kurdistan, Beloochistan, Royal Kermanshah, Persian, Sarak, Mosul, Serebend, Cashmere, Sarouk, Meshed, and others too numerous to mention.

IN LOTS—DEALERS INVITED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Harry M. Moses, Auctioneer, OFFICE, 189 BROADWAY.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE Ariston Pearl Works, 12 Wooster St. (Manhattan) MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1915 AT 10:30 A. M.

Comprising in Part: All Holub-Dusha Co. Latest Model Machines, such as Cutting, Turning and Drilling Lathes; Backing, Assorting, Boring and Selfshank Machines; Emory Stands, Buffalo and Stutevant Blowers; Motors, Shafting, Belting, Pulleys, Hangers, etc. Large line of finished and unfinished Pearl Buttons, Pearl Material, etc. Safe, Desks, Chairs, Tables, Partitions, Cans, Fire Buckets, etc. TERMS CASH.

HARRY N. WESSEL, Assignee.
ALBERT M. LEVY, Attorney for Assignee, 45 Cedar St., Manhattan, New York City.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Supply Depot, Ogden, Utah.

Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery, office and drafting supplies, instruments, furniture and miscellaneous equipment to the Forest Service during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1915, will be received at the office of the Chief Clerk, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M. May 4, 1915, and then publicly opened. Proposal blanks, specifications with full instructions and information, furnished upon application to the Chief Clerk, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or the Purchasing Agent, Forest Service, Ogden, Utah.

PROPOSALS for PURCHASE of KHAKI CAPS & SCRAP IRON.—Depot Quartermaster's Office, 26th St. & Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa., March 15, 1915. Sealed Proposals, subject to conditions stated in Circular to Bidders, copies of which can be had upon application, will be received here until 11:00 o'clock A. M., March 30, 1915, for purchase of Khaki Caps and Scrap Iron. Information on application. Major GEORGE H. PENROSE, D. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by N. H. Heck, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C., until noon, April 15, 1915, and then opened, for the hire of six Power Boats for Wire Drag work on the New England Coast. Two boats are to be from 60 to 80 feet, two from 40 to 60 feet, and two from 26 to 30 feet in length. For blank proposals, specifications, and other information apply to the above address.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A moderate disturbance from the Canadian Northwest has reached Western New York, attended by snows in the lake region and Eastern Indiana. It is followed by a moderate high area and by a decided temperature fall that extends from the upper lake region westward through the Dakotas and Eastern Colorado. The Pacific Coast depression now covers the entire area west of the Rocky Mountains with three well defined centres, and there were general rains in the Pacific States and rains and snows in Nevada. There will be snow Monday in the Upper Ohio Valley and the lower lake region, and rain or snow Monday or Monday night in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, followed by generally fair weather Tuesday over the north portion of the country, and in the south the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday. It will be colder Monday in the Central Valleys and the lower lake region, and Monday night in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Southern New England—Local rains or snows Monday. Tuesday fair.

Northern New England—Local snows Monday or Monday night. Tuesday colder and probably fair.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Local snows and colder Monday. Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	54	34	4 P. M.	38	47
6 A. M.	53	33	6 P. M.	37	44
9 A. M.	44	39	9 P. M.	38	44
12 M.	41	43	11 P. M.	38	40

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 48; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 41.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36, at 8 P. M. it was 45. Maximum temperature 47 degrees at 3 P. M., minimum 32 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity 50 per cent. at 8 A. M., 35 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30:03 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29:83 inches

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:20—161 Stanton St.; E. Foreman....$1,000
12:40—701 6th Av.; Union Dime Savings Bank........None
1:20—380 Washington St.; R. Gerbsch....$70
1:58—246 W. 116 St.; M. Sengler.......Slight
2:08—167 E. 96 St.; B. Jesler.........Slight
2:40—313 E. 60 St.; L. Peoli.......Not given
2:55—310 Pearl St.; J. Egan............$10
4:10—254 South St.; N. Y. Old Hat & Waist Co.........Not given
4:20—208 Bleecker St.; S. Rolandelli...$1,500
6:27—284 E. 188 St.; M. Rosenblum...Slight
9:45—201 E. 103 St.; P. Sandberg.....Slight
10:15—167 St. and North River; Knickerbocker Canoe Club...........$100
11:25—519 W. 42 St.; not given.........Slight
11:40—227 W. 123 St.; M. Gallagher......$150
11:50—514 W. 50 St.; T. Dominick.......Slight
P. M.
12:45—844 Home St., Bronx; Germania Insurance Co.............Slight
1:20—150 Rivington St.; S. Hartman..Slight
1:35—298 E. 134 St.; P. McMorrow....Slight
2:00—24 E. 63 St.; Judge F. Wells....Slight
2:07—657 So. Boulevard, Bronx; Van Buren Co. ....Slight
2:20—2,139 Westchester Av., Bronx; J. Marcellio ....Slight
2:30—1,865 Hobart Av., Bronx; not given. None
2:30—Pelham Parkway, near Umledge R'd, Bronx; N. Frickhofen.Not given
2:50—153 St. and 7 Av.; not given....None
3:15—Central Park W. and 77 St.; Park Department ......None
3:20—228 E. 116 St.; D. Dodonio.......Slight
3:30—132 Macdougal St.; C. Cellstia..Slight
3:35—71 Pike St.; Berman Bros........Slight
4:30—2,293 2 Av.; W. Campbell.........Slight
5:50—11 W. 65 St.; G. Hauser..........$50
6:00—184 St. and Riverside Drive; Bennet Estate.....Slight
6:30—647 Greenwich St.; M. Brown...Slight
6:40—3,595 Broadway; L. Siegel and others $200
6:50—356 Cherry St.; C. Dutcker......Slight
6:55—168 St. and Broadway; Blind Asylum ....Slight
7:15—229 E. 96 St.; A. Berrie.........Slight
7:20—695 Amsterdam Av.; H. Kirchner.Slight
7:50—658 Dawson St., Bronx; D. Phillips. Slight
8:20—240 E. 109 St.; Buckley Estate..Slight
8:25—663 W. 181 St.; Burnheim Construction Co. ....Slight
11:05—1,464 St. Nicholas Av.; S. Hurdey.. Slight

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

SCOTT & BOWNE BUILDING

409 PEARL ST. Cor. New Chambers St.

2 Light
HALF
LOFTS
4,000 Sq. Ft. Each.

Will Divide to Suit Building is fireproof and of extra heavy construction. Modern in every respect. Equipped with 100% Sprinkler System, New Electric Elevators, (two passenger, two fr'ht,) steam heat; especially adapted for heavy Manufacturing, Printing Trades. LOW INSURANCE RATES; electric light and power furnished at low rates. Apply A. P. Coburn, Agt., 11 W. 81st 'Phone 9832 Schuyler. OR SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

We've something new and superior in office lighting—the new Nitrogen Electric Lamp combined with indirect lighting. Call and see what it means to you.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park. OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

412 EIGHTH AVE.

Bet. 30 & 31 Sts., 50 ft. south of Penn. R. R. Sta. & New Post Office.

Large Store and Basement, Offices and Lofts. Perfect Light; High Ceilings; Elevator; Heat; etc. Good Shipping Facilities. Rents Reasonable. ESTATE OF S. NIEWENHOUS, OWNER, OR YOUR BROKER.

79TH, 142 E., COR. LEX.,

Rent $55; suitable for Physician, Dentist or Dressmaker; parlor floor, 6 corner, light rooms, all improvements.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

BROCKTON 661 WEST 180TH ST. N. E. COR. B'WAY.
5 SPACIOUS FRONT ROOM APARTMENT. Hardwood Floors Thru-out. Near Subway.
High-Class Elevator Apt. Rent $50.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 B'way. (131.)

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Brooklyn.

Beautiful Brick Houses For Rent, $30.

Semi-detached, brick and stone; 7 rooms, elegantly decorated; send for booklet A. MANAGER, 60 Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN.

$3,600, high-grade Bungalow; 6 large rooms, ideal bath, rich decorations, beamed ceilings, open fireplace, steam heat, gas, hardwood floor, concrete cellar; verandas; large garden; station five minutes' walk; overlooking Great South Bay; all the pleasures of the water; immediate possession; easiest terms. A. B. McCord, Owner, Bellmore, L. I. Phone 118—Wantagh.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Watts Court, 161-9 West 140th St., leased for $14,400; guaranteed by cash security; price $200,000; very easy terms; only $3,000 down. Joseph Green, 89 State St., Boston, Mass.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

162d St., 519 West.—Eleven rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; $75 monthly.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

An Ocean Parkway Bargain.—Eleven rooms, 2 baths, store; tile roof; 30 by 150; fireproof garage; mortgage to suit; price $17,000. Attorney, 123 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Queenscourt semi-bungalows and cottages, 7 rooms, tile bath; all city improvements; quiet, refined, restricted; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 3 minutes from station; price, $5,800. Phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

To let, beautifully located, fine three-story gray stone front house, all improvements, electric lights; possession immediately. 311 West 102d, near Riverside Drive and 103d St. Subway station. Apply premises.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Distinctive country houses, Westchester County. Rousseau Realty Co., 2 East 23d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Will sell, REGARDLESS OF COST, house at Arverne, L. I.; plot 60x100; 9 bedrooms, 2 baths, steam heat, gas, electric light, open plumbing, furnished; near station and ocean; 30 minutes to New York; on east side of Storm Av., (No. 6,) about 100 feet south of Boulevard; subject to $4,000 mortgage; little cash required; easy terms; no reasonable offer refused. Apply Bachman, 1,422 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

On account of difficulties am compelled to sell my little house and large plot of ground; near trolley, station, stores and churches; short walk to water where you can enjoy boating, bathing and fishing; $725 for all; $50 down; $7 monthly; answer at once. OWNER, 171 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $3,000 up; also building lots on Randall Bay and Woodcliff Bay low prices; easy terms; send for particulars. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

CORNER PLOT, 40x100.—9-room house, stucco or shingles; all improvements; hardwood trim; $4,200. C. G. Stewart, Bellaire Gardens, Queens, L. I. Phone 6123W Hollis.

11-Room house for sale; improvements; 2 acres; barn; fruit; terms reasonable; half on mortgage. Owner, Box 4, Blue Point, L. I.

Will sell my private house; 35 minutes out; steam plant; parquet floors; easy terms. Hollberg, Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

BARNEGAT BAY.—Our big excursion to visit this section April 11 next, for sale of the lots right down on the beach and bay. For particulars and free tickets, address W. WESTERFIELD, 45 West 34th St., Room 407.

Rare Opportunity.—Lot 70x550; new house, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, oak floors, fireplace; 20-mile view; select neighborhood; near station; $5,000; terms. Smith-Singer, Ridgewood, N. J.

At Rutherford.—Cosy new semi-bungalow, 6 rooms, large butler's pantry, bath, steam heat, all improvements; large shady plot; $4,600. Wm. Vandenburgh, owner, 30 Church St., N. Y.

Half-acre plots for the price of one city lot; high and healthy, with beautiful view of lake; six minutes from station. Wampum Park, Woodcliffe Lake, N. J.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack 406 Lafayette St.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

A pretty little 6-room cottage at Norton Heights, on N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., with 1½ acres good land; all fruits and oak shade; stable and workroom; price, $3,000; easy terms or discount for cash. Chas. Buek, 7 East 42d St.

Rent your cottage at the shore, South Norwalk, NOW; 1 hour from New York. LAWRENCE AGENCY, South Norwalk, Conn.

Farms! Farms! Farms! Farms! Farms! $2,000-$20,000. Lawrence Agency, South Norwalk, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Have YOU a lease on your hands to dispose of? We specialize in sub-leasing offices and lofts and can doubtless relieve you. The SUB-LEASING COMPANY, 1,472 Broadway. Bryant 5785-5786.

Stores, both large and small, suitable any business; rentals very reasonable. Life Building, William Harvey, Superintendent, 21 West 31st St.

At 9 East 22d, near Broadway, fine parlor floor, glass front, prominent, milliner, dressmaker, or barber; rent low. Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av.

To Sublet—Splendid outside office, mahogany furniture, with or without telephone and stenographer. Suite 1,208, 110 West 40th St. Telephone 8,632 Bryant.

Desk room in office, stenographer, telephone, fine light; reasonable. 83 Broadway, Room 44.

Loft, 3,600 square feet; excellent light; elevator, heat, power. 511 West 51st.

Brooklyn.

Three corner lofts, 81x45, ground floor, 16-inch ceiling, corner store. Mueller, 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WATERFRONT FACTORY For Sale or Rent

An unusual opportunity to secure an up-to-date plant, ready for immediate occupancy, at Edgewater, N. J., consisting of 5 buildings and power house. Buildings cover ¼ acre and have 220,000 sq. ft. floor space. They are electric lighted, steam heated, have 3 elevators, alternating electric current and storage building for motor trucks and charging outfit.

Power plant has three 150 h. p. boilers with room for 7 more; Cooper Corliss high-speed engine, 185 and 75 k. w. a. direct connected dynamos.

There are about 15 acres of land, pier 40 feet wide by 500 feet long. The plant frontage on the Hudson River is 306 feet and 400 feet upland.

For further particulars apply to your own broker or telephone 5173 Spring.

Blue prints can be obtained at 428 Greenwich Street, N. Y.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York

Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at **Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade,** and **Edgewater,** New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.

BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL

The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. **Now is the time to purchase,** while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address **Benj. D. Haight,** Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, 601 Times Bldg., N. Y. City.

CEMETERY FOR SALE 30 ACRES in Newark, N. J.

Incorporated; City and State Charter; trolleys and railroad pass property; owners of property do not wish to operate, but will sell Charter and Land outright; reasonable price and terms. Full information from **JOHN J. GILLEN,** Ordway Bldg., 207 Market St., Newark, N. J.

REAL ESTATE.

A Secure Philanthropic Investment.
Young man, married, desires to build a modest home. Clean, industrious, honest; holds steady position of trust and responsibility. Could finance the project with $1,000. Pay back as rent. Interview will satisfy investor. Only a private individual of philanthropic intentions need answer. L 69 Times.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FLATBUSH STUCCO! $4,250
$1,000 under price through builder's loss. All improvements. Beautiful street; 3 minutes from Ave. J. Sta. Brighton "L." Rent-like terms. Send for photos. OTTO SINGER, E. 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

To sublet to June, possibly longer. Very nicely furnished apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath. Inquire office, THE WILLIA, 117 West 58th St.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, 5 rooms, bath, linen, silver, 81st St. and Broadway. Coyle. Phone 6800 Col.

Attractive 6 room and 2 bath corner apartment; elevator; fireproof building. 225 West 80th St.

149th, 568 West.—To sublet, 6 rooms, corner apartment, furnished or unfurnished; very reasonable for balance of lease. Sleck.

East Side.

Apartments to let furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $45 monthly and up.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 E. 27th St.

To sublet, two sunny rooms, kitchenette and bath facing on Gramercy Park; unusually well furnished; rent $60; principals only; reference required; may be seen by appointment. Phone 1795 Gramercy.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

At the Urania, 238 West 129th.—Five and six rooms; electric elevator, every convenience; carefully kept house; plenty of hot water and steam heat; reasonable rents. Superintendent, or H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

SMITHSONIAN, 60 WEST 129TH ST.
7-8 rooms, high-class elevator apartments; every modern improvements; $55-$60.
ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Av.

70th, 104 West.—Unfurnished apt. to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided into 2 apts., 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

48 WEST 93D ST.
Single apartment, 8 large rooms, bath, all light; electricity; convenient to "L," Subway, and Park entrance; $60.

A large five-room apartment to sublet; all modern improvements; one block from Columbia; rent $59. 414 West 121st St. Apt. 41.

98TH ST., 315 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchenette, bath, near Riverside; appreciated when seen. Superintendent.

202 West 130th St.
Modern apartments, seven large, light rooms; $45-$55.

Central Park West, 464, (106th St.)—Seven rooms, bath, $38-$48; concessions. Inquire on premises.

Brooklyn.

3 minutes Brooklyn Bridge, 5 Borough Hall Subway; 11 Monroe Place; room and bath; excellent service; telephone; $22.50.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR.
Haddon Hall—Fireproof Construction.—8-story elevator apartment, modern in every particular; 5 minutes Lackawanna; 2 apartments; strictly high class. 57 Union St.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG COUPLE desires floor in home of refinement, preferably with owner; references; state full particulars. Write C., 708 Columbus Av.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Auto Owners.—I repaint any make of cars from $15 up; also remodeling bodies, fore doors, windshields, tops, slip covers, upholstering, fenders, hoods, radiators, &c., at lowest prices. A. Greenfield, 1,926 Broadway. 3885 Columbus.

A RACEABOUT, $575.
Mercer type; magnificently equipped; has electric lights, self-starter, extra tires and tubes, tools, &c.; private. 32 East 40th St., opposite Murray Hill Hotel.

AN OAKLAND TOURING, $650.
Almost new; run less than 4,000 miles; cost $1,850; tires all brand new; full equipment. See Chauffeur, at 32 East 40th, for demonstration.

Austrian Daimler "thirty-five," with special touring body by Healy; run less than 2,000 miles; a bargain. R. M. Owen & Co., Broadway at 57th St. Telephone Circle 898.

Benz "30" touring; fine condition mechanically; newly painted and overhauled; electric starter and lights; bargain. Owner, 1,422 President St., Brooklyn. Phone 5143 Bedford.

For Sale—One two-ton truck, express body. 127 East 83d St., Viatti.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE
will give you
best up-to-date cars at most reasonable prices. You get the finest in the market by calling "774 Circle," 123 West 52d St.

For Hire.—Beautiful Renault and Packard cars, 1912; limousine and landaulet up to date; by week or month; very reasonable. Talot. Telephone 7720 Bryant.

Packard limousine; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4,832-4,421 Harlem, 150 East 120th St.

New Packard, Berlin or touring cars; very reasonable. R. Mead, 212 West 89th St.

Packard landaulet; monthly, weekly, daily, hourly; shopping. Gilbert, 1780 Circle.

Automobile Supplies.

Crane & Stendicke, 1912 Broadway, automobile supplies. Tel. Columbus 3163. Branch 200 East 38th.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobile Instruction.

Owners' and Chauffeurs' Courses.
Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL.
Largest and Best in Brooklyn.
BOOKLET AND VISITOR'S PASS FREE.
Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av., Bklyn.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ANNA R. CROSSIN, Plaintiff, against VERONA SCHMUTZ, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of MARTIN SCHMUTZ, deceased; Adolph Schmutz, Albert Schmutz, Minnie Schmutz, Ida Konrad, Elizabeth Studerus, if living; Jules Bourry, if living; and all devisees and heirs at law of the said Elizabeth Studerus, if she be deceased, and all executors, administrators, personal representatives and next of kin of said Jules Bourry, if he be deceased, and also all persons who may by purchase or inheritance, or otherwise, claim to have an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, derived through the said Elizabeth Studerus or Jules Bourry or either of them, or their devisees or heirs at law, or executors, administrators, or next of kin, or through any of them, which heirs, devisees, executors, administrators, next of kin and other persons, if any there be, and their names are unknown to the plaintiff, and all persons who are or make any claim whatever as executors or administrators of any person who may be deceased and who, if living, would have claimed any interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, derived through the said Elizabeth Studerus or Jules Bourry, or either of them, or their devisees or heirs at law, or executors or administrators or next of kin, which persons, if any there be, and their names are unknown to the plaintiff; Defendants.—Summons.

To each of the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated February 11, 1913.

HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To each of the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward J. Gavegan, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated March 8, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the Office of the Clerk of New York County at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Dated March 12, 1915.

HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOW

WILL LEASE 8-room unfurnished bungalow; all improvements; water front; good boating, bathing, and fishing; on long island, 40 minutes from New York; $500 for the season; at end of season, in case party wishes to purchase, $250 of the $500 will be allowed as first payment on bungalow; balance on easy monthly payments. Box S E 84 Times.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

WHITE PLAINS.

For sale at great sacrifice. Plot 137 ft. x 225 ft., with most charming Stucco House and Garage. Brokers protected. Owner, Room 808, No. 17 West 42nd St.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J. A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Desirable large room, bath; electricity; smaller rooms; private residence; board.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transient, permanent; also table board.

37 EAST 38TH ST.
Large room, private bath; elevator.

West Side.

11TH, 138 WEST. — Small room; excellent table; telephone.

53D ST., 64 WEST.
Rooms; table board.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First class; large private bath; excellent board; piano, telephone; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; excellent table and service; table guests.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated, families.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting; refined; private bath; table guests; reasonable.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Second floor front, with large private bathroom.

71ST, 135 WEST.—DOUBLE SUNNY FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; private bathroom; well-appointed house; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—20th Year.
Sunny rooms; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127 AND 129 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; EXCEPTIONAL TABLE; REASONABLE.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select home, double, single, sunny rooms; superior table; electricity.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous well-balanced meals; references.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now opened for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; write for booklet.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, with board; excellent table; every convenience.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone 7442 Riverside; references; moderate.

140TH, 455 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near B'way Subway.)—"The Audubon," select family hotel, offers first-class accommodations at surprisingly low rates. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
charming family hotel of highest order; near city, country, sea; 20 min. B'way; lovely rooms; tasty cuisine; all comforts; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth invstigation; weekly, $9-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Sub., "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive front parlor, large rooms; clean, quiet; telephone; reasonable.

15TH, 105 EAST, (Opposite Union Sq. Hotel, Subway Express.)—Delightful, sunny parlor, bedroom, tiled bath, electricity, elevator, telephone; handsome fireproof building, bachelors. Apt. 94.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; private house; reasonable; gentleman.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable large and small room.

43D, 130 EAST.—Attractive room, bath; business lady, gentleman; private; references; first bell.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Square room; running water; single rooms; breakfast optional; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Elegant rooms, double and single; greatly reduced prices; French teacher's.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished room to let; running water; gentlemen only.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," 138 E. 38TH ST.
FOR BACHELORS.
The delightful comforts of the home and the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement. New 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, and lounge. No tipping. Running water in every room. Single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

11TH, 142 WEST.—Large, also small rooms, heated, hot and cold water, telephone connection.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Sunny rooms, private baths; small suite; steam; telephone; references.

32D ST., Bet. Broadway and 5th Av., Hotel Aberdeen; rooms with private bath.
$9.00 per week.
Same price for 2 persons in room.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath; $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

36TH, 15 WEST.—Studio; use of piano; dressing room; kitchenette; bath; $8.

47TH, 81 WEST.—Elegant suite; private bath; electricity, steam; select household; all conveniences.

50TH ST., 54 WEST......16 WEST 51ST ST.
Handsomely furnished single, double rooms, private baths, $3.50, $4, $5, $7, $8, $10; parlors for business.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor, doctor or business; also double; single rooms.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. — In Bankruptcy. — In the matter of BENJAMIN HEINE and ARTHUR HEINE, individually and as copartners, trading under the firm name and style of ARNOLD B. HEINE & CO., Bankrupts.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 29th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 11 East 26th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of imported and domestic cambric and Swiss schiffli, and hand machine embroideries, flouncings, allovers, and a general line of embroideries, also stock of embroidered handkerchiefs, etc.; all office furniture and fixtures, store furniture and fixtures, partitions, lighting fixtures, typewriters, adding machines, safes, counters, etc.; one painting, (Cows at Pasture,) by Muller, Switzerland; all references samples of schiffli and hand machine embroideries, and the right, title, and interest, if any, of the bankrupts and the receiver in and to the registered patterns of schiffli and hand machine embroideries. All right, title, and interest, if any, of the bankrupts and the receiver in the good-will and the trade name of "Arnold B. Heine & Co.," and the right, title, and interest, if any, of the bankrupts and the receiver to any other trade names. One S. G. V. 22 horse power 1911 runabout.

WILLIAM BLAU,
Receiver in Bankruptcy, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
DENNIS & BUHLER, Attorneys for Receiver, 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of SAMUEL FISHGOLD, trading as ROSE DRESS & WAIST CO.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, this day, Monday, the 29th day of March, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 156 Greene St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of Ladies Dresses, piece goods, Trimmings, Embroideries, machine, power tables, typewriter, safe, fixtures, etc.

LESTER J. SAUL, Assignee.
EDWARD C. WEINRIB, Attorney for Assignee, 350 Broadway, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROTHSCHILD, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward Rothschild, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Rose & Paskus, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of October, 1914. HENRIETTE ROTHSCHILD, Executrix.
ROSE & PASKUS, Attorneys for Executrix, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

54TH ST., (7th Av.)—Sunny outside room, with or without board; hotel services; reasonable. Oregon. Mrs. Anderson, Apt. 5-A.

57TH, 152 WEST, (Rembrandt Apartments.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; one or more. Apartment 1.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome room; private bath; electricity; small room; reasonable; telephone.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; also studio with alcove; select location.

58TH, 354 WEST.—Two-room suite, private bath; other rooms; front parlor.

65TH, 59 WEST.—Beautiful room, southern exposure; one, two gentlemen, or couple; elevator, electricity; phone Columbus 8218. Mrs. Eaton.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms for gentlemen or couple; also unfurnished.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; $3 to $8; perfectly kept house; references.

69TH, 135 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; private bath; electricity; splendid location; references.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; conveniences; near transportation; telephone; investigate.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; hot, cold water; references; suitable physician.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single or en suite; with private bath; small room.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences; references; refined home.

72D, 147 WEST.—Newly opened high-class house; private lavatories; hot water.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Room, suitable one or two; running water; good closets; moderate.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Telephone Col. 1894. References.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; superior table. Tel. Col. 1894. References.

73D, 153 WEST.—Large and small, attractively furnished rooms; running water; electricity; telephone; Subway express.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; private residence; near Park; bath, running water; telephone; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny, large, small rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished parlor rooms; homelike conveniences; single rooms.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front room; handsome back parlor with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large sunny room, attractively furnished; every convenience; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large room with bath; small room, newly furnished; private.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, large, small; electricity, telephone, convenient Subway.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room, private bath; opposite subway; reasonable; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful room; steam, electricity, telephone; continuous hot water.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable; southern exposure; large and small rooms; private bath; reasonable.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished bedroom, all conveniences; reasonable; telephone. Koenig.

83D, 11 WEST.—Light outside rooms; quiet, refined, homelike; board if desired.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; handsome parlor; private bath; skylight room; references.

91ST, 38 WEST. — Newly furnished large, small rooms, with, without private baths; electricity.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Just opened; beautifully furnished residence; large rooms; electricity; very moderate rates.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Desirable large room, southern exposure; all conveniences; reasonable.

93D, 317 WEST.—Two newly decorated, handsomely furnished front rooms or singly; southern exposure; high-class elevator apartment; private family.

93D, 35 WEST.—Large room, $4.50; housekeeping, separate kitchen, $5; small, $2.75; phone.

93D, 47 WEST.—Large, bright, cheerful parlor, all conveniences; near Park, L.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; suite; board optional.

95TH, 122 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL, NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR; REASONABLE; PRIVATE HOUSE; SUBWAY, "L."

95TH, 310 WEST.—Large, beautiful room; every convenience; kitchen privileges; elevator. Johnson.

95TH, 255 WEST. — Comfortably furnished, sunny room; high-class apartment; moderate. Linz.

102D, (Broadway.) — Private family offers large room, adjoining bath. Phone Riverside 4529.

103D, 205 WEST.—Well-furnished room; small family; elevator; phone. Apt. 65; reference.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Two front rooms, connecting; parlor, bedroom; piano, electricity, elevator, telephone; $10 weekly; breakfast optional. Band.

113TH, 501 WEST.—All conveniences; single, $3; double, $5; comfortably furnished. Walker.

115TH, 357 WEST, (Morningside Park.)—Large, outside room, adjoining bath; elevator; private; nurses or business women; near 116th "L." Apt. 6E.

115TH, 620 WEST.—River view; adjoining bath; nicely furnished; reasonable. Apt. 62.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Well furnished single and double rooms, $4 up. Dameron.

121ST, 519 WEST, (opposite Columbia University.)—Artistically furnished large, very light outside room, two windows, beautiful view, 6-floor elevator, hot water, gas, electricity, telephone; convenient to surface car and Broadway Subway. Telephone 8790 Morningside. Mrs. Steedly.

136TH, 530 WEST.—Large, light, comfortable; elevator; private family; moderate. Apt. 64.

140TH ST., 524 WEST.—Two large, bright rooms, private bath, furnished or unfurnished; telephone; convenient to Subway and car.

158TH ST., 646 WEST.—Sunny, comfortable room; running water; overlooking Drive and Hudson; Subway; first-class private home.

179TH, 705 WEST.—Beautiful room, light and sunny; three minutes Broadway express; 'phone, gas, electricity, bath; homelike; reasonable. Brandt.

A beautifully furnished corner room, southern exposure, facing Central Park West. Columbus 3280.

BROADWAY, 2,030, Corner 70th St.—Magnificent room, overlooking river; southern exposure; lavatory; 10th floor. Railing, 6314 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—Top-floor rooms; sunshine, running water; reasonable. Wells.

LARGE, quiet room and bath, overlooking garden of the Belnord; every convenience; bachelor apartment. Phone 10400 Schuyler, Apt. D.

Brooklyn.

JORALEMON ST., 187.—Large, sunny room, one or two gentlemen; minute Subway.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40th, 66 West.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; exclusive, private house; references; bachelor.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted—2 or 3 well-furnished rooms, by young married couple, in vicinity of 50th and 60th Sts., Broadway and 5th Av., from April 1 till Oct. 1. B 61 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, Jewish, wants modern room and bath; terms. W 43 Times.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CENTURY IRON WORKS, Bankrupt.—No. 21,003.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Wayne M. Musgrave, the trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 29th day of March, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 629 Concord Avenue, Borough of Bronx, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Stock in trade, iron and steel, office furniture and fixtures.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on March 25th and 26th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, March 16th, 1915,
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Trustee, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ATTENDANT.—A trained attendant, with experience in taking care of invalids and children; one schooled in dietetics; graduate of New York school; can give high references. Evelyn O. Kingsley, 213 Maple Av., Red Bank, N. J. Telephone 603M, Red Bank.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, capable taking entire charge; experienced; salary $20. T 146 Times.

CASHIER.—Young woman, experienced, reference, also under bond, seeks position. T 149 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Highly educated young Austrian girl of better family, English speaking, wishes position in fine family; experienced in sewing and embroidery; also able to teach piano; city, country. 519 East 78th St., Apt. 11.

ENGLISH NURSE.—A lady recommends her most competent and invaluable nurse for one infant or for position with delicate lady living in apartment where one other servant is kept; eight years in present position. Address Mrs. S., 73 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.

GOVERNESS.—German and English, long experience, desires position to young children; best references; $35-$40. C., 235 East 60th.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Lady out of town wishes to place thoroughly reliable French nursery governess. Call at Huguenot Home, 237 West 24th St.

NURSE OR COMPANION.—Wanted, position as nurse or companion to young child or child under 10 years of age; highest personal reference. Miss Gage, 105 West 101st St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, stenographer; available April; $20; absolutely competent. S 358 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Business woman seeks position of responsibility where personality, appearance, initiative and executive ability can be utilized; long experience as secretary to vice president of large corporation and prominent banker; competent stenographer; highest credentials. T 141 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—First-class stenographer and expert typist; double entry bookkeeper; executive ability; highest references; $16. Gelb, 108 West 141st.

STENOGRAPHER, bright beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Katherine Larkin, 605 Madison Av. Phone 2994 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER; beginner; intelligent; first in class; neat, rapid, accurate; American; no agency; $6. Miss K., 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Up-to-date German-American girl, high school graduate, wants position quickly; references. K 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—High school graduate; 5 years' experience general office routine; moderate salary; excellent references. K. Rothstein, 1,391 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—10 years with one firm; possessing desirable qualifications; nice appearance; excellent references; salary $15. Valuable, K 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 2½ years' experience; accurate, neat, willing. Miss Reis, 2,424 7th Av. Phone 1060 Audubon.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, assistant bookkeeper; billing; Christian; 6 years experience; references. K 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable; good grammarian; charge correspondence; reference; $8. K 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (20,) competent, neat and accurate, 2½ years' experience; salary $9. Miss K., 439 Manhattan Av. Apt. 53.

TEACHER.—Experienced, college graduate, all branches; public school methods; coaching. Progress, Times Harlem.

TRAINED NURSE wants place as nurse or housekeeper to elderly person; city or country. B 52 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9462 Riverside.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Riverside 4375. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOKS.—German, Irish, $35; houseworkers, Scotch, Irish, $18-$25; chambermaids, waitresses, $25; laundresses, nurses, $30. Domestic Exchange, (Agency,) 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKERS. — English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th, Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BILL CLERK, &c.—Young woman, (American family,) assistant bill clerk and phone operator; must be good at figures and write a good hand; $12. L 67 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Girl wanted Protestant household, strong, capable, for washing, ironing, cleaning, and to co-operate with two Germans in general housework. Call at 48 West 51st St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Refined woman, well educated, as teacher and nursery governess; two children; seven and nine yars; French, or speak French fluently preferred. X 377 Tims Annex

NURSE wanted; white, for 3-year-old girl; must have personal city references. Apply before 10:30 A. M. this morning or between 5:30 and 8:30 o'clock this evening. 318 W. 100th St.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

WE NEED three women of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years, to join company of ladies specializing in selling high-class educational work; commission basis; traveling expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 10 and 12. Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20884.—In Bankruptcy.—EMANUEL MOSKOWITZ, Bankrupt

Emanuel Moskowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 23, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on April 13, 1915, at 12 noon. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CAILLER & COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.—No. 19,993.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Joseph M. Conklin, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 14th day of April, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

One coat tree, two roll top desks, one flat top desk, one card cabinet, three sections of cabinets, one desk, one rug, one oil stove, three electric fans, two revolving chairs, five chairs, one small table, one stool, Royal Typewriter, one letter press, one typewriter table, 10 cases books and paper, empty cans and three barrels.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on April 9th and 10th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, April 1st, 1915.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for trustee, 170 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ORSER KRESSEL and SAMUEL FIRSTENBERG, individually and as co-partners doing business as Kressel & Firstenberg, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, April 8, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Furs, scarfs, muffs, fur machines, safe, desk, chairs, fixtures, etc. BENJAMIN KLINGER, Trustee.
FEINER & MAASS, Attorneys for Trustee, 100 Broadway, New York.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.—Books audited, investigated, financial statements prepared, factory and cost systems installed; general accountants' practice, including court work; long experience. Address "Accountant, 298," Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT—CERTIFIED.
Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6970.

ARCHITECT.—Draw plans evenings; country, city buildings; reasonable. Architect, 1,987 Amsterdam Av.

ATTENTION, Business Men!—Stenographer, expert correspondent, graduate chemist; young man, (29,) wants position at anything; $20-$25. Integrity, P. O. Box 1846, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, (26,) 8 years' experience, financial statements; controlling accounts; highest references, $20. S 362 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—20; at present employed, wishes to better position; 3 years' experience; knowledge of office routine. Kicograd, 379 Alabama Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 23; six years' experience; double entry; best references; moderate salary. K 367 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Spanish young man, experienced bookkeeper, translator; references; salary, $15. T 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Salesman, shipping clerk, 25, desires position; moderate salary. T 131 Times.

BOY.—Good reference, school graduate, intelligent, ambitious. K 321 Times Downtown.

CASHIER, restaurant or cafe; reliable, energetic and thoroughly experienced. "Madison," 1,364 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, single, 8 years' experience foreign and American cars; accustomed to driving ladies and children; honesty, sobriety, ability. William Newman, 320 West 52d St. Tel. Columbus 6920.

CHAUFFEUR with several years' experience, wishes position. Apply to P. J. Mulcahy, 2,286 Broadway; telephone 4660 Schuyler.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; best of references; city or country; 12 years' experience. T 79 Times.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; good mechanic; 10 years' experience; good reference. T. McCabe, 235 West 50th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—English, 29, experienced, references; city, country. John Edwards, 301 West 150th.

COLLEGE MAN, (25,) desires position; western; five years' university training. No salesmanship. Salary $20-$25. T 46 Times.

COMMERCIAL ART.—Young man, (20,) talented drawer, desires position. Harold, 2,177 Bathgate Av., Bronx.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Experienced tracer, structural steel work, desires position; $10. T 173 Times.

MANAGER or Assistant, restaurant or cafe; responsible, thoroughly experienced. "Madison," 1,364 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Live wire; selling for department stores; ladies' wear. Jaslow, 557 West 124th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Can you use a young man who is clean, honest, industrious, and who has had a thorough stenographic training? If you will give me a chance I know I will make good; will begin at $8. Address Young Man, 36 West 123d St. Telephone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent, industrious young man, graduate of business school, desires position. Arthur McGuinness, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, ambitious young man, (20,) American, short experience; $10. Mr. K., 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (18;) 2 years' experience; good office worker. K 229 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Strong, educated, position anything; references. Louis Sackowitz, 274 Henry St., New York.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) three years' high school education, seeks a position at anything. W 13 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, can furnish excellent references; willing to start from bottom up; future my aim. K 338 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN; Columbia University graduate, wishes position. Benkoff, 350 East 15th St.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN to learn automobile accessory business; must be able to assist in stock and have some selling ability; good opportunity for right man. A. C. O., 1,775 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; must have at least five years' experience; active young man, and one who can take full charge of office. Give full particulars and salary expected. Box L 58 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, under 30 years of age; apply before noon. 120 School St., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR ACCOUNTING, Audit and Credit Departments of large industrial corporation located in Middle West and having branches in all large cities, three or four young men wanted; must have liberal education, at least two years' business experience; must be good correspondents and of good personal appearance. Address for interview X 365 Times Annex.

NATIONAL GUARD, Company F, 71st Infantry School Co. School of the Line, N. G., N. Y., desires recruits of good character and sound health; must be 18 years of age and at least 5 feet 6 inches; WITH PAY; no interference with daily occupation; three evening drills each week; overcoat, two uniforms, rifle and all equipment furnished absolutely free by the State; members have use of bowling alleys, pool and billiards, rifle range, gymnasium, library, shower bath, athletic trainer, fencing and boxing instructions. For full particulars apply in person at Orderly Room, Company F, 71st Regiment Armory, 33d St. and Park Av., Manhattan. Inquire for Capt. Albert T. Rich, 71st Infantry (1st Lieutenant, 3d Infantry, U. S. A.)

SALESMEN WANTED.—A large New York corporation has an opening in city for four good specialty salesmen; in answering state age, selling experience, give reference; references from manufacturers of specialties preferred; liberal commission; weekly drawing account to men who prove ability; this is a permanent, all-year business. P. O. Box 1,121.

SALESMEN.—We want a few first-class salesmen on our different properties located at Jamaica North, Great Neck, and Manhasset; liberal commission. Keller-Duffy Co., 501 5th Av.

SOLICITORS.—Men of good address to solicit wealthy residence owners on a proposition of verified merit; splendid opportunity for stock and bond salesmen and college graduates to get quick results; liberal commission basis. 35 Nassau St., Room 815.

Instruction.
Thirty-five Cents per agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21366.—In Bankruptcy.—ISIDOR MORRIS, Alleged Bankrupt.

Take notice that on March 20, 1915, the above proceeding was referred to me as Referee to pass upon the proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on April 9, 1915, at 2:30 P. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 20,171.—ROBERT L. KAPP, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert L. Kapp, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 6th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 3rd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 24th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist., N. Y.—No. 21381.—In Bankruptcy.—VIRGINIA L. LINDSAY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Virginia L. Lindsay are hereby given notice that on March 16, 1915, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, April 8th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist., N. Y.—No. 21433.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE A. BRIGGS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said George A. Briggs are hereby given notice that on March 25th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, April 9th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—On Fifth Av., near 46th St., silver mesh bag, engraved Carolyn Cowley; contained small amount money; reward offered. Cashier, Wolcott Hotel.

LOST—Gold watch bracelet; chased; six-chips, champ.; reward. Lazarus, 15 Fort Washington Av., Manhattan.

LOST.—Antique square onyx pin, with diamond flower; liberal reward. Room 853, Biltmore Hotel.

LOST—Brown seal pocketbook, Van Cortlandt Park, near Casino; reward. Hill, 10 West 93d St.

LOST—Sealskin muff; in taxi; Astor to University Club; reward. 106 East 52d St.

LOST.—Green card case with watch; initial F. B.; return Burke, 2,030 B'way. Reward.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted to negotiate, loan of $25,000 on right of way, franchises, rolling stock, tracks, depots, and terminal facilities of railroad three and a half miles long leading to county seat of prosperous county in Alabama; money to be used for track laying and trestle construction on line; can give ample references and proper protection to lender for correct use of money; right of way owned and grading work completed. Ashville Cooperage Company, Inc., Ashville, Alabama.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Member of partnership, wide reputation for high-class dresses and costumes, desires energetic new partner, to replace retiring member; best location in city and ready for immediate business; no old stock on hand. Address M. M., Box 133 Times Downtown.

Connellsville coking coal for sale; 100 acres in tract of about 1,400 acres of 9-foot seam, about 100 miles south of Pittsburgh, near 3 railway systems and navigable river; sacrifice price $350 per acre. Louis P. Shoemaker, 220 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

Prosperous, high-class boarding house, in Nineties, near Broadway, for sale; lease two years to run; established many years; owner leaving city account death in family. K 308 Times Downtown.

Manufacturing business, prosperous, wants active partner; Bradstreet's references; investment required. Partner, X 373 Times Annex.

Active partner wanted, additional capital of few thousand, for manufacturing of jewelry novelties; good, profitable business. W 42 Times.

Established ladies' ready-to-wear; also good for millinery. Inquire 3847 Broadway.

$575 will buy established millinery business; value $1,500. Y 207 Times Annex.

Motion picture theatre; 600 seats, with airdrome. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Jewelry.

Diamonds; jewels at wholesale prices; resetting, repairing quickly and reasonable. E. J. Feitel, 7 W. 45th St.—Sells, Buys, Appraises.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 800, $1.30; 1,000 $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,005

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Cash paid immediately for pawntickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum. Bank references, established 1895. Bryant 4684. BENJAMIN'S, 1,584 Broadway, bet. 47th and 48th Sts. Opposite the Strand Theatre

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

65-note player piano, well-known make; $300. For particulars, S 353 Times Downtown.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. No. 21,423. In Bankruptcy. ISIDOR ROSENBERG, trading as STANDARD FURNITURE CO., Bankrupt.

Isidor Rosenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 24th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on April 9th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, March 25th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y. No. 21,420. In Bankruptcy. CECIL CUNNINGHAM HAVEZ, also known as Cecil Cunningham, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Cecil Cunningham Havez, also known as Cecil Cunningham, are hereby given notice that on March 24th, 1915, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, April 9th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. Dist. N. Y. No. 21,200. In Bankruptcy. NEW CENTER COMPANY. Bankrupt.

Creditors of said NEW CENTER COMPANY are hereby given notice that on March 17th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, April 15th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y. No. 20,625. In Bankruptcy. HARRY JURIS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Harry Juris are hereby given notice that on December 23, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, April 8th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist., N. Y.—No. 21318.—In Bankruptcy.—ADOLPH LIPMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Adolph Lipman are hereby given notice that on March 6th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, April 8th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist., N. Y.—No. 21400.—In Bankruptcy.—JAMES A. WATT, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said James A. Watt are hereby given notice that on March 19th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, April 8th, 1915, at 11.30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 21379.—In Bankruptcy.—MAURICE F. SAVAGE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Maurice F. Savage are hereby given notice that on March 16, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, on April 8th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 21300.—In Bankruptcy.—JUDITH LENA STEIN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Judith Lena Stein are hereby given notice that on March 12th, 1915, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, April 8th, 1915, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21338.—In Bankruptcy.—WILTON G. MARTIN, Bankrupt

Wilton G. Martin was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 18, 1915 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on April 14, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

O. OSBORNE'S TRUNKS WILL BE RANSACKED

Government Hopes Witnesses Will Be Able to Identify the Clothing He Wore.

HIS NOTE TO J. W. OSBORNE

States, as Given Out, That Rae Tanzer "Has the Wrong Man in You" and "Is Only After Money."

United States District Attorney Marshall will be prepared this morning to receive the former accuser of James W. Osborne, who is expected to tell "the whole story" of Miss Rae Tanzer's breach of promise suit against Mr. Osborne and the alleged conspiracy out of which it grew. Assistant District Attorney Samuel Hershenstein was at his office all yesterday afternoon arranging the Government information bearing on the case, and he said that this, supplemented by the expected confession, would make the Osborne-Tanzer tangle absolutely clear.

David H. Slade, Miss Tanzer's counsel, said he would not be surprised if one of his witnesses did go to Mr. Marshall. The name of the person expected by Mr. Marshall was told him, and he repeated that he was not surprised. He indirectly charged that some one had brought pressure to bear on the witness.

"But if I can't talk now," he added, "I may have a few things to say tomorrow afternoon."

Mr. Slade was very hoarse, and he admitted that he was not well, but he said that he would go to his office as usual today to take charge of Miss Tanzer's case. He had not seen her, he said, since her release on bail last Thursday, but he expected to see her at his office today. Asked if he knew that she had moved from the apartment at 76 Pinehurst Avenue, he replied that he did not. He did not seem disturbed at this, however, saying that she had probably moved to avoid notoriety in the neighborhood.

Miss Tanzer Moves.

Where Miss Tanzer went from her recent home was kept secret. Her baggage was taken late Saturday afternoon from 76 Pinehurst Avenue to rooms at 729 East 168th Street, where, according to a sign in the window "Madam Morse" conducted a hair dressing business until recently. The superintendent of the building said that "Madam Morse" was one of Miss Tanzer's sisters, and that she had not been to the rooms rented by her in the building for several days.

Mr. Hershenstein said that the trunks belonging to Oliver Osborne, which were found in the furnished room house at 161 East Sixty-first Street, would be taken under subpoena by the Government today to Mr. Marshall's office, where their contents would be examined in the hope that the Government's witnesses who knew Oliver Osborne might be able to identify some of the effects as articles they had seen him wear.

The expected witness from the Tanzer forces will be asked to examine the contents of the trunks. Mr. Hershenstein hopes that this witness will identify the gray suit, walking stick and other items of apparel described by all of those who testified for the defense at Miss Tanzer's examination. If the witness is able to swear that things in the trunks were worn by the Oliver Osborne who knew Miss Tanzer, the Government attorneys will consider that they have established that the missing Osborne is Miss Tanzer's "Dear Oliver," not James W. Osborne.

Although the Government has taken the position that the testimony of the former accuser of J. W. Osborne will reduce the importance of its producing Oliver Osborne, the search for the man will be continued. But the clues are confessedly not so definite as they were last week, for the Post Office Inspectors on the trail have admitted that he seems to have given them the slip, at least for the moment. Inspector Swain, who is in charge of the hunt, yesterday admitted that he was looking for new clues, as old ones had failed.

Oliver Osborne's Letter.

Mr. Hershenstein consented to make public part of the letter which James W. Osborne said Oliver Osborne delivered to him on the night that the mysterious vindicator made his first and—so far—last appearance. Mr. Hershenstein said that O. Osborne wrote this letter to J. W. Osborne, intending to mail it with one to him from Rae Tanzer inclosed, but that he changed his mind and delivered the letters himself. The man's letter was dated "Brooklyn, March 19, 1915," and was written, in Mr. Hershenstein's opinion, in the same handwriting as were the other specimens of O. Osborne's correspondence in the possession of the Government. As given out it read:

> Mr. James W. Osborne:
>
> Dear Sir—I saw last night by the paper when I returned home about this Rae Tanzer trying to make trouble for you. She has the wrong man in you and is only after money. She knows she never saw you in her life, but she will try to say she did. And about the trip to another State—it is Jersey and the place is Plainfield. We went there one Sunday afternoon to a hotel right near the station.
>
> Those three letters she says she has, I gave her and I am enclosing one of the letter she gave me.
>
> I see she still works at the same place * * *
>
> So do not worry about it. I will clear everything * * * Yours truly,
>
> OLIVER OSBORNE.

Post Office Inspectors assigned to look for Frank D. Safford, the hotel clerk who testified for Miss Tanzer at her examination, reported that they had been unable to find him. Mr. Marshall has issued a subpoena for him and would like to put him through a cross-examination.

MISS WILSON AIDS CHARITY.

Sings "Star Spangled Banner" for a Talking Machine Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter, has agreed to turn over to the International Board of Relief, an organization working in the war-stricken cities of Europe, all the royalties from a graphaphone record of "The Star-Spangled Banner," sung by herself. She has a soprano voice and has been experimenting with records for several months.

Miss Wilson is entirely in sympathy in a practical way with the charity work in the war zone. Her decision to give the royalties on "The Star-Spangled Banner" record to the work was the outcome of a recent visit to New York, when she saw the method of making original records.

Amateurs in Print Contest.

The Jurors of Awards of the International Exposition of Photographic Arts and Industries in the Grand Central Palace will begin their inspection of the prints in the prize contests today. There are 230 contestants, and nearly 1,000 specimens of their artistic conceptions.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Daughters of Founders and Patriots will meet at the Hotel McAlpin this morning at 10 o'clock.

Rewards from the United States Government, aggregating $1,500, will be paid soon, it was announced yesterday, to City Detectives William Brosnan, Joseph Duane, and John Sullivan of the Brooklyn headquarters squad, for the capture of three Post Office robbers in March, 1914.

Thirteen of the crew of the American steamship Evelyn, which struck a mine and sank in the North Sea on Feb. 19, arrived here yesterday on the Southern Pacific steamship El Dia.

Benjamin Grossman, 67 years old, a retired merchant, of 902 Prospect Avenue, was taken to Lincoln Hospital last night, suffering from gas poisoning. He accidentally turned on a jet in his room.

Rose Will Gott, 28 years old, of 811 East 178th Street, who was knocked down by an automobile at Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street on March 18, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital.

HEARS BODY FALL BY PHONE, SAVES 3

Bright Telephone Girl Sends Aid to Asad Khouli's Family, All Overcome by Gas.

Quick work by Miss Mary M. Gildea, Supervisor of the Flatbush Telephone Exchange, saved three lives yesterday afternoon in the home of Asad Khouli, a jeweler, at 503 East Twenty-sixth Street, Flatbush. Miss Gildea was in the exchange as chief operator at 4 o'clock, when a call came in from the Khouli telephone for Dr. Edward A. Keyes, at 219 Rutland Road. While Miss Gildea was trying to make the connection she heard a woman's voice gasp: "Oh, come quick!" Then there was a thud as of a body falling to the floor, and though the line was still open, Miss Gildea was unable to get any further response from the other end of the wire.

Dr. Keyes had not answered, so Miss Gildea promptly called up Brooklyn Police Headquarters and told Policeman John Seery, on the switchboard there, what she had learned. He communicated at once with the Snyder Avenue Station and with the Kings County Hospital, from which Dr. Figley was sent with a pulmotor. The police got there first, found the front door locked, and forced their way in. The house was full of gas, and the police had to make their way slowly, opening windows as fast as they came to them. Beside the telephone in the dining room on the first floor they found Mrs. Khouli unconscious, and in an adjoining room, lying on a couch, they found her aunt, Miss Augusta Horle, a music teacher, also unconscious.

Dr. Figley arrived at this time and at once sent a call to the hospital for more doctors and pulmotors, which resulted in the sending of Drs. Stedman and Sage. Meanwhile the police, pushing forward as fast as they could, opened up the whole ground floor and then went down into the basement. At the foot of the stairs they found Mr. Khouli at the point of death. The physicians, however, got the pulmotors to work, and eventually transferred all three patients to the hospital. It was said there last night that they would all recover.

From Mrs. Khouli, who was least affected, the hospital authorities learned that the two women lay down yesterday afternoon to take a nap after luncheon, while Mr. Khouli went down into the basement to repair a gas heater which had got out of order. No gas had escaped up to that time, but it is supposed something went wrong with the heater after Khouli started to work. That he attempted to escape when he found that gas was escaping in large quantities was evident, as he had reached the foot of the stairs when overcome.

Some time later—it may have been as long as two hours—Mrs. Khouli awoke in great pain from the fumes of the gas. She had strength enough to try to rouse her aunt, but found it impossible. Then she went to the telephone, but by that time the house was so full of gas that she was unable to complete the call, and but for the vigilance of Miss Gildea all three victims would probably have lost their lives.

HARD TO FIND THE DENVER.

Vestris Reports Misleading Messages from Sinking Ship.

Capt. Davies of the Lamport & Holt steamship Vestris, which arrived yesterday from Havre, stated that he had steamed 300 miles extra in a triangular course in an effort to rescue the crew of the Mallory Line steamship Denver.

The first wireless message picked up by the Vestris at 3 P. M. Monday, March 22, said the crew was going to abandon the ship. As there was a hurricane blowing from the north, with a big sea, the Captain said he went at full speed, and on arrival at the position given at midnight could not see any signs of the Denver or her boats.

"Fearing that the ship had foundered and the crew might be near by in the lifeboats," Capt. Davies went on to say, "I remained there with all lights burning till 4 A. M. on March 23, when I picked up another message from the disabled steamship, which was about sixty-five miles away. When we reached the second position at 9 A. M. the St. Louis was there, and the Maryland was about five miles away.

"After a conference by wireless we received another message from Capt. Avery of the Denver, giving a third position, and in order not to miss her the Vestris, St. Louis, and Maryland spread out and went full speed ahead."

When the Vestris reached the Denver at 5 o'clock the Manhattan and Megantic were taking off the crew, and the St. Louis had been to the scene and resumed her course to Liverpool. Officers of the Vestris stated that three tramp steamships were on their way to the derelict on the night of March 23, and hoped to tow the Denver to Halifax, but their chances were very slim.

GOES FROM CHURCH TO DIE.

Stranger Leaps from Window of House Pastor Sent Him To.

The police failed to learn anything of the identity of a middle-aged, well-dressed man who committed suicide last evening by jumping from a second-story window at 108 West Eightieth Street, except that he had told the landlady that his name was G. E. Hackett. He was about 45 years old, weighed 180 pounds, and was short and smooth-shaven.

Mrs. George Richards, who conducts the house, said the man came to her yesterday to engage a room and two meals a day and had said that the Rev. Percy Hanes, assistant rector of All Angels' Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, had sent him. He gave her the clergyman's card and said he had left his money at a house in West End Avenue where he had been living, but would pay a deposit today.

Mrs. Richards gave him a hall room on the second floor. He had dinner sent to his room, and a little later Mrs. Richards offered him a room with more light on the top floor. Before long he asked to be transferred back to the first room, and she saw no more of him until 8:15 o'clock, when another boarder in the house told her the man had jumped from the window.

When the police arrived the man was dead.

He had only 75 cents in his pockets, but carried a valuable watch and wore gold studs. He had brought no baggage, and no notes were found in his room. He used excellent language, Mrs. Richards said. The Rev. Mr. Hanes told the police he knew little of the man. He had applied to the rector, the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, for assistance, he said, and the rector had referred him to Mr. Hanes. He attended church services yesterday morning, and sat with his head in his hands. After church Mr. Hanes asked what was the matter, and the stranger said he had not eaten for three days. Mr. Hanes gave him his card and sent him to the boarding house for food and lodging.

SOMNAMBULIST WILL DIE.

Mrs. Breese Walks to Fire Escape and Falls to Street.

As Policeman Huber was patrolling 116th Street just east of Fifth Avenue at 1:30 o'clock this morning he saw a woman in night attire appear at a third-floor window of the apartment house at 15 East 116th Street, walk out on the fire escape, and suddenly drop through the open well. She struck the iron railings on the lower floors as she fell and went on down to the pavement.

The policeman sent for an ambulance, and then awoke the residents of the house and learned that she was Mrs. Fannie Breese, 50 years old, who lived on the third floor with her husband, Moses Breese, and was a somnambulist. Dr. Ballin, who came from Harlem Hospital, found that she had suffered internal injuries and a possible fractured skull and would die.

Fire in Knickerbocker Canoe Club.

Burning grease set fire to a curtain in the Knickerbocker Canoe Club's kitchen yesterday morning and threatened the clubhouse at the foot of 167th Street. Commodore E. Howe Stockwell and Harry C. Calahan saw the smoke from across the river, where they were canoeing, hurried in and extinguished the flames with the help of neighboring clubmen. The damage amounted to $100.

NEED LAWS TO SAVE PALISADES SCENERY

Interstate Commissioners Discover They Have No Riparian Rights.

HAVE BUILT MANY PIERS

Hennessy Bills at Trenton Are Designed to Authorize Them to Bulkhead Into the Hudson.

Senator Charles O'Connor Hennessy of Bergen County will make a special effort this week in the New Jersey Legislature to pass two bills designed to remedy a serious defect in the existing law providing for the preservation of the Palisades. The law passed in 1900 prohibits the Palisades Interstate Park Commission from acquiring or controlling land below the high-water mark.

This clause was overlooked by the commission until a month ago, when the New Jersey Harbor Commission raised the question. Since the passage of the original park act and the acquisition of portions of the Palisades the Commissioners have constructed eleven piers and made extensive improvements below the high-water line in the Hudson River in carrying out their plans for the development of the property.

The most important of the piers is the one at the foot of the Englewood approach. At another, the replica of the Half Moon of Hendrik Hudson, which was the gift of Holland to the Hudson-Fulton celebration, has been docked since the river parade in 1909. There are piers for the campers who spend their Summers at the foot of the cliffs and piers for the boats of the contractors who are making improvements to the park property.

Planned to Make New Land.

Recently the Commissioners purposed to bulkhead out into the river, and create several acres of land by filling to the high-water line back of the bulkhead. They laid their plans before Colonel William M. Black, the United States Army engineer officer in charge of navigation interests on the Hudson River, and asked permission to do the bulkheading. They also made a tentative arrangement with the concern which is to do the dredging in the Bronx River to dump the material dredged to make the fill at Palisades Park.

Application was made to the New Jersey Harbor Commission. President J. Spencer Smith of that commission and Colonel Black conferred, and discovered that the Palisades Park Commission was barred by a clause in the act from acquiring or improving any land below the high-water mark at the base of the Palisades. They were therefore not able to accede to the request of the commission for permission to bulkhead and fill in.

Colonel Black Gives Warning.

Colonel Black called attention to the fact that the situation might lead to serious complications, as, under the existing state of the law, the riparian land, or land below high-water mark, being the property of the State and under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Riparian Commissioners in trust, to be disposed of for the benefit of the State school fund, some person other than the Palisades Park Commission might by purchase acquire the land under water, improve part of it by making upland, and so defeat the efforts of New York and New Jersey to preserve the scenic beauty of the Palisades.

President Smith of the Harbor Commission laid the matter before the Interstate Park Commission, which promptly appealed to Senator Hennessy to remedy the defect in the law. One of the Hennessy bills gives the Riparian Commission authority to convey to the Palisades Interstate Park Commission for $1 all the State's lands under water fronting on the Palisades, and the other bill gives the commission the right to receive the land below high-water mark and improve it.

SUFFRAGE SHOP SPEAKERS.

Men of Affairs, Women, and College Youths on Week's Program.

Adolph Lewisohn, with an architect, a bank President, and some college undergrads, youths and maidens, will make up the list of speakers at the Women's Political Union Suffrage Shop this week. The full list of speakers follow:

Today—Mrs. Arthur B. Reeve, Max G. Heidelberg, architect. Chairman—Mrs. Joseph Griswold Deane.

Tuesday—Mrs. Meta Stern, suffrage editor of The New York Call; Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, editor of The Crisis. Chairman—Mrs. Calvin Tomkins.

Wednesday—Business men's day. Edward R. Carhart, Director of the Battery Park National Bank; Adolph Lewishon, Frank O'Connor. Chairman—Mrs. Thomas L. Manson.

Thursday—College Day—Miss Minna Besses, Vassar; Miss Ethel L. Levene and Miss Donna Chilton, Hunter; Charles Channin and Charles Bixler, Amherst; David Rosenstein, City College; Edwin A. Burt, Yale. Chairman—Mrs. Everet Colby.

Friday—Another College Day—Miss Gertrude Folks, Vassar; Miss Dorothy Miller and Miss Frances Beck, Hunter; Rudolph Seller, Yale; Robert C. Miles, Jr., and George Sokolosky, Columbia; D. H. Colin, City College. Chairman—Miss Alice Carpenter.

Saturday—Another Business Men's Day—E. J. Beardsley, Vice President of the Charles Williams Stores; William D. Baldwin, President of the Otis Elevator Company. Chairman—Mrs. John Winters Brannan.

Meetings will be held every afternoon at 4.30 at 663 Fifth Avenue.

LECTURES FOR LIBRARY FUND.

Artists Volunteer to Aid the Equal Franchise Society.

A series of interesting lectures by well-known artists are to be given for the benefit of the traveling library work of the Equal Franchise Society. The lectures, beginning this week, will be held at the studio of Karl Bitter, the sculptor, 44 West Seventy-seventh Street, as follows:

Thursday, April 1, Arnold Brunner on "Our Surroundings and Their Influence"; April 8, Edwin H. Blashfield on "Tradition and Progress in Art"; April 15, Grant La Farge on "The Education of the Artist"; April 22, Karl Bitter on "A Comparison of the Relation of Sculpture to Architecture in the Past and in Modern Times."

The educational work of the Equal Franchise Society by means of traveling libraries has become extensive, and seventy-six libraries which have cost $5,000 are constantly circulating in New York State. There are fifteen or sixteen books in each library, put up in neat traveling cases. They are the latest and best books on various educational movements, and subjects which appeal to women interested in suffrage or show the need of the consideration of the subjects by intelligent women. They treat of women in industry, the welfare of children, the vice question, municipal housekeeping, &c. The libraries have also complete collections of up-to-date pamphlets and speeches on votes for women. A fitted box costs $25.

Among donors to these libraries are Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. Albert Herter, Mrs. Arthur Scribner, Mrs. Karl Bitter, Mrs. Werner Leeds, Mrs. V. Everitt Macy, Miss Clara B. Spence, Mrs. Arnold Wood, and Mrs. Richard Aldrich.

Tickets to the art lectures are $5 for the course and $1.50 for single tickets, to be obtained of Mrs. Henry Abbott, 129 East Seventieth Street; telephone, 7271—Lenox.

Labor to Protest to Whitman.

Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, said yesterday that 500 delegates, representing 700,000 trade unionists, would protest to Gov. Whitman today against the amendment of the workmen's compensation law which would permit settlements with injured employes to be made through insurance companies and against the absorption of the State Labor Department by the office of Secretary of State.

NEW ELDERS AND DEACONS.

Installed by Bishop Cranston in Madison Avenue M. E. Church.

The annual meeting of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which had been in session in this city since last Wednesday, was continued yesterday morning, when Bishop Cranston, D. D., LL. D., of Washington, D. C., preached at special services held in Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Park Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. Bishop Cranston, who is President of the conference, spoke on "Law and the Redeeming Power of Love."

Later in the day the bishops ordained eight young men as elders in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and eleven men were made deacons. Bishop Cranston was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Allan MacRossie of New York, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Baragwanath of Kingston, the Rev. Dr. Fred H. Deming of Newburgh, and the Rev. Dr. William F. Compton of Poughkeepsie.

The newly installed elders are Arthur B. Moss, son of former Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss, George M. Heroy, George H. Reed, Kenneth R. Buchanan, Harold C. Spencer, James A. Grimlow, Fred W. Stacey and Frank W. Contant. The eleven new deacons are Frank A. Hawley, Earl D. Imler, Charles W. McClure, E. Roy Myers, Grant E. Robinson, James G. Robinson, E. H. Rue, Samuel E. Sergeant, Ralph W. Sockman, Walter H. Westerfield and Raymond W. Rickerts.

CALL FOR GREAT REVIVAL.

Federal Church Council Proposes World-Wide Movement.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, which recently published statistics showing an unusual gain in church membership in the past year, issued yesterday a call to prayer for a world-wide revival, urging the churches not to be satisfied with the gains of the past year.

The "call" says that the spiritual advance of the church has always been marked by revivals, and adds:

> The situation in our country is, from a spiritual viewpoint, at a critical stage. Professing Christians are not active in winning men to Christ. The situation abroad, where professedly Christian nations are killing men by millions, is such that only a great revival of true religion can bring peace. The churches are urged to prayer for all nations and their rulers and for a revival among all church members as well as those who are in spiritual darkness.

Word was received by the council yesterday from the Rev. Roy B. Guild, D.D., pastor of Central Church, Topeka, Kan., accepting the position of Associate Secretary of the council, to which position he was recently elected.

TO ARRANGE FOR REVIVAL.

Clergymen of Various Denominations Will Meet to Make Plans.

Clergymen and church officials will meet this afternoon at the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church to form plans for a revival campaign in this city, in spite of the fact that "Billy" Sunday will not be able to take the lead in it.

Speakers will be Dr. David G. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, Dr. Charles A. Eaton of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. William H. Morgan of the Calvary Methodist Church, the Rev. James M. Philputt of the Disciples' Church, the Rev. William George McCready of St Peter's Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, and Dr. Charles W. Welch of the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, who will preside.

MISSION DEFICIT GROWS.

Protestant Societies May Be in Debt $2,000,000 at End of Year.

It was estimated yesterday by officials of Protestant missionary societies, both home and foreign, that the war would leave the societies more than $2,000,000 in debt at the end of this year. Protestant societies having their headquarters in this city ended their fiscal year with deficits aggregating $1,000,000, and this is increased by a total deficit of $250,000 for societies in other parts of the country.

With annual expenses of $10,000,000 and deficits totaling $1,250,000, the societies will not be able to raise, according to the outlook at present, more than $9,000,000, and face the prospect of curtailing some of their activities or making an extraordinary money-raising campaign.

ROCKEFELLER GUARDHOUSE.

Telephone, Too, at Tomb Where Mrs. Rockefeller's Body Lies.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 28.—John D. Rockefeller has built a small guard house in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery for the guards who are watching the Archbold vault, where his wife's body lies. The guardhouse is of frame construction with gable roof and tar paper covering. It is concealed in a clump of trees, and four negro guards, two by night and two by day, are on duty.

A telephone has been placed in the guard house so that Mr. Rockefeller, if he chooses, can call up at any time to see if everything is all right. The guards also use it to report at certain hours to the estate that they are on duty.

Billposters to Testify.

United States District Attorney Charles F. Clyne of Chicago arrived last night in New York, accompanied by Hinton G. Clabaugh, Superintendent of the Investigation Bureau of the Department of Justice in Chicago, to hear the depositions made for the defense in the suit brought by the Government against the Association of Bill Posters in the United States and Canada under the Sherman Anti-Trust bill. The depositions will be taken by the attorney for the defense in Room 2,301, West Fortieth Street, commencing at 10 A. M. tomorrow.

GAGAN TO TESTIFY IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

Will Try to Show Politics Did Not Influence His Prosecution of Cleary.

WILL TAKE STAND TONIGHT

Before That New Evidence May Be Produced on Cleary's Motive in Killing Newman.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., March 28.—It is expected that new evidence to show that William V. Cleary, the former Democratic boss of Haverstraw, had been informed of his daughter's marriage to Eugene M. Newman shortly before the day of young Newman's murder will be brought out tomorrow by Lloyd P. Stryker, counsel for the Citizens' Committee of Haverstraw, when the inquiry into the actions of District Attorney Gagan in connection with the Cleary trial is resumed before Commissioner W. P. Hotchkiss.

This testimony, it is understood, concerns an interview said to have been given by Anna Cleary Newman after her husband was killed, and by its introduction Mr. Stryker expects to show that Mr. Gagan failed to call still another witness who could have given evidence damaging to the former political boss.

Coincident with this announcement, it became known that Mr. Stryker had caused a subpoena to be served on Michael McCabe, publisher of The Haverstraw Times, because of statements made by Mr. McCabe in his newspaper concerning the present inquiry. In an editorial in his paper, Mr. McCabe published this statement, which Mr. Stryker alleges is untrue:

"Politics had been injected and religion for the first time introduced, the Commissioner asking Ford if he went to confession, to which Ford replied that he did."

A statement in a news article, which referred to the testimony of William Siebold and others, contained this remark:

"It was inquisition that can only be paralleled in police methods where the third degree is administered to prisoners."

Mr. McCabe will be brought before Commissioner Hotchkiss at the morning session. He said tonight that, while he had been served with a subpoena, he didn't know what it was about and that, so far as he knew, he had printed nothing on which contempt proceedings could be instituted.

It is expected that District Attorney Gagan will begin his defense at a session scheduled for tomorrow evening. He has decided to take the stand and face cross-examination by Mr. Stryker. He is ready to show, it is understood, that evidence which it is alleged he should have brought out at Cleary's trial was withheld by persons who were his political enemies and who failed to tell him what they knew while he was preparing his case against Cleary.

Frank Moss, chief counsel for Mr. Gagan, came to Nyack tonight to perfect plans for the defense. It is understood that Mr. Moss wants at least three days to present his case, and that he is planning to get out every bit of evidence, no matter where the trail leads.

Mr. Gagan, it is said, will endeavor to show that much of the so-called suppressed evidence is mythical. He probably will call Frank Comesky, counsel for Cleary, at the murder trial, and Justice Morschauser, who presided, in an effort to refute statements by newspaper men that he spoke of giving evidence to Comesky prior to the trial. Mr. Gagan also may attempt to show that he was not a political ally of Cleary, and that politics could not have influenced him in Cleary's behalf.

There will be no afternoon session tomorrow, so that Judge Seegur of counsel for Mr. Gagan may attend the funeral of ex-Congressman Henry Bacon at Goshen. Mr. Bacon was associated with Mr. Gagan in the prosecution of Cleary for murder.

MINISTER'S FORGERY GROWS

Gave a Fraudulent Note for a Store—Banks Lose Heavily.

Special to The New York Times.

SELINS GROVE, Penn., March 28.—Recent disclosures show that the Rev. C. M. Aurand, who committed suicide here on Friday night following exposure of his forged note operations, was a clever forger and also a patent medicine dealer. A preparation was put on the market by the retired minister, and it is said that he made thousands of dollars from it.

Aurand came here about a year ago, having retired from active ministerial duties due to ill health. It is believed by many that he suffered from a nervous breakdown which he concealed from his friends. Today it came to light that he purchased a store at Beavertown, above here, for $5,000. A forged note was given to the owner, who will take back the store.

Checks ranging from $25 to $50 were also passed on the merchants here last week. Aurand's method was to go to shopkeepers at night and ask to have a personal check cashed. One of his victims indorsed a note in blank and no one questioned the validity of his paper.

Aurand at one time served a Lutheran congregation at Trenton and was chaplain of the New Jersey Legislature for several terms.

His family here are prostrated over the disclosures, not even his wife having any knowledge of his operations. Banks here will lose heavily through the minister's many forgeries.

A Coroner's jury brought in a verdict that Aurand had died from unknown causes. It is understood that he committed suicide by taking poison.

Can You Get Them Elsewhere for $25?

Made to measure as we make them, style absolutely correct, fit and satisfaction guaranteed.

SUITINGS: New Glen-Urquhart Plaids, Shepherd Checks, Donegal Tweeds, Scotch Cheviots, Homespuns, Unfinished and Fancy Worsteds, English Serges, Pinhead Checks, Herringbone and Fancy Stripes in all colorings.

OVERCOATINGS: Oxford and Cambridge-Gray Covert Cloths in all shades, many novelties and all popular weaves. Ready for Easter.

Suit or Overcoat, $25

Samples and portfolio of Style Suggestions on request.

Broadway & 9th St.

Arnheim

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. NORA BAYES, Bonnie Glass, Norton & Lee, Avon Comedy 4, oths. and — KALICH and her Co. in "THE VICTIM."

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Nazimova in "War Brides." Jack Wilson & others.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Herbert Kelcey & Effie Shannon, Agnes Scott, Geo. Howell, Wm. Norton.

Princess Theatre, To-morrow Aft., 3:30.
Rudolph Ganz
SWISS PIANIST.
Tickets, $1 & $2 at Box Office. (Steinway Piano.)

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE W. 49th St. Direction Charles Hopkins
MOST UNIQUE PLAYHOUSE IN THE WORLD.
Alfred Sutro's Screaming Comedy.
THE CLEVER ONES
INCOMPARABLE CAST.
Orchestra Seats $2-$1.50-$1. Box Seats $2.50 Evs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat., 2:30. Tel. Circle 238

Studio Club of New York, 35 East 62d St. Song Recital, Monday Evening, Mar. 29, at 8:15
SEAGLE NOTED BARITONE
Seats $1.00, $2.00, on sale at Studio Club.

COLUMBIA—B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE THE LIBERTY GIRLS. Mat. To-day.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant. Sensation—ODETTE MYRTILL, Apache Violinist.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
A HEALTHY MAN ENJOYS A LAUGH. A SICK MAN CAN BE CURED BY IT.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S MIRTHFUL MUSICAL MEDLEY.
FADS and FANCIES
Will cheer you up with that kind of laughter that lengthens life and makes one all the better for it.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
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BERNARD SHAW'S The Doctor's Dilemma
Sat. Mat. 2, Midsummer Night's Dream.

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D. W. Griffith's Gigantic Spectacle!
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Symphony orch. of 40.

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To-night, 8:15, Boheme. Alda, Schumann; Martinelli, Amato, Segurola, Tegani. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8:15. Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Tegani, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8:15. (Revival) Iris. Bori, Delaunois; Botta, Scotti, Didur, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Good Friday Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Kurt; Sembach, Braun, Whitehill, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8. (Double bill.) L'Oracolo. Bori; Botta, Scotti, Didur, followed by Pagliacci. Destinn; Martin, Didur. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2. Tannhaeuser. Kurt, Matzenauer; Urlus, Weil, Witherspoon, Althouse. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 8:15. (75c to $3.) Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse. Cond., Toscanini.
Next Mon. at 8:15. Trovatore. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
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RESOLVED: That the security of the nation requires an increase of the military force of the United States.
Affirmative, Rep. A. P. GARDNER
Negative, Mr. Morris HILLQUIT
Professor CHARLES P. FAGNANI, Chairman.
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Beginning MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 5,
LOUIS MANN in "The Bubble"
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Children's Matinees Daily Except Friday at 2:15. 25c. to $1.
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